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Surrey Archaeological Collections.



Surrey Archæological Collections.

NOTICES.

Members are informed that separate copies of each of the following Papers are on hand, and can be obtained by application to the Secretary at the prices annexed to each :—

	<i>s. d.</i>
Bowyer Family	1 0
Surrey Etymologies. First Part—Wallington Hundred	2 6
Abbott Family	2 0
Duncumb Family	1 0
Wyatt Family	2 6
Cheam Church, &c.	3 0
Le Keux's Engraving of Horsleydown in 1590	1 6
The Barker Deed	2 6
Vol. II. of the Society's Collections, bound in cloth	6 0
Vol. III. " "	10 0
Vol. IV. " "	12 0
Vol. V. " "	16 0
Vol. V, Part 1 " unbound	8 0
" Part 2 " "	10 0
Vol. VI.	16 0
Copies of the Chaldon Wall-Painting, on large paper	2 6

BRASS-RUBBING.

Arrangements have been made, under the sanction of the Council, for the purpose of facilitating the exchange, amongst members of the Society, of Rubbings of Monumental Brasses.

Collectors, on forwarding their Lists of Duplicates to the Honorary Secretary, will be placed in communication with the Collectors desirous of exchanging. The Lists should state whether the Rubbings are good or rough, and with what material taken.

Applications will receive priority according to date.

SURREY
Archæological Collections,

RELATING TO THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY.

PUBLISHED BY
The Surrey Archæological Society.



VOL. VI.

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8, DANES INN, STRAND.

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[The COUNCIL of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY desire it to be distinctly understood that they are not responsible for any statements or opinions expressed in the "COLLECTIONS"; the Authors of the several Communications being alone accountable for the same.]

CONTENTS OF VOLUME VI.

	PAGE
Report of Proceedings at Danes Inn, in July, 1871	ix
" " at Cranleigh, in August, 1871	xii
" " at Danes Inn, in June, 1872	xix
" " at Charlwood, in July, 1873	xxii
" " at Danes Inn, in June, 1873	xxii
" " at Wimbledon, in July, 1873	xxvi
List of Members	xxvii
Societies in Union	xxxiii
Contributions to Library	xxxiii
Additions to the Museum	xxxiv
Rules	xxxv
Form of Application for Admission of Members	xxxvii

1. On a Vicinal Road which formerly ran through the Parish of Ewhurst, Surrey, from the Stane Street at Rowhook towards the Old Town or Station at Farley, near Albury. By JAMES PARK HARRISON, Esq., M.A.	1
2. Alford Church. By RALPH NEVILL, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.	11
3. Cranley. By Major HEALES, F.S.A.	21
4. On a Painting of St. Christopher in Newdigate Church, Surrey. By JOHN GREEN WALLER, Esq.	57
5. Limpsfield Church. By Major HEALES, F.S.A.	70
6. Surrey Etymologies.—Tandridge Hundred. By GRANVILLE LEVESON-GOWER, Esq., F.S.A.	78
7. Notices of an Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Farthing Down, Coulsdon, Surrey. By JOHN WICKHAM FLOWER, Esq., F.G.S.	109
8. Account of a Roman Villa lately discovered at Beddington, Surrey	118
9. Notices of an Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Beddington, Surrey. By JOHN WICKHAM FLOWER, Esq.	122
10. Notice of a Hoard of Bronze Implements found at Beddington, Surrey. By JOHN WICKHAM FLOWER, Esq.	125
11. Surrey Etymologies.—Tandridge Hundred. Part II. By GRANVILLE LEVESON-GOWER, Esq., F.S.A.	127
12. The Origin and Early History of the Family of Newdegate, so long as they remained connected with Surrey. By JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, F.S.A.	227
13. Newdegate Church: its Rectors and Registers. By Major HEALES, F.S.A. . . .	268
14. Notes on the Figure of St. Christopher. By JOHN GREEN WALLER, Esq.	293
15. The Pilgrims' Way as it Passes through the Parishes of Godstone and Tandridge. By Sir GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT, R.A.	301
16. The Visitation of Surrey. By J. J. HOWARD, LL.D., F.S.A.	305
17. INDEX	331

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
1. Roman Road through Ewhurst	2
2. Part of Coxland Farm—Ewhurst	3
3. View of Alfold Church.	11
4. Plan of ditto, and Sections of Details in ditto	12
5. Interior of ditto	15
6. Incised Marks in ditto	20
7. View of Cranleigh Church	22
8. Ground Plan of ditto	26
9. Impost of North Transept Arch in ditto	26
10. Section of West Doorway in ditto	27
11. Section of Beam in ditto	29
12. Sedilia and Part of Old Screen in ditto	29
13. Head of Sedilia in ditto	30
14. Brass of a Priest in ditto	34
15. The Resurrection in ditto	36
16. Brass of Robert Harding in ditto	37
17. Engraving on the Bell in ditto	56
18. Engraving of St. Christopher in Newdigate Church and a Window	57
19. A Silver Pin, Knife, Gold Bulla, Buckle and Beads found in other Graves adjacent to the Chief's	111
20. The Umbo of the Shield found in the Grave of an Anglo-Saxon Chief on Farthing Down	112
21. A Drinking-cup found in ditto	113
22. Ground Plan of a Roman Villa at Beddington	118
23. The Umbo of a Shield found in an Anglo-Saxon Graveyard at Beddington	123
24. Three Bronze Implements found at Beddington	125
25. Seal of William de Nywdegate	233
26. Gravestone in Newdegate Churchyard.	244
27. Seal of John Newdegate	245
28. Seal of Thomas Newdegate	246
29. View of Newdegate Church	268
30. Ground Plan of ditto	272
31. Section of Tower and Spire of ditto	278
32. Panelling in Gallery-front	282, 287, 292
33. Stained Glass Quarry at the Rectory	291
34. Map showing the Pilgrims' Way.	302
35. Arms of Carique—Clarke—Feake—Buckle—Cherry—Elyott—Turnor— Smyth—Woodruff—Pett—Gainsford—Cowper—Vrricke—Wright	306

TO THE MEMBERS.

IN presenting to the Members of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY the Sixth Volume of "Collections," the Council trust that it will be found of equal interest with those which have preceded it, both as regards the Papers which it contains, and the manner in which they have been treated. The completion of Part II. has been unfortunately delayed owing to the death of the Secretary, Mr. E. V. AUSTIN.

In addition to his loss, the Council have to deplore the death of two old and constant friends of the Society, Mr. J. WICKHAM FLOWER and Mr. J. GOUGH NICHOLS, F.S.A., the former so distinguished in the field of prehistoric archæology, the latter no less so in matters of genealogical and historical inquiry. The present volume contains Papers by both these gentlemen, a fitting legacy from them to the Society in which they took so warm an interest.

The Council desire to take this opportunity of impressing upon Members the importance of raising an Illustration Fund. From the nature of the Papers, it is specially important that they should be carefully and well illustrated; and in these days of restless innovation, many an interesting feature may thus be preserved when the original has been destroyed by so-called restoration.

An important object which this and kindred Societies have in view is to supplement the older County Histories by a close attention to the details of parochial history. This is generally to be gathered from the church and from the parish register; and on parish churches this volume will be found to contain many interesting Papers.

No further progress has been made since the last Report in establishing a County Museum. It is most desirable, from every point of view, that this County should have one, and the Council trust that no long time will elapse before it is established. The Society already possesses

*many interesting objects well worthy of exhibition, and if a Museum were in existence, it would doubtless receive considerable additions.

The Council watched with much interest the introduction in Parliament of Sir John Lubbock's Bill for the Preservation of National Monuments. Although it failed to become law, the Council believe that the discussion which it provoked will be productive of great advantage in calling public attention to the subject, and may ere long lead to some measure of the kind being passed. The demolition of the famous Roman earthworks at Dorchester must be felt by all archæologists as a national misfortune, while in this County the threatened destruction of the so-called "Cæsar's Camp" at Wimbledon is much to be deplored.

The Annual Excursions that have taken place since the publication of Vol. V. have been thoroughly successful: they have shown that amid the inexhaustible beauties of nature which Surrey possesses, objects of antiquarian interest are not yet exhausted, while the cordiality with which the Members have been everywhere received, is satisfactory evidence that the objects of the Society are generally appreciated.

REPORTS OF PROCEEDINGS.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, in accordance with Rule XIII., to receive and consider the Report of the Council on the state of the Society, and to elect the officers for the ensuing twelve months, was held in the Council-room, Danes Inn, Strand, on Wednesday, the 19th of July, 1871.

JOSHUA W. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Chairman having read the notice convening the meeting, requested the Honorary Secretary to read the following Annual Report :—

“ A review of what the Society has accomplished in the last few years assures the Council that this, their Eighteenth Annual Report, will be favourably received by the members. They have succeeded, by the publication of the second part, in completing the fifth volume of their ‘ Collections,’ which they trust will be considered not inferior to the preceding, nor unworthy the attention of its readers. In it will be found an illustration of one of those works of art now very rare in this country. Mediæval frescoes, or wall-paintings, seldom escaped the destroying hand of those engaged in the introduction of the Reformed religion. Fortunately, the interesting specimen in Chaldon Church was not obliterated, but only concealed from view by a covering of whitewash ; and the Council congratulate themselves on their successful efforts in restoring it, while the members are deeply indebted to the able pen of John Green Waller, Esq., for an elaborate paper on it, as well as on wall-paintings in general. Although this operation has proved a heavy tax on the finances, yet the Council are of opinion that the funds of the Society could not be more advantageously employed than in preserving a perfect record of so important an example of the religious art of our ancestors.

“ To Major Heales, F.S.A., and also to Granville Leveson-Gower, Esq., F.S.A., the Society is indebted for some of the illustrations in the volume.

“ The Annual Excursion to Nutfield and Bletchingley last year, concluding with the hospitable reception of the members and their friends at Pendell Court by George Macleay, Esq., C.M.G., was thoroughly appreciated by a numerous company.

“ Valuable publications by the Societies in Union continue to be received, by which the library of the Society is considerably increased.

“ The annexed Report of the Auditors, together with the statement of assets and liabilities, will exhibit the satisfactory condition of the affairs of the Society :—

“ ‘ COMMITTEE ROOM, 8, DANES INN,
“ ‘ 21st June, 1871.

“ ‘ *To the COUNCIL of the SURREY ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.*

“ ‘ GENTLEMEN,—

“ ‘ We, the undersigned Auditors of your Society, having examined the books of your Secretary, and compared the accounts with the vouchers, find the same to be correct. And we also wish to report that the books have been kept in a very satisfactory manner.

(Signed)

‘ C. H. ELT,
‘ GEO. CURLING,
‘ GEORGE RUSSELL FRENCH.’”

Surrey Archæological Society.—Balance Sheet of the Year ending 31st December, 1870.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To Balance in hand Christmas, 1869	11 10 9	By Rent and Insurance	31 5 0
To Arrears:—46 Subscriptions	23 0 0	Printing and Engraving	131 18 4
" 7 Entrance Fees	3 10 0	Postage of Letters	7 10 1
To 4 Life Compositions	26 10 0	Stationery	3 16 9
To Sale of Publications	20 0 0	Collector's Commission	10 8 6
To Dividends on £356. 13s. 2d. New Three per Cent. Annuities:—	5 19 0	" Sundry and Travelling Expenses	3 14 0
April	5 4 10	Delivery of Publications to Members	5 14 11
October	5 5 3	Office Expenses	6 8 9
To Subscriptions and Entrance Fees in advance	10 10 1	Hon. Secretary's Travelling Expenses	10 0 0
To 272 Subscriptions in 1870	3 0 0	Excursion to Betchingiey	8 8 5
To 34 Entrance Fees in ditto	136 0 0	A Book-case	1 5 0
To advance by the Treasurer	17 0 0	Repairing and Drawing the Wall-painting in Chaldon Church	12 7 8
	153 0 0		
	2 7 7		
	<u>£232 17 5</u>		<u>£232 17 5</u>

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES TAKEN ON THE 1st OF JULY, 1871.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Subscriptions due Christmas, 1870	22 0 0	Rent	15 10 6
" of Current Year not yet collected	62 0 0	Printing, Engraving, and Bookbinding	73 16 6
Cash	7 10 3		
	<u>£91 10 3</u>		<u>£99 7 0</u>

Besides which the Society has £353. 18s. 4d. invested in New Three per Cent. Annuities.

It was moved, seconded, and unanimously carried, that this Report be adopted, printed, and circulated.

The Patron, President, and Vice-Presidents were re-elected.

The following eight members of Council, who went out by rotation, were re-elected, with a vote of thanks for their services.

CHARLES BAILY, Esq.
 JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.
 CUTHBERT JOHNSON, Esq.
 EDWARD BASIL JUPP, Esq., F.S.A.
 WILLIAM WILLMER POCOCK, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.
 HENRY RICHARDSON, Esq.
 SEYMOUR TEULON, Esq.
 EUSTACE ANDERSON, Esq.

The Honorary Secretary was solicited to take office for another year, accompanied by the best thanks of the members for his eminent services during several past years; to which Mr. Austin assented.

The Auditors were re-elected, with a vote of thanks for their careful investigation of the accounts.

John Green Waller, Esq., was elected an honorary member.

It was suggested by one of the members that in future it would be desirable to have the Annual Excursion earlier in the year. It was observed that the month of August, though convenient to many, was not so to all, but, by having it, at least alternately, early and late in the year, mutual accommodation would be afforded.

The Chairman undertook that the suggestion should receive the attention of the Council.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

A GENERAL MEETING of the members was held on Thursday, the 3rd of August, 1871, at Cranleigh.

The *rendezvous* was at Guildford station, from whence the members and their friends proceeded by the Guildford and Horsham line to Baynard's station, where carriages were in attendance to convey them to Rudgwick, a short interval being first allowed for the company to partake of refreshment.

In Rudgwick Church, W. W. Pocock, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., explained the architectural design of the building and its history, reading also from the register several curious entries relative to the customs of the locality.

Alfold Church was next visited, and a paper, which will be found at page 11 of this volume, was read by Ralph Nevill, Esq.

From thence the party proceeded to Cranleigh Church, in which Major Heales, F.S.A., read a paper, which is also printed at page 21.

A move was then made to the Surrey County Schools. The company being assembled in the dining-hall, R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, Esq., F.R.S., read a deed of conveyance of the manor of Shere, dated in the first year of Henry VII.'s reign.

HENRY FREDERICK NAPPER, Esq., of Loxwood, exhibited a Book of Precedents in Ecclesiastical and Civil Law, of which he gave the following account:—

“The book is a collection of civil law forms, and processes in use in the Spiritual Courts, and some other matters and documents connected with the practice of the civil law, with tables of fees payable on various occasions. Apparently it was a precedent-book of some registrar or official, or possibly a proctor connected with or practising in the diocese of Gloucester, as many of the documents it contains relate to that diocese, and others to the contiguous diocese of Bath and Wells. Among the places mentioned are Bitton, Brockworth, Dean's Colne, Miserden, Standish, Uley, and Wheathill or Wheaten-hill: but other places are indicated only by initials, and that is almost throughout the case with regard to the names of persons. The dates extend from 1625 throughout the seventeenth century, and some documents are as late as 1713. There are indexes, but only to points of law, as usual in books of this nature. Many portions are well and plainly written; but, as most of the forms are in Latin and abbreviated, others when ill written require considerable study to decipher. The handwriting includes all the varieties in use from the reign of Queen Elizabeth down to the engrossing hand of the modern law offices.

“It is a small folio of more than 500 pages, bound in rough calf, and marked on the side and back *liber A*.

“The history of its present ownership may be traced thus. My wife's eldest brother, Mr. John Heathfield Dendy, was a law student, very much devoted to his profession, and brought himself to an early grave by sheer hard study. He appears to have been also a lover of antiquities, for besides this book I find in his collection Camden's *Britannia*, and several other rare volumes, and the probability is, I think, that this book was picked up by him at some London book-stall. He died in the year 1829, and by his will left his books and MSS. to his father, who wrote his name in it, ‘Arthur Dendy, 1830.’

“Having thus given the best relation I can of the history of the book, I will proceed to read two extracts from it, which at the present time I believe to be of considerable importance, and therefore ought to be made publicly known. At p. 163 occurs—‘*Copia actus locationis*

Mensæ Dominicæ in Ecclesia S^{ti} Gregorii Civitatis, London.' I give a translation.

“Copy of the Act for placing the Lord's Table in the Church of St. Gregory, in the City of London.

“On which aforesaid day and place the Revd. Professors Dr. Winniffe and Dr. King, being the ordinaries of the place, first calling to mind the Apostle's word that in the church of God all things be done decently, and perceiving moreover how indecently, if not rather profanely, around the Lord's Table (on which are accustomed to be consecrated the most holy Sacrament of the Body and Blood of our Lord, and divine mysteries celebrated,) things were enacted in times past, as some persons were not ashamed to sit on it, others to write, others to transact there other and perhaps still viler matters of business, distinguishing nothing or little between the Lord's Table and a profane or convivial table; therefore the said Revd. Professors, wishing to prevent so great evil, and desiring to preserve, as becomes Christians, the sanctity of that place undefiled—decreed, appointed, and ordained, in manner following, to wit: That in future the said Lord's Table, extending lengthways from north to south, shall abut upon wholly and touch the east wall of the chancel of the said church, and that between the said wall and the said table none shall be able henceforth either to sit, stand, or kneel. Moreover, the said Revd. Professors ordained that the said table so (as aforesaid) placed, located, and affixed, be fenced around on all sides with a form or rails,¹ and set at a convenient distance to be marked out by the wardens of the said church, and to be separated from the remaining part of the said chancel. Lastly, they ordained that neither their commissary in the Ecclesiastical Courts, to be held by him in the said church, nor the parishioners in their meetings about parish and church matters, should thenceforth be able, dare, or presume to use in any manner the said Lord's Table, but that it should be reserved and appropriated only for the celebration of the most holy sacrament for the time to come.’

“At p. 167 is entered the following extract from the Register of the Privy Council:—

“‘An Order by the King's most Excellent Matie and Privie Councill about the placing of the Communion Table of St. Gregories Church, London, and published in the said Church.

“‘At Whitehall, the third of November, 1633.

¹ “‘*Scamino seu tabulatis circumtexta secundum distantiam convenientem et ab œconomis seu gardianis dictæ Ecclesiæ designandum undequaque muniatur.*”

“ Present :

“ The King's most Excellent Ma^{tie}.

Lo. Archb ^{pp}	Er. of Bridgewater
Lo. Keeper	Er. of Carlisle
Lo. Treas ^r	Lo. Newburgh
Lo. Privie Seale	Lo. Cottington
Lo. Duke of Lenox	Mr. Tre ^r
Lo. Highe Chamberlaine	Mr. Comptroller
Er. of Marshall	Mr. Secretary Cooke
Lo. Chamb.	Mr. Secretary Windebancke

“ This day was debated before his Ma^{tie} sitting in Counsell, the question and difference which grew about the removing of the Communion Table in St. Gregories Church neere the Cathedral Church of St. Paule, from the middle of the Chauncel to the upper end, there placed altarwise in such manner as it standeth in the said Cathedral and Mother Church (as also in all other Cathedralls and in his Ma^{ties} own chapel) and as is consonant to the practice of approved antiquitie ; which removall and placing thereof in that sort was done by order of the Deane and Chapter of St. Paules (who are Ordinaries there) as was avowed before his Ma^{tie} by Mr. Dr. King and Mr. Dr. Montford two of the Prebends there. Yet some few of the Parishioners (being but five in number) did complaine of this Act by Appeale to the Court of Arches, pretending that the Book of Comon Prayer & 82. Canon doe give permission to place the Communion Table where it may stand with the most fitness and conveniencie. Now his Ma^{tie} having heard a particular relation made by the Counsell of both parties of all the carriage and proceedings in this cause, was pleased to declare his dislike of all Innovations and receding from auntient constitutions grounded upon just and warrantable reason, especially in matters concerning Ecclesiasticall orders and government, knowing how easily men are drawne to affect novelties, and how soon weake judgments may in such cases be overtaken and abused. And he was also pleased to observe that if those few parishioners might have their will, the difference hereby from the Cathedrall Mother Church, by which all other Churches depending thereon ought to be guided and directed, would be the more notorious, and give more subject of discourse and disputes that might be spared by reason of the nearness of St. Gregories standing close to the wall thereof. And likewise that for so much as concerneth the libertie given by the said Comon Prayer Book or Canon for placing the Communion Table in any Church or Chauncel with most conveniencie, that liberty is not so to be understoode as if it were left to the discretion of the parish, much lesse to the fancie of any particular humourous person : but to the judgment of the Ordinary to whose place and function it doth properly belong to give direction in that point for the thing itself and for the time when and how long as he may find cause. Upon which considerations his Ma^{tie} declared himself that he well approved and confirmed the act of the said Ordinary ; And also gave comandment that if those few parishioners before

mentioned doe proceed in their said appeale, then the Deane of the Arches who was then attending at the hearing of the cause shall confirm the said Order of the aforesaid Deane and Chapter.

“ ‘Concordat cum originali.

“ ‘J. DICKENSON.’

“The reason why I think these entries ought to be made public now is that this case is referred to in the recent judgment in the Purchas case—but there as an authority for a moveable table, whereas you will probably not have failed to come to the conclusion that it is quite the reverse, and is in fact an authority for a fixed table. It would be out of place to make any comment upon it here, for it might produce difference of opinion. But I may mention, as matter of history, that the Lord Archbishop mentioned in the King’s order of 1633 was Laud, who was made Archbishop only three months before (in the preceding August), the first proceedings for the removal and inclosing round the table having probably commenced when he was Bishop of London, and perhaps at his instigation.

“It would appear that before this the table was wholly unfenced. Therefore there could be no peculiar sanctity inside of communion rails when they did not exist. I would also point out that it does not follow because only five persons in the parish were found willing to indulge in the expensive luxury of a lawsuit with the Dean and Chapter, that therefore only five disapproved of the proceeding appealed against. On the contrary, there may have been five hundred, or the whole parish. But these five were probably well-to-do merchants or traders who were able and willing to incur some cost in defence of the Reformed religion. Associations and joint-stock companies for the express purpose of going to law were not then invented. And it would also appear that a spirit of legal resistance was then on foot, which soon afterwards, when illegal incroachments began to be made by the Crown, broke out into that active resistance which in the end led to most lamentable results.

“As an illustration I may mention another contemporaneous instance. It does not follow because John Hampden was the only person found to resist in a legal way the arbitrary demand of Ship money, that therefore he was the only man who believed it illegal. On the contrary, there may have been, and probably were, thousands of the same opinion, but not willing, for a trifling amount, to incur a lawsuit with the Crown, with judges of doubtful integrity to decide their cases.”

Another document from the same volume; being the form of licensing a country Schoolmaster in the diocese of Bath and Wells,¹ will be read

¹ T., the initial with which the document begins, does not apply to any Bishop of Bath and Wells between Thomas Godwin, who died in 1590, and Thomas Ken, consecrated in 1685. As the date 1625 occurs in the opposite page, this licence is probably to be referred to the reign of Elizabeth.

with interest, if only as a contrast to the more general measures taken in the present day for the promotion of education:—

“ *Licentia ad erudiendos pueros* (p. 120).

“ T. etc. dilecto nobis in Christo A. B. in Artibus Bacc^{leo} salutem in Domino sempiternam. Cum nihil magis Reipublicæ expediat quam ad discipulorum moderationem puerosque literis imbuendos viris exploratæ eruditionis et integritatis adaptari, Tibi quem ad hujusmodi functionem tam doctrina instructum tam moribus idoneum comperimus, Gramatices rudimenta et quæcumque ad Gramaticem spectare possint publice edocendi juxta instituta, et leges hujus incliti regni Angliæ, dummodo id munus sobrie et cum eorum fructu qui tibi tradentur, ad Dei opt. max. gloriam et Reipublicæ commodum gesseris, per totam nostram Diocesim et Jux^{dem} B. et W. vel infra parochiam de B. diocesis predictæ et non alibi tenore presentium facultatem specialem impertimur. In cujus rei, etc.”

A second Licence of the same class (p. 68) must be of the time of Archbishop Laud, the first prelate of the name of William that had occupied the see of Canterbury since the death of Warham in 1532.

“ *Licencia ad erudiendos pueros in alphabeta et literis Anglicanis.*

“ William, by the grace and providence of God, Lo. Archbpps. of Cant^y, Primate and Metropolitane of all England, to whom all Jurisdiction Spirituall and Ecclesiasticall during our Metropolitically Visitation doth of right belong and appertaine, To o^r well-beloved in Christ, &c., sendeth Greeting in o^r Lo. God everlasting. These are upon credible report and certificate in that behalfe made of yo^r honest conversation, zeale in religion, and discretion, to license and authorize you th’ aforesaid A. B. according to yo^r talent and habilitie to exercise and keepe a Scoole wthin the said parish of W., for the teaching, trayning upp, and instruction of Children in writing and reading of the English tounge, and the Catechisme or Prymer in English, or some other godly English booke meete and necessary to be read unto young children at their first entrance to knowledge and understanding. Which o^r Licence we will shall so long stand in force and effect as you shall soberly and honestly behave yo^r selfe in the said function or office of a Scoolem^r to the profit of such youth as shall be committed to yo^r government, and as to us shall seeme good and expedient, and not longer nor otherwise. In witnes whereof wee have caused the seale, &c.”

Soon after (in p. 70), there follows “ A l’ce to preach in the Metropolitically Visitation.” It was addressed to the divine selected to preach in the cathedral church of Gloucester, and commences thus:—“ Mr. A. : My Lo. Archbpps. of Cant^y his Grace’s Metropolitically visitation is

¹ Jurisdictionem ?

allreadie begunne wthin the diocess of Glouc^r, and the meeting before o^r said most Rev^dend visitor, or such who shall supplie his place, is to be kept at Glouc^r for some deaneries wthin this Dioces, on tuisday y^e 9 of June next." This ascertains the year to be 1635, when the 9th of June was a Tuesday.

JAMES PARK HARRISON, Esq., M.A., concluded the proceedings with a description of a Vicinal Road which passed through Ewhurst, which will be found, illustrated by maps, at page 1.

Before leaving the Schools, a view of the Memorial Chapel attached thereto, was taken. The company then adjourned to the collation, which was provided in a marquee which Albert Napper, Esq., had kindly allowed to be pitched in a meadow adjoining his residence.

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, Esq., F.S.A., occupied the Chair. The usual loyal toasts were proposed, together with "Success to the SURREY ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY," "The Honorary Secretary," "The Chairman," and "The Ladies." A special train was in attendance at Cranleigh station to convey the company to Guildford, from whence they took trains or vehicles to their respective destinations, having spent an agreeable day of pleasure and instruction.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, in accordance with Rule XIII., to receive and consider the Report of the Council on the state of the Society, and to elect the officers for the ensuing year, was held in the Council-room, Danes Inn, Strand, on Wednesday, the 19th of June, 1872.

SEYMOUR TEULON, Esq., J. P., in the Chair.

The Chairman having read the notice convening the meeting, requested the Honorary Secretary to read the following Annual Report:—

“The Council of the Surrey Archæological Society, in presenting the Nineteenth Annual Report to the members, have the satisfaction to reiterate their former announcements of continued progress. The first part of the sixth volume is in the press, and will, as they trust, be completed and issued in a few weeks. It will contain, among other valuable contributions, an illustrated paper by John Wickham Flower, Esq., F.G.S., on the recent discoveries of Anglo-Saxon and Roman remains at Farthing Down. The Society has during the past year taken an important step in the establishment of a permanent museum. This has long been in contemplation, and its necessity has been frequently urged. The Council now congratulate the Society on its accomplishment, a very advantageous arrangement having been made with the Directors of the Literary and Scientific Institution of Croydon, by which ample accommodation has been provided for the reception of all antiquities found in the county. It will be open at all convenient times for the inspection of the members of the Society, who are invited to increase the collection by contributing from their private stores, or from any discoveries that may arise.

“It is with great pleasure the Council announce that they have received two very handsome donations. The first of rubbings of monumental brasses and inscriptions from Frederick Taylor Piggott, Esq., of Worthing. They are 350 in number, comprising some of the best in the country, besides several from the Continent. A small outlay was required to repair and mount them on rollers, a process the donor very kindly superintended. He has also supplied a catalogue of reference. The collection is deposited at Croydon, and may be examined at all convenient times.

“Miss Shelley, daughter of the late John Shelley, Esq., of Linkfield Lane, Red Hill, who was for many years a member of this Society, and a diligent collector of the antiquities of the county, has, in pursuance of her father's expressed wish, presented to the Society his collection of flints, &c. This will also be deposited and arranged in the Museum at Croydon.

“The excursion made last summer to Alfold and Cranleigh was numerously attended by the members and their friends, to whom the proceedings afforded much pleasure. ■

“Donations of books and exchanges of publications with Societies in union continue to be received, by which the library is now attaining considerable proportions and value.

"The accounts of the Society have been audited, and the annexed Report and Balance-sheet will exhibit the satisfactory state of the affairs of the Society" :—

"Committee Room, 8, Danes Inn, 7th May, 1872:

"To the Council of the Surrey Archaeological Society.

"GENTLEMEN,—

"We, the undersigned, being the duly appointed auditors of your Society, have, in accordance with our duty, carefully examined the books of your Secretary, and, having compared the accounts and vouchers therewith, find the same to be correct.

"We likewise desire to accord our extreme satisfaction with the exact and excellent manner in which the same have been kept.

"C. H. ELT.

"GEO. CURLING."

It was moved, seconded, and unanimously carried that this Report be adopted, printed, and circulated.

The Patron, President, and Vice-Presidents were re-elected.

The following eight members of Council, who went out by rotation, were re-elected :—

REGINALD BRAY, Esq., F.S.A.

The Rev. ARTHUR CAZENOVE, M.A.

The Right Hon. Viscount MIDLETON.

THOMAS HART, Esq.

SEYMOUR TEULON, Esq., J.P.

J. R. DANIEL-TYSSEN, Esq., F.S.A.

The Ven. Archdeacon UTTERTON, M.A.

ROBERT A. C. GODWIN-AUSTEN, Esq., F.R.S.

It was moved by the Chairman, and unanimously seconded, that the Honorary Secretary be invited to accept the office for another year, with the Society's best thanks for his past services.

Mr. Austen consented.

George Russell French, Esq., having, on account of infirmity, declined to act as Auditor, Philip Capel Hanbury, Esq., was elected to fill the vacancy. George Curling, Esq., and Charles Elt, Esq., were re-elected, with a vote of thanks for their diligence in attending to the finances of the Society. A special vote of thanks was also given to Mr. French for his past services, accompanied by a regret that ill health should have been the cause of his retirement.

Frederick Taylor Piggott, Esq., was elected an honorary member.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

Survey Archaeological Society.—Abstract of Balance Sheet to 31st December, 1871.

RECEIPTS.	£	s. d.
To Subscriptions and Life Compositions	202	0 0
To Sale of Publications	7	10 0
To Dividends on Stock	10	17 7
To Rent from the Harleian Society.....	5	0 0
To Donations to the Illustration Fund	3	1 0
	£228	8 7

PAYMENTS.	£	s. d.
By Repayment to Treasurer	2	7 7
By Rent	23	9 9
By Printers and Engravers	88	1 2
By Bookbinding	2	7 0
By Postages of Letters and Books—Collector's Commission—Stationery and Office Expenses	54	14 5
By Annual Excursion	8	2 1
By Investment in Consols	23	0 0
By Balance in hand	24	6 7
	£293	8 7

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES TAKEN ON THE 5TH OF JUNE, 1872.

ASSETS.	£	s. d.	LIABILITIES.	£	s. d.
Subscriptions in arrear	22	10 0	Rent	7	10 3
Ditto of current year not collected.....	80	0 0	Printers and Engravers	121	3 0
Cash	22	12 6		£138	13 3
	£125	2 6			

Besides which the Society has £383. 15s. 4d. invested in Three New per Cent. Annuities.

A GENERAL MEETING of the members was held on Thursday, the 4th of July, 1873, at Charlwood.

The *rendezvous* was at the Dorking railway-station, from whence the party proceeded in carriages across the Holmwood to Newdigate Church, in which Major Heales, F.S.A., read a paper on the architecture of the edifice, which will be found at page 268 of this volume. John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., followed with a history of the families of Newdigate, which is also printed at page 227 of this volume. A description of the wall-painting of St. Christopher, on the north side of the church, was then given by John Green Waller, Esq. The ancient parish chest, a spinning-wheel, and some iron brackets used in the last century by the villagers to hold the burning rushes for giving light instead of candles, were exhibited on the lawn of the Rectory, and explained by the Rev. L. Kennedy. Sir George Gilbert Scott made some observations on the structure of the massive wooden tower of the church.

A drive of four miles brought the company to Charlwood Church. On the south wall of the nave is a wall-painting, which was described by the Rector. The subject is "Les trois vifs et les trois neufs." Sir George Gilbert Scott pointed out the beauties and chief architectural peculiarities of the interior of the church. An adjournment to the lawn of the Rectory was then made, and under the shade of wide-spreading trees, Granville Leveson-Gower, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on the history of Charlwood, followed by John Wickham Flower, Esq., F.G.S., on the implements of the drift, illustrated by numerous beautiful specimens.

In the school-rooms adjacent, the members were hospitably entertained by the Rev. Thomas Burningham, M.A.

The usual toasts were drunk, and after an agreeable day's pleasure, all returned to their destinations highly gratified with the day's diversion.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, in accordance with Rule XIII., to receive and consider the Report of the Council on the state of the Society, and to elect the officers for the ensuing year, was held in the Council-room, Danes Inn, Strand, on Wednesday, the 18th of June, 1873.

GRANVILLE LEVESON-GOWER, Esq., F.S.A., a Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Chairman having read the notice convening the meeting, requested the Honorary Secretary to read the following Report:—

"In presenting the Twentieth Annual Report to the members of the Surrey Archæological Society, the Council venture to anticipate for it the usual favourable reception.

“For several successive years they have been able to publish an entire, or a half-volume of Collections, and they have now in the press the concluding part of the sixth volume of the same.

“The annual excursion of last year, which was devoted to Newdigate and Charlwood, was pronounced by those who have long watched the progress of the Society, to have been one of the most successful meetings it has ever held, and the members desire to express their thanks to the Rev. Thomas Burningham, the rector, for the hospitable reception he gave them. The Council anticipate a no less interesting gathering at Merton in the ensuing month.

“In all works on antiquities, illustrations are practically necessary to render the subject intelligible to the readers; and the increased expense of those given in the last two parts of the Society’s Collections has this year rendered the liabilities to be in excess of some former years. To obviate this result, the Council very earnestly entreat members to contribute to a larger extent than they have hitherto done to the Illustration Fund.

“It is with deep sorrow that the Council advert to the loss which they have sustained in the death of one of their oldest and most able colleagues. For many years past one of their most willing and most useful contributors has been the late Mr. Wickham Flower. His profound knowledge and experience of archæological subjects, especially of those relating to pre-historic times, was of incalculable advantage to the Society; whilst the readiness with which he undertook the investigation of any discovery in the county rendered it many important services. The recent establishment of a county museum at Croydon was mainly owing to his influence and exertions.

“To Major Heales, F.S.A.; the late John Wickham Flower, Esq., F.G.S.; Ralph Nevill, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.; and James Park Harrison, Esq., M.A., the Society is indebted for some of the illustrations in the last volume.”

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS.

“Committee Room, 8, Danes Inn, 11th June, 1873.

“To the Council of the Surrey Archæological Society.

“We, the undersigned, being the duly appointed Auditors of the Society, have, as accords with our duty, carefully examined the books, accounts, and vouchers presented to us by your Secretary, and on comparison, find that the accounts are minutely correct.

“We again desire to express our entire satisfaction with the careful and exact method in which the books and accounts of the Society have been kept by the Secretary.

“C. H. ELT.

“GEO. CURLING.

“PHILIP CAPEL HANBURY.”

It was moved, seconded, and carried that the Report be adopted, printed, and circulated.

The Patron, President, and Vice-Presidents were re-elected.

The following eight members of Council, who went out by rotation, were re-elected, with a vote of thanks for their efficient management of the affairs of the Society :—

JOSHUA WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, Esq., F.S.A.

EDWARD V. AUSTEN, Esq., Hon. Sec.

The Rev. JOHN CHANDLER, M.A.

WILLIAM HENRY HART, Esq., F.S.A.

Major HEALES, F.S.A.

JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, Esq., LL.D.

CUTHBERT JOHNSON, Esq.

EDWARD BASIL JUPP, Esq., F.S.A.

The Honorary Secretary was unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year, with a cordial vote of thanks for his efficient services.

The three Auditors were re-elected.

J. E. Gardner, Esq., was elected a member of the Council in lieu of John Wickham Flower, Esq., deceased.

A vote of thanks to Granville Leveson-Gower, Esq., for his efficient conduct in the chair terminated the proceedings.

Surrey Archæological Society.—Abstract of Balance Sheet to December 31st, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

To Balance in hand, 1871	£ s. d.
To Subscriptions and Life Compositions	24 0 7
To Sale of Publications	187 0 0
To Dividends on Stock	8 7 0
To Donations to the Illustration Fund	11 5 7
	7 17 3
	<hr/>
	£238 16 5

PAYMENTS.

Rent and Insurance	£ s. d.
Printers and Engravers	31 5 0
Postages of Letters and Publications—Collector's Commission— Stationery and Office Expenses	133 2 8
Annual Excursion	49 1 0
	10 8 11
	<hr/>
Cash in hand	215 17 7
	23 18 10
	<hr/>
	£238 16 5

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES TAKEN ON THE 18TH OF JUNE, 1873.

ASSETS.

Subscriptions in arrear	£ s. d.
Ditto of current year not yet collected	22 0 0
Cash	60 10 0
	3 18 0
	<hr/>
	£86 8 0

LIABILITIES.

One Quarter's Rent	£ s. d.
Printers	7 13 3
	162 10 6
	<hr/>
	£170 5 9

Besides which the Society has £393. 18s. 4d. invested in New Three per Cent. Annuities.

A GENERAL MEETING of the members was held on Wednesday, the 9th of July, 1873, at Wimbledon.

The Wallington and Carshalton stations were the places of meeting, and from thence the company proceeded in carriages to Carshalton Church, where they were met by the Rev. W. A. Cator, the rector. Thomas Milbourne, Esq., commenced by reading a paper on the history and design of the church; followed by John Green Waller, Esq., on the brasses and monuments in it. Having partaken of a little refreshment, they proceeded to Merton Church, of which the Rev. J. Erck is vicar. Major Heales, F.S.A., read a paper on the history of Merton Abbey. Ralph Nevill, Esq., A.R.I.B.A., followed by describing the church, pointing out its architectural features, incorporating its history with a description of the monuments in the chancel. Cæsar's Camp, on Wimbledon Common, was next visited, on which Robert A. C. Godwin-Austen, Esq., F.R.S., read a paper. The visitors then proceeded, by invitation, to the residence of Henry William Peek, Esq., M.P. for Mid-Surrey. In the orangery on the lawn an elegant collation was provided, the honourable member presiding, Mrs. Peek having joined the company.

The usual toasts were proposed, and responded to. Twenty-one new members were elected; and after enjoying walks among the beautiful flowers and shrubs of this elegant abode, the company reluctantly resumed their seats in the vehicles to convey them to their respective homes; carrying with them reminiscences of one of the most successful excursions ever made by the Society.

Surrey Archaeological Society.

Patron.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE DUKE OF
CAMBRIDGE, K.G.



President.

HIS GRACE
THE DUKE OF
BUCCLEUCH, K.G.

Vice-Presidents.

The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
The Right Rev. BISHOP SUMNER, F.R.S.
The Right Rev. LORD BP. OF WINCHESTER,
D.D., F.S.A.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF LOVELACE,
F.R.S., Lord Lieut.
The Right Hon. EARL PERCY.
The Right Hon. VISCOUNT MIDDLETON.
The Right Hon. LORD MONSON.
The Right Hon. LORD HYLTON.
SIR WALTER ROCKLIFFE FARQUHAR, Bart.
Major-General SIR HENRY C. RAWLINSON,
K.C.B., F.R.S.

The Right Hon. SIR WILLIAM BOVILL.
GEORGE CUBITT, Esq., M.P. (Trustee).
GRANVILLE LEVESON-GOWER, Esq., F.S.A.
JOHN LOCKE, Esq., M.P., Q.C.
GUILDFORD ONSLOW, Esq., M.P.
T. SOMERS COCKS, Esq. (Trea. and Trus.)
WILLIAM JOHN EVELYN, Esq., F.S.A.
THOMAS GRISSELL, Esq., F.S.A., M.R.S.L.
JAMES MORE MOLYNEUX, Esq., F.S.A.
EDWARD R. NORTHEY, Esq.
HENRY W. PEEK, Esq., M.P.
SIR RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Q.C., M.P.

Council.

EUSTACE ANDERSON, Esq.
R. A. GODWIN-AUSTEN, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.
EDWARD V. AUSTIN, Esq., M.R.C.S.
CHARLES BAILY, Esq.
REGINALD BRAY, Esq., F.S.A.
JOSHUA W. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., F.S.A.
Rev. A. CAZENOVE, M.A.
Rev. JOHN CHANDLER, M.A.
JOHN E. GARDNER, Esq.
THOMAS HART, Esq.
Major HEALES, F.S.A.
WILLIAM HENRY HART, Esq., F.S.A.

JOSEPH J. HOWARD, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.
CUTHBERT W. JOHNSON, Esq., F.R.S.
E. BASIL JUPP, Esq., F.S.A.
The Right Hon. VISCOUNT MIDDLETON.
JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, Esq., F.S.A.
W. W. POCOCK, Esq., B.A., F.R.I.B.A.
Rev. J. WELLSTEAD S. POWELL, A.M.
HENRY S. RICHARDSON, Esq.
WILLIAM TAYLER, Esq., F.S.A.
SEYMOUR TEULON, Esq.
J. R. DANIEL-TYSSEN, Esq., F.S.A.
The Ven. ARCHDEACON UTTERTON, M.A.

Treasurer.—T. SOMERS COCKS, Esq., 43, Charing-cross.

Trustees.—T. SOMERS COCKS, Esq. GEORGE CUBITT, Esq., M.P.

Honorary Secretary.—EDWARD V. AUSTIN, Esq., M.R.C.S.

Honorary Palaeographer.—WILLIAM HENRY HART, Esq., F.S.A.

Honorary Photographer.—EDWIN DEBENHAM, Esq., Reigate.

Auditors for 1873.—G. CURLING, Esq. C. H. ELT, Esq. PHILIP CAPEL HANBURY, Esq.

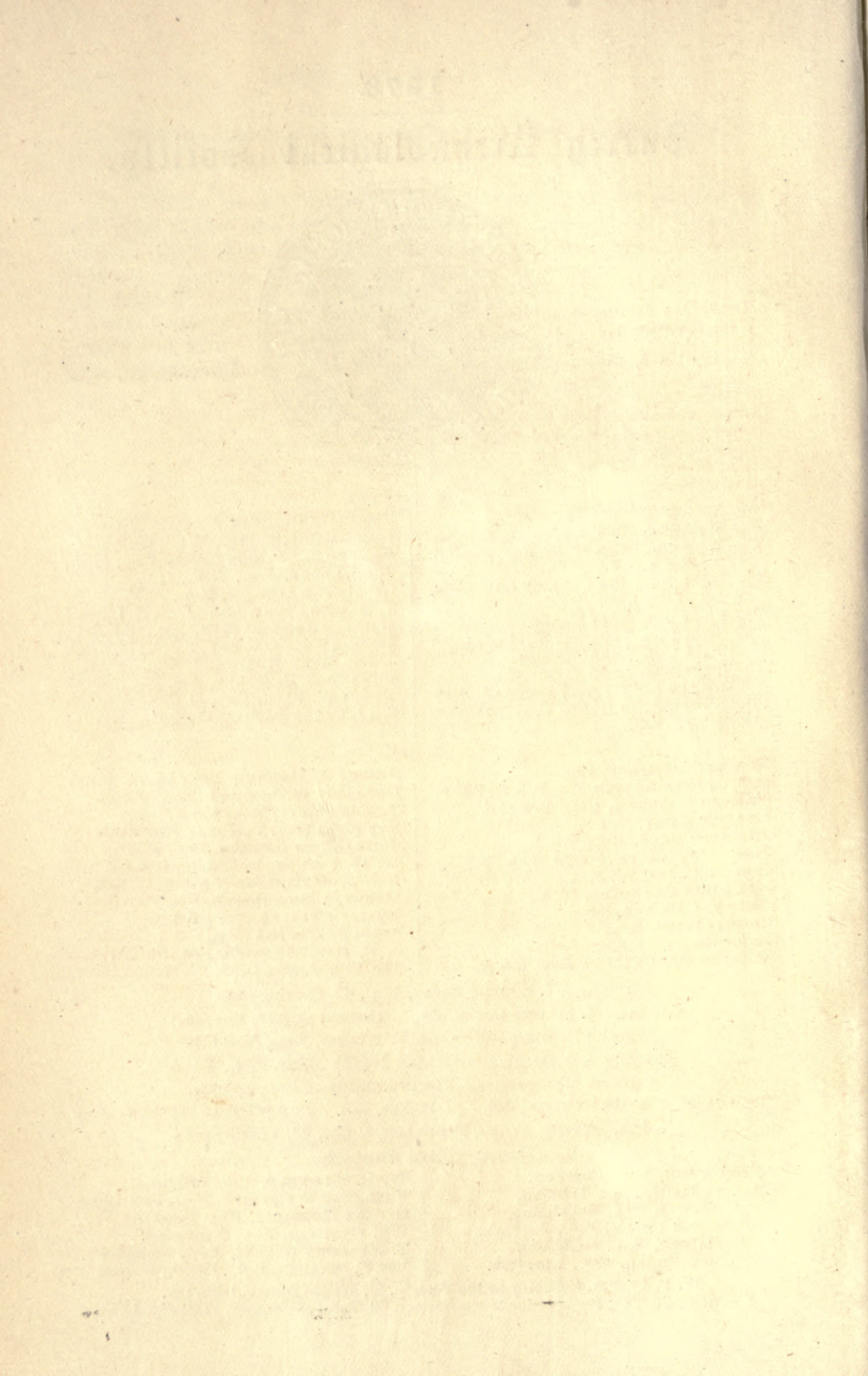
Bankers.—Messrs. COCKS, BIDDULPH, & Co., 43, Charing-cross.

Honorary Local Secretaries.

M. SHURLOCK, Esq., Chertsey.
CHARLES HART, Esq., Dorking.
RALPH NEVILL, Esq., Godalming.
ROBERT OKE CLARK, Esq., Farnham.
H. F. NAPPER, Esq., Guildford.
FREDERICK GOULD, Esq., Kingston.

W. R. HARWOOD, Esq., Mitcham.
FREDERICK J. CHESTER, Esq., Newington.
GEORGE MORRISON, Esq., Reigate.
WM. CHAPMAN, Esq., Richmond.
T. MEADOWS CLARKE, Esq., Richmond.
Rev. F. STATHAM, B.A., F.G.S., Walworth.

W. P. IVATTS, Collector to the Society, 21, Wilton-square, Islington.
THEOPHILUS POTTER, Bookbinder to the Society, 60, Tabernacle-walk, Finsbury, London.



LIST OF MEMBERS.

(Corrected to October, 1873.)

(D) Those who have been Donors to the Funds or Collectors to the amount of Five Pounds and upwards.

This * denotes Life Compounders.

† Past Members of the Council.

Abbott, Thomas, Esq., East Sheen.
 Abbott, Thomas, jun., Esq., London.
 Abbott, Mrs., East Sheen.
 Acworth, G. Brindley, Esq., Rochester.
 *Adams, Geo., Esq., Doctors' Commons.
 (D) Alexander, W. C., Esq., Hornsey.
 *Anderson, Eustace, Esq., Mortlake.
 Anderson, Eustace, jun., Esq., Mortlake.
 Aston, William, Esq., London.
 Atkin, Edward, Esq., New-cross.
 Atkinson, Henry, Esq., F.S.A., Petersfield.
 Austen, Robt. A. C. Godwin, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S., Chilworth.
 Austin, E. V., Esq., M.R.C.S., Reigate.
 *Baggallay, Sir Richard, M.P., Q.C., London.
 Baily, C., Esq., Camberwell.
 Baker, Edward, Esq., London.
 Barkley, Charles, Esq., Croydon.
 *Barnard, Herbert, Esq., F.S.A., London.
 Barton, R. Carroll, Esq., Lambeth.
 *Bateman, J. F., Esq., Farnham.
 Bax, Alfred Ridley, Esq., Streatham.
 Baxter, Robert, Esq., Reigate.
 Bayford, Dr., Albury.
 Beaumont, F., Esq., Buckland.
 Beck, S. A., Esq., Cheam.
 Bennett, Rev. H. Leigh, M.A., Chertsey.
 Bevan, Rev. Earnest, Farnham.
 Biggerstaff, William, Esq., Holloway.
 Bircham, Mrs., Esher.
 Blake, Henry, Esq., Haslemere.
 Blore, Ed., Esq., F.S.A., F.R.S., London.
 Bohn, Henry G., Esq., Twickenham.
 Bolding, J. P., Esq., West Croydon.
 Bonnor, George, Esq., London.
 Borradaile, Rev. R., Tandridge.
 Bovill, The Rt. Hon. Sir William, London.
 Brancker, Rev. Henry, M.A., Thursley.
 Brandon, Woodthorpe, Esq., Barnes.
 Bray, Reginald, Esq., F.S.A., Shere.
 *Bremner, Alex. Bramwell, Esq., London.
 Brewer, Richard, Esq., Richmond.
 *Bridger, E. Kynaston, Esq., Hampton.
 *Bridges, Rev. A. H., M.A., Beddington.
 Briscoe, Rev. Dr., Nutfield.
 Broad, S. P., Esq., Reigate.
 *Brodrick, the Hon. G., Peper-harow.
 Brooke, F. C., Esq., Woodbridge.
 Brooks, Mrs., Epsom.
 Browne, Edward, Esq., Surbiton.
 *Buccleuch, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., F.R.S., F.L.S., Whitehall.
 Burdett, Lieut.-Col. Francis, Richmond.
 Burningham, Rev. Thomas, Charlwood.
 Burrell, James F., Esq., Frimley.
 Burt, Mrs., Dorking.

Burton, J., Esq., Balham.
 (D) Butterworth, J. W., Esq., F.S.A., Clapham.
 *Canterbury, His Grace the Archbishop of, D.D., Lambeth Palace.
 Capron, John Rand, Esq., Guildford.
 *Cardale, J. Bate, Esq., Albury.
 Carless, Thomas, Esq., Richmond.
 Carpenter, Alfred, Esq., Croydon.
 Carter, R., Esq., Epsom.
 Cazenove, Rev. A., M.A., Reigate.
 Chaldecott, Arthur, Esq., Dorking.
 *Chambers, Arthur, Esq., Clapham.
 *Chambers, Edward, Esq., Clapham.
 Chandler, Rev. John, M.A., Witley.
 Chapman, Edwin, Esq., Walworth.
 Chapman, Frederick, Esq., Banstead.
 Chapman, T. H., Esq., Upper Homerton.
 Chapman, William, Esq., Richmond.
 Chatfield, Charles, Esq., Croydon.
 Chester, Fred. James, Esq., London.
 Chester, Colonel J. L., Bermondsey.
 Clark, Dr., Dorking.
 Clarke, Thomas M., Esq., Richmond.
 Cleghorn, John, Esq., Islington.
 Clutton, John, Esq., Westminster.
 Clutton, Robert, Esq., Reigate.
 *Cock, Edward, Esq., Kingston.
 Cockburn, John, Esq., Richmond.
 *Cocks, Reginald T., Esq., Westminster.
 *Cocks, T. Somers, Esq., London.
 *Collambell, Charles, Esq., Lambeth.
 Combe, Captain B. Harvey, F.S.A., Battle.
 Congreve, Rev. John, Tooting Graveney.
 Cooper, Robert, Esq., London.
 Cooper, W. Durrant, Esq., F.S.A., London.
 *Cottenham, the Right Hon. the Earl of, Godstone.
 Coupland, A. N., Esq., Kensington.
 Cox, Herbert, Esq., Reigate.
 Cree, Thomas, Esq., Brixton.
 Cressingham, J., Esq., Carshalton.
 Crisp, R., Esq., Richmond.
 Crowley, Rev. Anthony, Titsey.
 Crowley, Alfred, Esq., Croydon.
 Cubitt, George, Esq., M.P., Dorking.
 Cure, Mrs. Chapel, Weybridge.
 *Curling, George, Esq., Croydon.
 *Curzon, Hon. Sydney Roper, East Sheen.
 Cuthell, Andrew, Esq., London.
 Dalby, Dr., Kennington.
 *Daniel - Tyssen, J. R., Esq., F.S.A., Brighton.
 *Daniel-Tyssen, Amherst, Esq., Brighton.
 Danvers, Juland, Esq., Caterham.
 Davies, Thomas White, Esq., Barnes.
 Debenham, Edwin, Esq., Reigate.

- De Cerjat, Rev. H. S., West Horsley.
 *Devas, Thomas, Esq., Wimbledon.
 Dingwell, Charles, Esq., Caterham.
 *Dobie, Alexander, Esq., London.
 *Dobson, Charles, Esq., Betchworth.
 Dodd, Henry, Esq., Hoxton.
 Doggett, E. G., Esq., Bristol.
 Down, James Dundas, Esq., Dorking.
 Drew, George Henry, Esq., Bermondsey.
 Drew, Beriah, Esq., Streatham.
 Drummond, John, Esq., F.S.A., Croydon.
 Dunn, William, Esq., Peckham.
 Eedes, Robert, Esq., London.
 Elt, Charles Henry, Esq., Islington.
 Elyard, Samuel Herbert, Esq., Charlton.
 (D) *Evelyn, W. J., Esq., F.S.A., Dorking.
 Evelyn, Rev. Edmund, Dorking.
 *Farquhar, Sir Walter Rockliffe, Bart.,
 Bookham.
 Farquhar, James, Esq., Reigate.
 Faulconer, R. S., Esq., Walworth.
 Felton, William, Esq., Nutfield.
 Ferrey, Benj., Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.,
 Bayswater.
 Featherston, John, jun., Esq., F.S.A.,
 Birmingham.
 Few, Robert, Esq., Esher.
 Figgins, James, jun., Esq., London.
 Foster, Birket, Esq., Witley.
 Foster, John, Esq., Witley.
 Francis, George, Esq., Abbot's Langley.
 French, G. R., Esq., London.
 *Freshfield, Edwin, Esq., F.S.A., Reigate.
 Frodsham, John Mill, Esq., Streatham.
 *Fuller, Francis, Esq., Westminster.
 Gammon, E. B., Esq., Lambeth.
 Gardner, J. E., Esq., St. John's Wood Park.
 Gascoyne, Somers, Esq., Richmond.
 George, Edward, Esq., Chaldon.
 Giberne, George, Esq., Epsom.
 Giles, T. F., Esq., Richmond.
 Gill, Thomas, Esq., Guildford.
 *Glyn, The Hon. Pascal, Epsom.
 Goldsmith, William, Esq., Streatham.
 Gooch, Rev. J., Reigate.
 Gordon, W. Maccauley, Esq., Cambridge.
 Gosling, J. H., Esq., Richmond.
 Gould, Frederick, Esq., F.L.S., Kingston-
 upon-Thames.
 (D) *Gower, Granville Leveson, Esq.,
 F.S.A., Titsey.
 Gower, The Hon. Edward, M.P., London.
 Gower, Arthur Leveson, Esq., London.
 Gray, Thomas, Esq., London.
 *Grissell, Thomas, Esq., F.S.A., M.R.S.L.,
 Mickleham.
 Guildhall Library.
 *Gurney, Henry Edmund, Esq., Gatton.
 Hackett, Miss, Hackney.
 *Ilkett, Rev. D. S., Little Bookham.
 Hammick, James, Esq., Sutton.
 Hammond, Charles, Esq., London.
 Hanbury, Philip Capel, Esq., Redhill.
 *Hanson, Samuel, Esq., Kilburn.
 Hare, Thos., Esq., Kingston-upon-Thames.
 Harrison, James P., Esq., M.A., Ewhurst.
 Hart, Charles, Esq., London.
 Hart, Thomas, Esq., Reigate.
 (D) Hart, W. H., Esq., F.S.A., Rosherville.
 Harwood, John, Esq., Mitcham.
 Harwood, W. R., Esq., Mitcham.
 Hawkes, George, Esq., Sutton.
 *Hawkins, Rohde, Esq., Dorking.
 Hayton, John Daniel, Esq., Brixton.
 Haywood, Daniel, Esq., Clapham.
 Haywood, Samuel, Esq., Hampstead.
 (D) Heales, Major, F.S.A., Streatham.
 Heaton, William, Esq., Reigate.
 Helme, Thomas, Esq., Little Bookham
 *Hesketh, Robert, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Red
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 Hiscoke, J. G., Esq., Richmond.
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 Hodgson, Rev. J. G., M.A., Croydon.
 Hodson, Francis, Esq., London.
 Hooper, Edmund, Esq., Albury.
 Hooper, J. Kinnersley, Esq., Tooting.
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 Hopgood, James, Esq., Clapham.
 *Hopkyns, D. D., Esq., Guildford.
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 Horne, Edward, Esq., Reigate.
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 F.S.A., Blackheath.
 Howell, Charles, Esq., F.R.S., Fulham.
 Howick, George, Esq., Wandsworth.
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 Hudson, Robert, Esq., F.R.S., Clapham.
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 upon-Thames.
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 Lambert, George, jun., Esq., London.
 Lambert, Henry, Esq., Blechingley.
 Lambert, Thomas, Esq., London.
 Lance, J. H., Esq., Dorking.
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 Croydon.
 Lawrence, Lady Trevor, London.

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 *Lennard, Colonel, Beckenham.
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 Rate, L. M., Esq., Dorking.
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- Shepherd, Rev. Henry, Chaldon.
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Societies in Union.

1. THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
2. THE ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
3. THE SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY.
4. THE BUCKINGHAMSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
5. THE ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.
6. THE LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
7. THE KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
8. THE SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
9. THE LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
10. THE EXETER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.
11. THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
12. THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.
13. THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM.
14. THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.
15. THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL.
16. THE MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AMERICA.
17. THE OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC SOCIETY.
18. THE POWYS LAND CLUB.
19. SOCIEDAD ARQUEOLOGICA VALINCIANA.

Contributions to Library.

The 23rd and 24th Sessions of the Liverpool Architectural Society.

Presented by the Society.

Parts 1 to 12, Vol. II. 4th Series of the Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland.

Presented by the Society.

The East Anglian to April, 1871.

Presented by S. Tymms, Esq.

The 2nd and 3rd Parts of Lapidarium Septentrionale.

Presented by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The 12th, 13th, and 14th numbers of the Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

Presented by the Institution.

Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, Vol. V., of the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

Presented by the Society.

Vol. III. of the Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society.

Presented by the Society.

Annual Reports of the Minnesota Historical Society ;
Geology and Minerals of Minnesota. By Colonel Charles Whittlesey ;
Statistics of Minnesota ;

Parts 1, 2, and 3 of Vol. II. and Part 1 of Vol. III. of the Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society.

Presented by the Society.

Ancient Rock Tombs at Malta ;

Engraving and Description of an Anglo-Saxon Fibula discovered at Norton, Wiltshire.

Presented by Dr. Thurnham.

The 16th and 17th vols. of the Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

Presented by the Society.

Reports of the Smithsonian Institution for 1867, 1868, and 1871.

- The 17th vol. of the Transactions of the Sussex Archæological Society.
Presented by Major Heales.
- Eleven Supplements of the Catalogue of the Library of the Corporation of London.
Presented by the Corporation.
- The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th vols. of the Powys-land Club.
Presented by the Montgomeryshire Historical Society.
- A Lecture delivered at the London Institution on Arms and Armour. By John Green Waller, Esq.
Presented by the Author.
- The History of St. Osyth's Priory. By John Watney, Esq., F.S.A.
Presented by the Author.
- The 8th vol. of the Proceedings of the Kent Archæological Society.
Presented by the Society.
- The 3rd Part of 2nd vol. 2nd Series of the Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Society.
Presented by the Society.
- The 5th No. of the 4th vol. of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology.
Presented by the Society.
- Parts 1, 2, 3, Vol. V., of the Essex Archæological Society.
Presented by the Society.
- Parts 1, 2, 3, Vol. IV., of the Records of Buckinghamshire.
Presented by the Bucks Archæological Society.
- Vols. XXIII. and XXIV. of the Proceedings of the Sussex Archæological Society.
Presented by the Society.
- Miscellaneous Pamphlets from 1839 to 1859, and Vols. I. and II. of a New Series of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society.
Presented by the Society.
- The 1st No. of the Liverpool Numismatic Society.
Presented by the Society.

Additions to the Museum.

- Numerous Flint Implements, principally found near Reigate by the late John Shelley, Esq.
Presented by Miss F. Shelley.
- A Facsimile on canvas of the Wall-painting discovered in Chaldon Church.
Drawn by and presented by John Green Waller, Esq.
- Numerous Rubbings of Monumental Brasses in the Abbeys and Churches in the Southern Counties of England.
Presented by Francis Taylor Piggott, Esq.
- A Couteau de Chasse, found in digging the foundation of a warehouse in Morgan's Lane, near the river Thames.
Presented by J. G. Pilcher, Esq.

RULES.

I. The Society shall be called THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

II. The objects of this Society shall be—

1. To collect and publish the best information on the Ancient Arts and Monuments of the County; including Primeval Antiquities; Architecture, Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military; Sculpture; Paintings on Walls, Wood, or Glass; Civil History and Antiquities, comprising Manors, Manorial Rights, Privileges and Customs; Heraldry and Genealogy; Costume, Numismatics; Ecclesiastical History and Endowments, and Charitable Foundations, Records, &c.; and all other matters usually comprised under the head of Archæology.
2. To procure careful observation and preservation of antiquities discovered in the progress of works, such as Railways, Foundations of Buildings, &c.
3. To encourage individuals or public bodies in making researches and excavations, and afford them suggestions and co-operation.
4. To oppose and prevent, as far as may be practicable, any injuries with which Monuments of every description may from time to time be threatened; and to collect accurate drawings, plans, and descriptions thereof.

III. The subjects of all communications received, together with the names of the authors, shall be registered in a book kept for the purpose by the Honorary Secretary, which book shall be open to the inspection of the Members of the Society.

IV. The Society shall consist of Members and Honorary Members.

V. Each Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of Ten shillings, to be due on the 1st of January in each year, in advance, and an Entrance Fee of Ten Shillings, or £5. 10s. in lieu thereof, as a composition for life.

VI. All payments to be made to the Treasurer, to the account of the Society, at such Banking-house in the Metropolis as the Society may direct; and no cheque shall be drawn except by order of the Council; and every cheque shall be signed by two Members thereof and the Honorary Secretary.

VII. The Subscriptions of Members shall entitle them to one copy of all publications issued by direction of the Council during their Membership; and no publication shall be issued to Members whose Subscriptions are in arrear.

VIII. Every person desirous of being admitted a Member must be proposed agreeably to the form annexed to these Rules;* and this form must be subscribed by him and by a Member of the Society, and addressed to the Honorary Secretary, to be submitted to the Council, who will ballot for his election,—one black ball in five to exclude.

IX. Ladies desirous of becoming Members will be expected to conform to Rule VIII., so far as relates to their nomination, but will be admitted without ballot.

X. Persons eminent for their works or scientific acquirements shall be eligible to be associated to the Society as Honorary Members, and be elected at a General Meeting; and no person shall be nominated to this class without the sanction of the Council.

XI. The Lord-Lieutenant of the County, all Members of the House of Peers residing in, or who are Landed Proprietors in the County; also all Members of the House of Commons representing the County or its Boroughs; the High Sheriff of the County for the time being, and such other persons as the Council may determine, shall be invited to become Vice-Presidents, if Members of the Society.

* Copies of the form may be had from the Honorary Secretary.

XII. The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council of Management, to consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, an Honorary Secretary, and Twenty-four Members, eight of whom shall go out annually, by rotation, but be eligible for re-election. Three Members of the Council (exclusive of the Honorary Secretary) shall form a quorum.

XIII. An Annual General Meeting shall be held in the month of June or July, at such times and places as the Council shall appoint, to receive and consider the Report of the Council on the state of the Society, and to elect the Officers for the ensuing twelve months.

XIV. There shall be also such other General Meetings in each year for the reading of papers, and other business, to be held at such times and places as the Council may direct.

XV. The Council may at any time call a Special General Meeting, and they shall at all times be bound to do so on the written requisition of Ten Members, specifying the nature of the business to be transacted. Notice of the time and place of such Meeting shall be sent to the Members at least fourteen days previously, mentioning the subject to be brought forward; and no other subject shall be discussed at such Meeting.

XVI. The Council shall meet for the transaction of business connected with the management of the Society once at least in every month; that is to say, on the second Thursday in each month, or on such other days as the Council shall from time to time direct.*

XVII. At every Meeting of the Society, or of the Council, the resolutions of the majority present shall be binding, and at such meetings the Chairman shall have a casting vote, independently of his vote as a Member of the Society or of the Council, as the case may be.

XVIII. The Council shall be empowered to appoint Local Secretaries in such places in the County as may appear desirable.

XIX. Honorary Members and Local Secretaries shall have all the privileges of Members, except that of voting.

XX. The whole effects and property of the Society shall be under the control and management of the Council, who shall be at liberty to purchase books, casts, or other articles, or to exchange or dispose of duplicates thereof.

XXI. The Council shall have the power of publishing such papers and engravings as may be deemed worthy of being printed, together with a Report of the Proceedings of the Society, to be issued in the form of an Annual Volume.

XXII. The composition of each Life Member, less his entrance-fee, and so much of the surplus of the income as the Council may direct (after providing for the current expenses, printing the Annual Volume, &c.), shall be invested in Government Securities,† as the Council may deem most expedient; the interest only to be available for the current disbursements; and no portion shall be withdrawn without the sanction of a General Meeting.

XXIII. Two Members shall be annually appointed to audit the accounts of the Society, and to report thereon at the General Annual Meeting.

XXIV. No religious or political discussions shall be permitted at Meetings of the Society, nor topics of a similar nature admitted in the Society's publications.

XXV. No change shall be made in the Rules of the Society except at a Special General Meeting.

* Under a resolution of the Council, these Meetings now take place on the third Wednesday in each month.

† The amount invested is, at present, £383. 18s. 4d. New Three per Cent. Annuities.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

I am desirous of being admitted a Member of THE SURREY ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, and am willing to conform to the Rules of the same.

Signed
Address
Date

I being a Member of THE SURREY ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, do hereby recommend the said for Election.

Signed
Address
Date

To the Honorary Secretary of
THE SURREY ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Subscription is Ten Shillings annually, with an entrance fee of Ten Shillings; or one payment of Five Pounds Ten Shillings constitutes a Life Member.

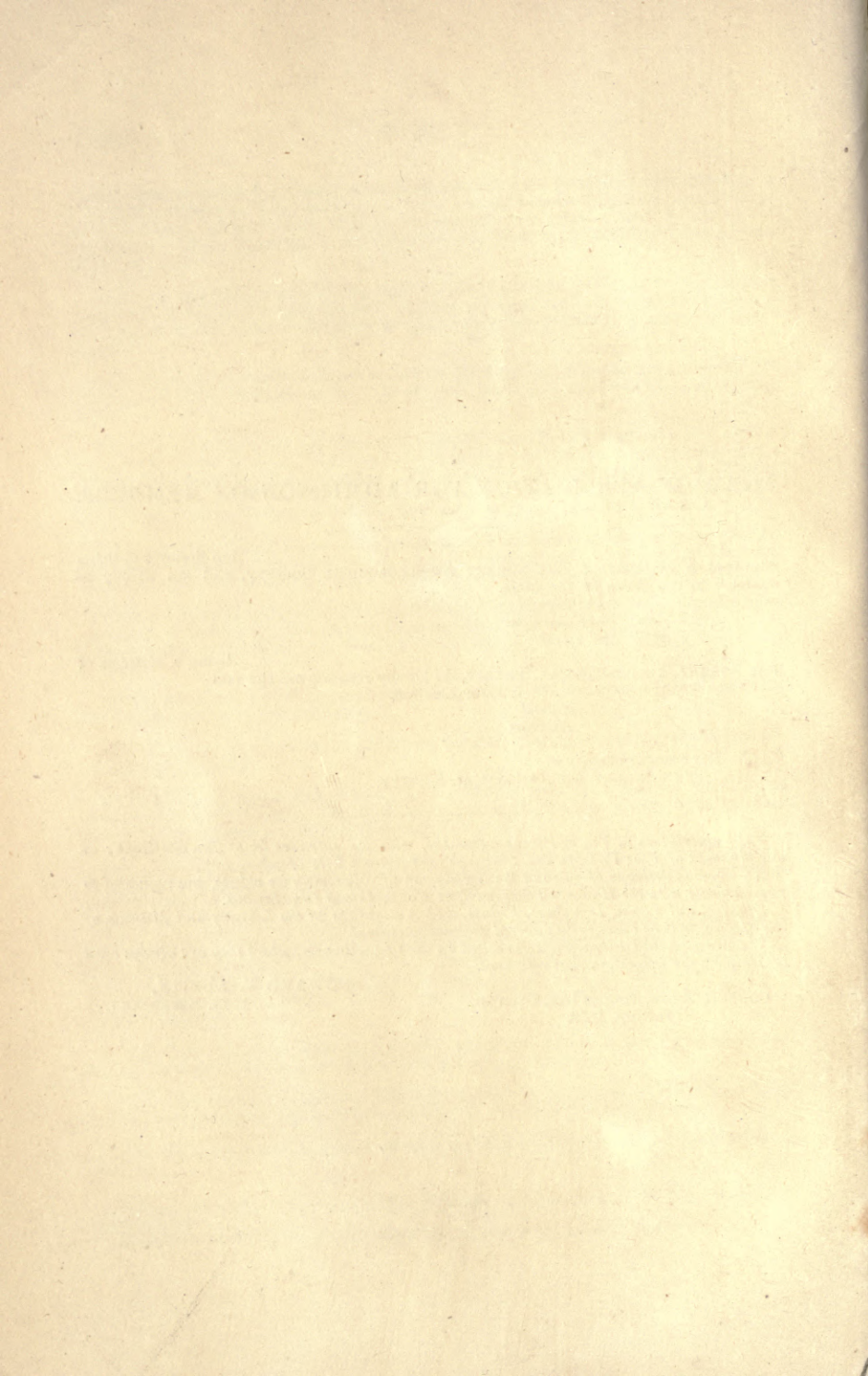
All persons desirous of joining the Society, or of advancing its objects, are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary, at No. 8, Danes Inn, Strand.

Donations of Books, Drawings, Prints, and Antiquities to the Library and Museum of the Society, will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

The Museum and Library are deposited in the Council-room, where they are always open to Members for inspection and reference.

COUNCIL ROOM, DANES INN, STRAND,
October, 1873.

EDWARD V. AUSTIN,
HON. SECRETARY.



Surrey Collections.

ON A VICINAL ROAD WHICH FORMERLY RAN THROUGH THE PARISH OF EWHURST, SURREY, FROM THE STANE STREET AT ROWHOOK, TOWARDS THE OLD TOWN OR STATION AT FARLEY, NEAR ALBURY.

By JAMES PARK HARRISON, Esq., M.A.

BESIDES the four great Roman roads through England, and their more important branches, it is well known that there were numerous vicinal ways, the memory and traces of which are fast disappearing, save where they have fortunately been laid down in maps, or described in county histories.

I was informed some years ago by the rector of Ewhurst that one of these minor roads, according to local tradition, crossed a detached portion of the glebe near Garbridge on the Ewhurst and Cranleigh road. It was supposed to have been connected with the Stane Street; but no steps were taken at the time to track its course, or ascertain its precise termini; there was little beyond what appeared an uncertain tradition to lead one to suppose that the few stones which were seen in the sides of a ditch, for a length of about twenty-six feet, might not have once formed part of a disused farm-road; there were no flints or pebbles, or anything else that could be considered distinctive; and no Roman remains were known to exist either in the parish or for some miles around it.

On making inquiry, however, in 1869, I learnt that flints and flint-like stones were frequently turned up by

the plough and found in drains on adjoining farms ; and the further important fact was elicited, that an old labourer named Jenner, since dead, some years ago picked up part of an ancient way, on which oak-trees of a considerable size were growing, in Somersbury Wood, about a mile and a half from Garbridge (in the direction of the Stane Street), for the purpose of obtaining materials for the repair of the highway leading from Ewhurst to Rudgwick ; and I was told by an old farmer, who had spent all his life in Ewhurst, that the road referred to passed near the site of some ancient glass-works in a clearing in the above-named wood, which, it appeared, is styled Glass-house Field in the "Tithe Apportion Book."¹

On drawing a line on the Ordnance Map of Surrey connecting this field in Somersbury with the glebe at Garbridge, it was found to point in the one direction to Rowhook, where I have since heard that there is a tradition that several Roman roads diverged, and in the other to Farley, the well-known Roman settlement near Albury. (*See Plate I.*)

In the cultivated fields along the intermediate line of country, so far as search has been made, bleached flints, coast pebbles (the latter mostly at the Sussex end), and hard materials from the hills, are still to be found on the surface of the ground, though more or less scattered, and that sometimes over entire fields, owing to their having been harrowed about, and thrown by boys to a distance at rabbits or other animals. Were it not, then, for the circumstance that foundation materials are met with in drains and watercourses, it would have been difficult to fix on any but an approximate line for the road : as it is, its course from field to field in the parish of Ewhurst has, I believe, been accurately laid down by simply connecting the places, seldom far apart, where flints and hill-stones have been discovered beneath the surface by straight lines.

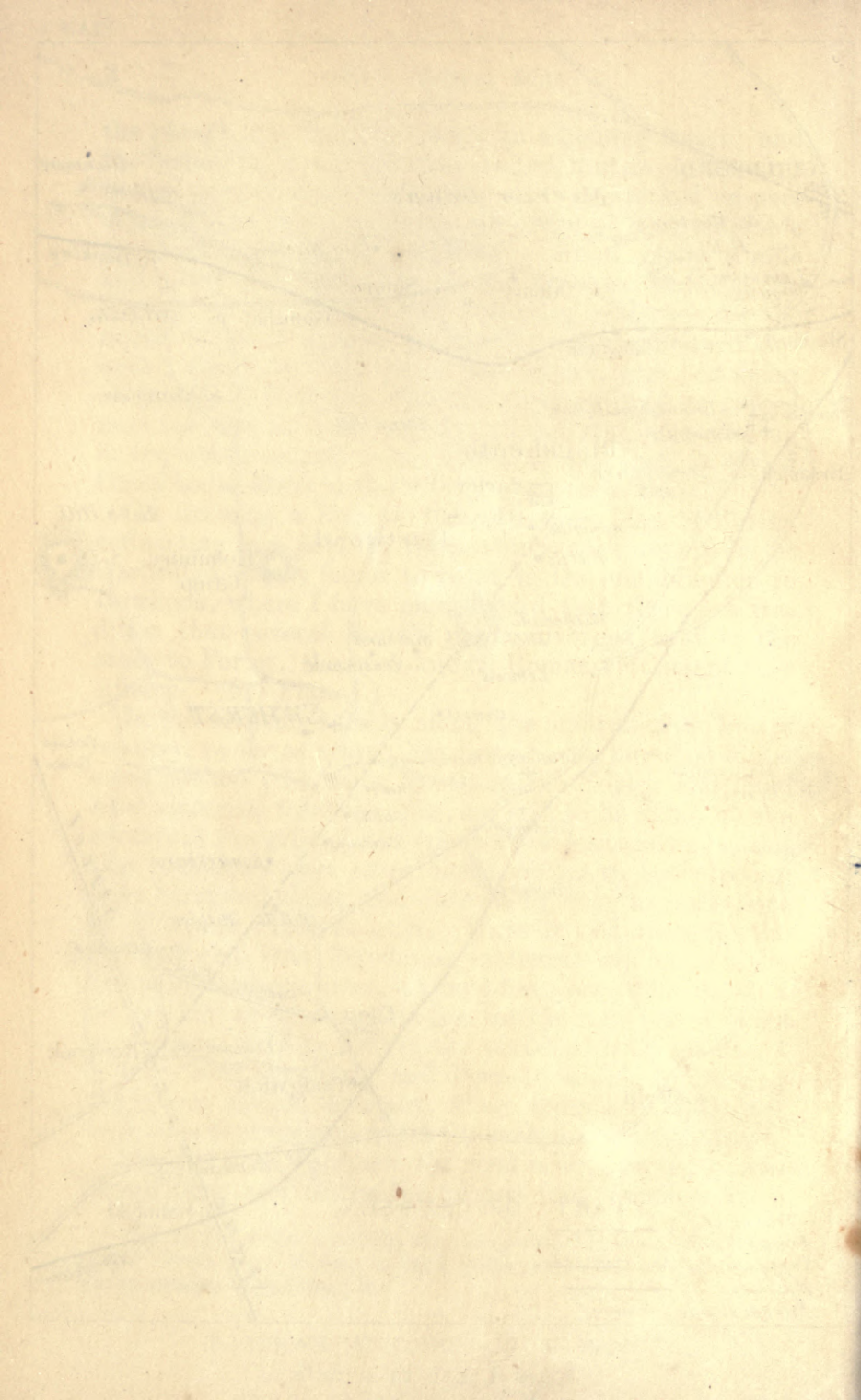
Starting from Rowhook, the road in its course towards Somersbury and Garbridge passed near Leminge Lane

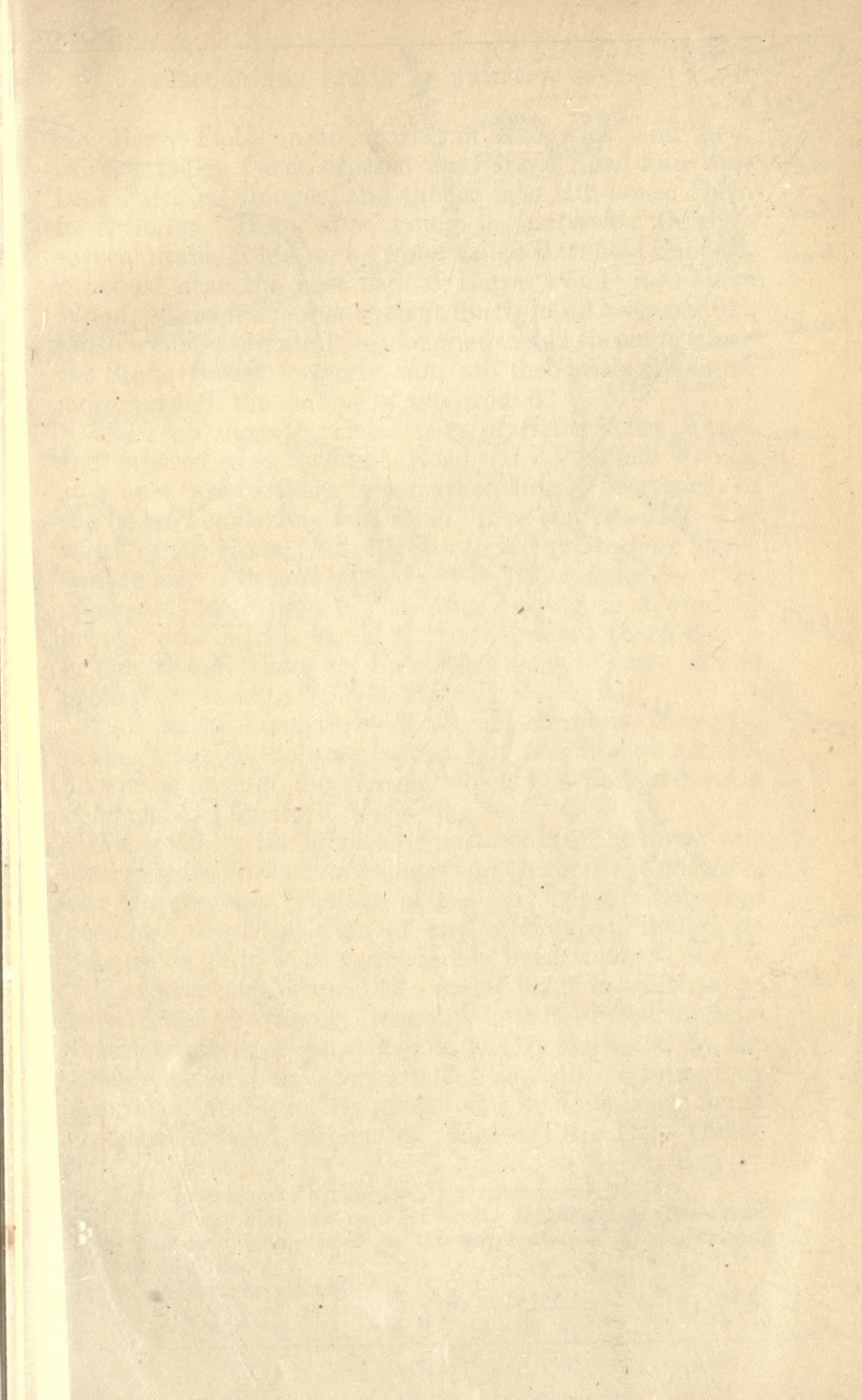
¹ It is supposed that the works were in operation in Queen Elizabeth's reign. There is no allusion to them in the county histories, and there are no remains of buildings, &c.



ROMAN ROAD THROUGH EWHURST.

Scale 1/2 inch to a mile.







PART OF COXLAND FARM. EWHURST.

Scale 25.3 inches to a mile.

and Berry Field, in the parish of Rudgwick, and then, skirting Ridge Farm, crossed the Furson Road into Holbeck Farm in Abinger, and thence into Hill-house Farm in Ewhurst. Here, after going in succession through several arable fields, and a wood called Barnfield Coppice, it passed near the east end of Heron Pond¹ into Mags Wood, where numerous ancient flints, in all respects like those which are found in ploughed fields through which the Stane Street formerly ran, are met with a foot or more beneath the surface of the ground.

The road next traversed part of Somersbury Wood, and crossed the Ewhurst Road into Coxland Woods, at a spot where there is a marked break, or return, in the hedge about sixty feet wide. (See *a*, Plate II.) The width of the stone road appears to have been here about twenty feet. It then passed out of the coppice by what appears to have been a causeway leading to a winding brook, over which it is to be supposed there was a bridge, though there are now no remains of one: it was probably of wood. (See *b*, Plate II.)

This brook runs through an old meadow, formerly, perhaps, subject to inundations, but now five or six feet above the level of the stream, which has hollowed out a deep channel for itself in the clay.

The road on the further or north side of the brook was also raised slightly above the general level of the meadow, and on removing portions of the turf appeared to have been less disturbed than at any other spot, though no pebbles or flints were noticed, only hard stones.²

The road next crossed two arable fields in which some wide rewes³ have very recently been grubbed, and its exact course is in consequence clearly indicated by the abundance of hard stones which have been turned up where the road formerly passed, few or none being found on either side of its course. (See *c*, Plate II.)—Owing

¹ Now drained, or rather reduced very much in size.

² Flints would have been required for the neighbouring glass-works. They were doubtless collected for this purpose when the road became disused. See *note*, p. 7.

³ A local term = shaws.

to the practice of collecting stones from the fields for sale to the highways, a year or two hence these traces, now so distinct, will be altogether lost.

The road then passed through Flatwood Field, where there are many flints, and across a small coppice and an arable field into Broom Plat, belonging to Old-house Farm. It then traversed an enclosure, now planted as a coppice, where, two years ago, several surface drains were formed, which cut the old road nearly at right angles.

It next crossed a grass field into Old-house Woods, about two hundred yards to the right of the homestead, and thence through a corner of Buildings Farm into a pasture called Hatch Field, in Slythurst (or Sheds) Farm, where again flints and hard stones have been found in recently-formed drains, some at a depth of sixteen or eighteen inches below the ground. No flints were found in the drains in any part of this field except along the line of road.

From Slythurst it entered the Glebe near Garbridge, on the Cranleigh and Ewhurst highway, where attention was first called to it.

Proceeding northwards, the road passed to the right of Canvil Wood, first through a meadow called Five Acres, and then across two rough pastures belonging to Coneyhurst Farm, where remains are found in drains and in open ditches. It then went along the west side of an arable field into some woods belonging to Wickhurst Farm, in Cranleigh, a short distance to the right of "Lemons" Barn.

Owing to the thickness of the underwood and the unevenness of the ground in these woods, it is difficult to decide whether the road ran through them in a straight line or not.

On emerging, however, traces are again found in drains, more especially in an arable field called Eleven Acres; and from this point it is said by the tenant of the farm to have gone across Horseblock Hollow towards Withersole Hill.¹

Tradition here carries the road round the hill to the

¹ A field not far from hence, in Bowles Farm, is styled "Pontams" in the *Cranleigh Tithe Apportion Book*. A brook runs through it.

left, through Jelly's Hollow, on to the waste,¹ over which, supposing it to have gone in a line with its previous course up to Withersole, it must have passed through some arable fields to the right of Pitt House, and then by the left of Mayor House to Farley Heath.

From this ancient site there would doubtless have been communication with Guildford and the Ermine Street by Bradstone Brook and Lemmon² Bridge; and with Farnham perhaps, by Somersbury (Chinthurst) Hill, Stone Bridge, and Hillborough; and with Dorking by Stone Hill and Milton Street.³ The general direction of the highway from Dorking as far as Wotton Hatch points to Farley Heath, and is considerably out of the course taken by the Dorking and Guildford Railway.

On reviewing the names which are found on or near the line of road from Rowhook, *e.g.* Rudgewick, Berry Field, Leminge Lane, Ridge Farm, Holbeck, Somersbury (twice), Garbridge, Canvil Wood, Lemon's Barn, Wickhurst, Bradstone Brook, Lemmon Bridge, all of them words not unfrequently met with along ancient roads, it was at once noticed that Leminge Lane, Lemon's Barn, and Lemmon Bridge, occurred at three distinct points. The word, however spelt, appears to be identical with the Latinized form "Lemanus," the name of the port formerly existing at the terminus of the branch road from Canterbury to the coast, near Lymn, in Kent. It can scarcely be doubted that the root is "lem," or "lim," a limb or branch; a derivation which appears the more probable from the fact that there is a village called "Leming-Branch" at the present time on the road leading from the great Roman Way to the north to Alnwick, where we have, apparently, both the Saxon word and its Latin or Norman equivalent.

However this may be, Mr. Hodgson, in his "History

¹ My informant was an intelligent labourer named Lassam. He remembers to have heard old people speak of smugglers running their kegs along the "Roman Road" through Jelly's Hollow.

² So called in an old map of Surrey by Bowen, cir. 1720. It is now Shalford Bridge.

³ There is also a "Broadstone" Farm at about an equal distance from Stane Street and the Leming Road.

of Northumberland," expresses an opinion that "leam" and "leming" are words very commonly applied to ancient roads, or places situated near them; *e.g.* Leming Lane in Yorkshire, and the High Leme and Low Leme districts adjoining the Roman road across the river Rede at Risingham.¹

Manning and Bray also, in their "History of Surrey,"² agree with Dr. Gale and Mr. Denne in thinking it probable that "the public way, or Leman," which terminated at Stangate, on the Thames, gave its name to the parish of Lambeth; and Dr. Gale, in his "Commentary on the Itinerary of Antoninus,"³ considers that Lemington in Gloucestershire was so called from its situation on a foss way; and also that the Lacus Lemanus derived its name from the Roman road that passed along its shores.

The same learned antiquary says, with Mr. Hodgson, that the old word Leman and its modern adaptation Leming anciently signified a public way, and that the Roman road from Aldborough to Richmond (in Yorkshire) was in his time called Leming Lane.

The frequent use of this and other names, not themselves of Latin origin, in connection with acknowledged Roman ways, is illustrated by the terms "Watling," "Ermine," and "Ickenild," and the word "*Stane*," instead of the names by which those roads were called by the Romans. Looking, therefore, at the direction in which this ancient way through Ewhurst appears to have run, and the remarkable straightness of its course, even if there were a track through the forest in the direction of Farley previous to the occupation of this part of the country by the Romans, which is not improbable, still it cannot, I think, be doubted that the road was used and stoned by them. The distance whence flints and sea-pebbles must have been conveyed is in accordance with the known Roman practice of procuring wherever they

¹ Part II. vol. i. p.164.

² Vol. iii. p. 461. In a note they say that the portion of the Roman Road between Borough-bridge and Catterick-bridge, in Yorkshire, was called Leming Lane.

³ *Com. Ant.*, p. 85.

could be obtained the hardest materials for metalling roads. Thus on the Stane Street near Ockley there is, or was until lately, a tradition that baskets of flints were handed along files of soldiers from the Sussex Downs; and this, joined with the use of sea-pebbles,¹ would seem to show that the Stane Street was commenced and worked from the Sussex end, chalk-flints being procurable at Dorking, only seven miles distant, which, if the road had been open, would doubtless have been used.

The only objection which has suggested itself as to the Ewhurst Road being a Roman way arises from the absence of any deep stone substratum along the line. But precisely the same absence of any thickness of stone foundation is observable wherever the Stane Street crosses cultivated fields, *e.g.* between Ockley (Bucking Hill) and Dorking; and it was owing to the experience gained, when resident some years ago in that neighbourhood, that I am able to speak confidently as to the very similar character of the traces of the road through Ewhurst. Considering, too, the necessity there would have been for removing the foundations when the ground was taken into cultivation, and the use that would be made of the materials for making or repairing other roads in a clay district,² joined with the fact that *some* stones are found all along the line up to the Sand-hills, I think there can be little doubt that it was a *stoned* road, though not so wide or deep a one as the neighbouring Stane Street. At the same time, if the Roman Way from Canterbury to the coast, and the "Leming Ways" in other parts of the country, could be shown to have been unstoned roads, certainly the derivation of the word from "lam," or sticky, would have been perfectly applicable to clay roads in the Weald of Sussex and Surrey.

¹ See Mr. Bray's account of the Stane Street in the *Archæologia*.

² Also when the glass-works were in operation in Somersbury Wood, which there is reason to conclude they were some time after the old road became disused, the distance from which flints and pebbles for the manufacture of glass would have had to be conveyed to Ewhurst, probably led to the flints being collected from the neighbouring fields for the use of these works.

Perhaps twenty feet of stone in the middle or at the side of a wide green way would combine both meanings of the word; the soft track, as in many parts of the country, and abroad at the present time, serving as a summer road when the seasons permitted of its being used.

From Withersole Hill to Farley, as I mentioned at the Cranleigh meeting, Captain E. James, R.E., who commands the Ordnance district in which the line of country between the Sand-hills and Farley is situated, has not been able to satisfy himself that there was any distinct road, the surface of the heath itself being stone and gravel. After surveying the ground, however, he came to the conclusion that there was a practicable route very much in the line in which the road is supposed to have run. The following extracts, from a letter which Captain James has written to me since the anniversary meeting, appear of so much interest and importance, coming from the pen of an engineer officer well qualified to speak on the subject, that I cannot do better than quote the principal portion of it:—

“The Weald of Sussex was the Andreds Weald, and (with the adjoining clay district in Surrey) was probably never thoroughly settled by the Romans. It remained forest, and was occupied by the aboriginal inhabitants. The Romans, having advanced by the Thames, occupied with their outposts the line of old British works, facing southwards, on the sandstone hills, overlooking the Weald. These works were probably Crooksbury, Hillbury (Puttenham), Hascombe, Chinthurst¹ (Wonersh), Holmbury, Leith Hill, and Anstiebury. On the south of the Weald the Romans had established colonies at Chichester, Arundel, Shoreham, &c., and occupied the northern end of the South Downs with their outposts.

“The next step was to connect Chichester with London, which was done by the Stane Street. This was a paved road, and formed a principal line of traffic, strong guards being posted along it, and settlements made on it.

“At first the Stane Street formed the only means of communication from the neighbourhood of Chichester and Arundel, round by Dorking to Guildford and Farnham; and I suppose that it continued to the last to be the line by which merchandise and heavy traffic was sent.

¹ Called also Somersbury.

“ But it was necessary to have shorter lines for the purpose of patrols and the passage of light troops. Such minor roads need not have been paved, except where marshy places had to be crossed. The road from Rowhook to Farley Heath was one of these minor ways. From Rowhook to the slope of the Sand-hills above Ewhurst is only six miles, a distance which could be patrolled easily, and which could be passed by bodies of troops in daylight. On arriving at the summit of the hill near Horse Block Hollow (near Withersole), a body marching would be safe from attack ; and by using St. Martha’s Hill, which is in direct continuation of the road from Rowhook, and the most prominent point in the front distance (whether or not it had a station on the summit) as a landmark, a body of men would pass through the centre of the settlement at Farley.

“ Similar roads might, perhaps, be looked for between Cocking and Haslemere, and also between Billingshurst and Hascomb. By traversing the Weald with such tracks, the aboriginal inhabitants living in the forest would the more easily be kept in subjection.”

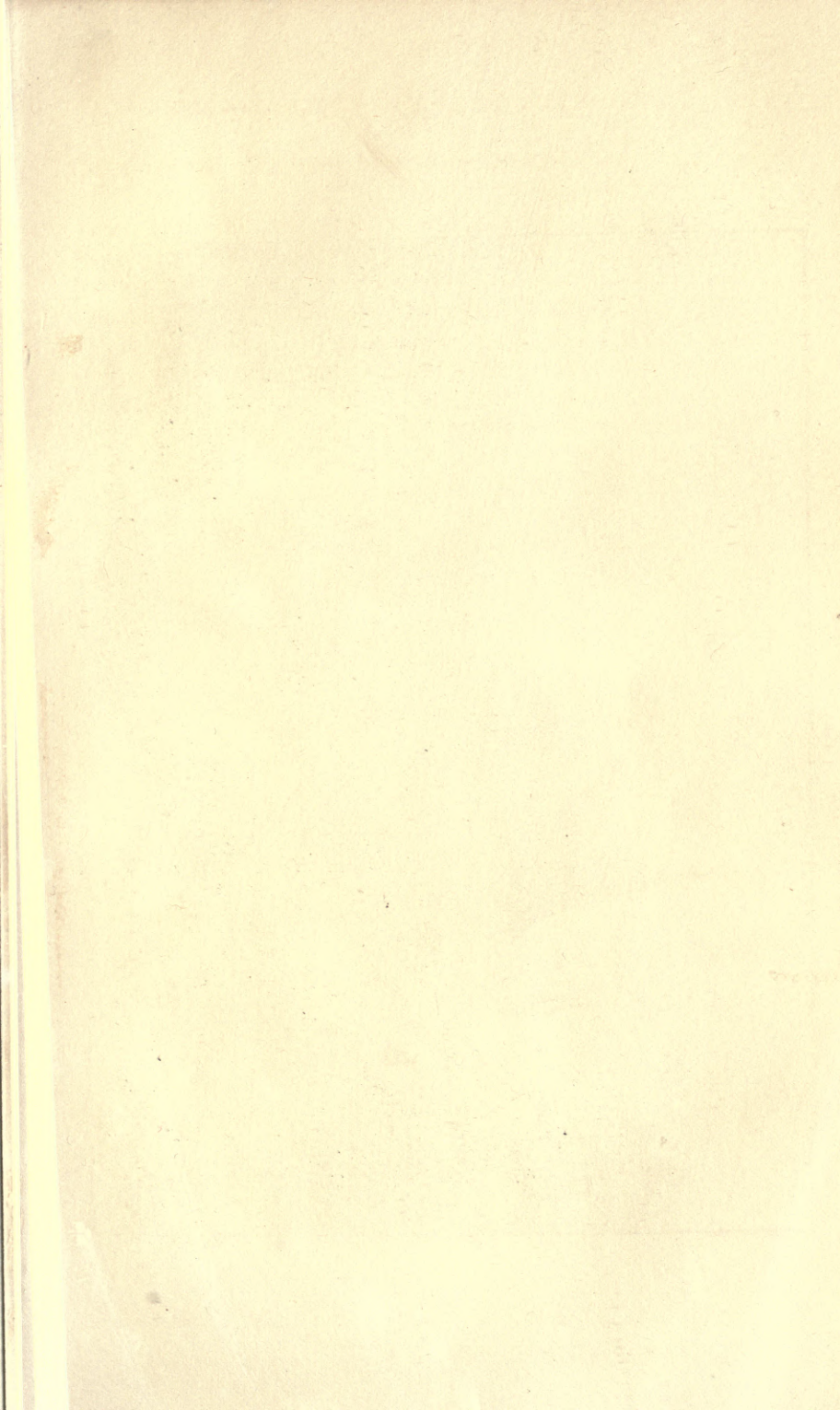
Assuming the road through Ewhurst to have been merely a forest road, Captain James adds that there would be little probability of finding Roman relics along it. The Roman bricks in the walls of Rudgwick Church he thinks would be accounted for by that village being no great distance from the Stane Street. It is worth notice, however, that the usual “ *Coldharbour*,” or *Caravansera*,¹ is found about two and a half miles from the vicinal road, in the direction of Vachery, near Cranleigh.

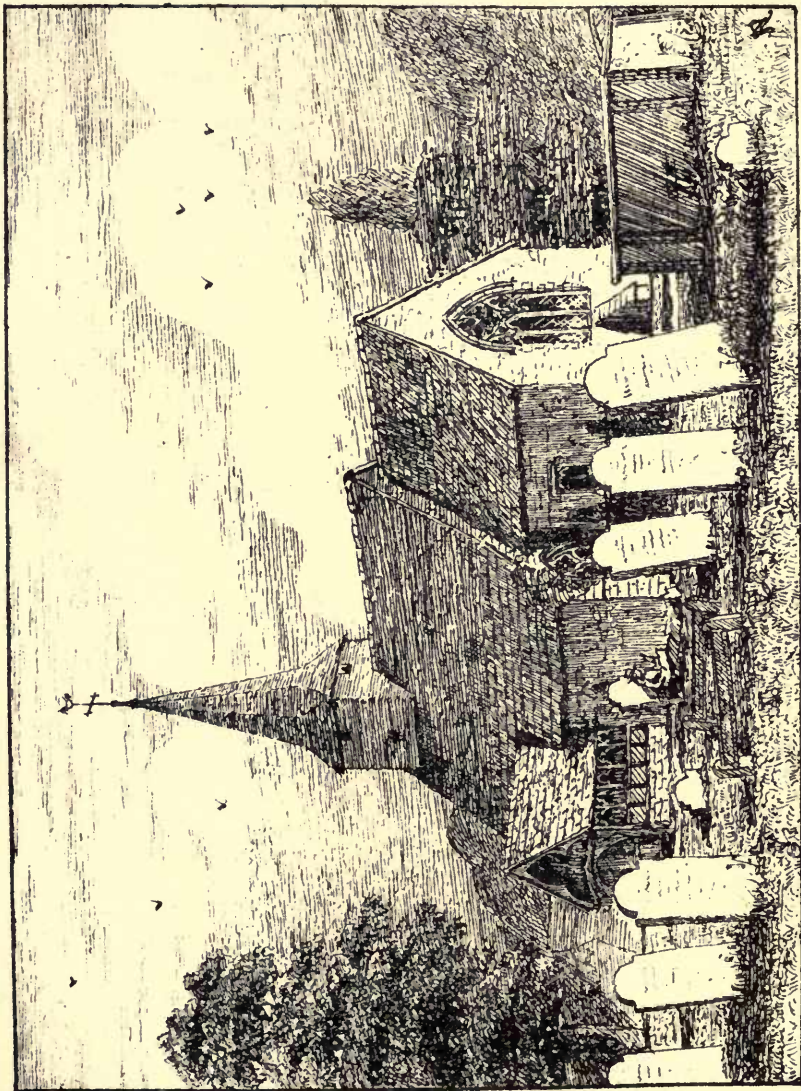
Before concluding, I have pleasure in mentioning that Captain Le Poer Trench² has satisfied himself of the former existence of this old road ; and the sappers under his direction have in more than one place discovered remains which had escaped my notice. Captain Trench has supplied me with a tracing from the new Ordnance Map with the track of the road laid down upon it ; and it is from this tracing that the map of a portion of Coxland Farm (Plate II.) has been taken. It serves well as an illustration of the way in which the course of old roads may be recovered ; and I have selected it for that purpose with considerable satisfaction, because

¹ I borrow this explanation of the name from Mr. John Gough Nichols,—a cold-kitchen.

² Captain the Hon. W. Le Poer Trench, R.E., in command of the Dorking Ordnance Survey District.

there had been some doubt on my mind whether the road went perfectly straight through Coxland. Very recently, however, some time after the sappers had left the neighbourhood, the "rewes," as stated previously, were grubbed in Lower Barn Field and Three-Acre Field, and the direction of the road up to the brook clearly revealed. Another reason for choosing this portion of the route for illustration is the fact that it is the only part that has yet been met with where much of the foundation of the road remains entire.—The scattered stones shown on the map, and the shaded part of the road, and the lettering, have been added by me to the Ordnance tracing.





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ALFOLD CHURCH.

ALFOLD CHURCH.

BY RALPH NEVILL, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.

IN tracing the history of this Church I shall endeavour as much as possible to avoid repeating such details as may be readily found by the curious in these matters in the county history of Manning and Bray and other similar works, and shall merely quote therefrom as much as is necessary to render this sketch intelligible to the general reader.

The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Stoke, valued in the taxation of Pope Nicholas, A.D. 1291, at £7. 6s. 8d.,—not a bad living for those times; in the King's books, *temp.* Henry VIII., at £6. 11s. 3d.

In 1845 the Church was restored under the present rector and patron, the Rev. Richard Sparkes, B.A., Mr. Woodyer being the architect. At that time there was no N. aisle; there was a gallery at the west end and also a long cumbrous one along the S. side of nave, that quite blocked up the Church.

It appears that when the old theatre at Guildford was altered, I believe about 1818, some enterprising carpenter of these parts bought up a quantity of the woodwork of the seats, and with the permission of the rector erected this gallery and sold the pews to residents in the neighbourhood.

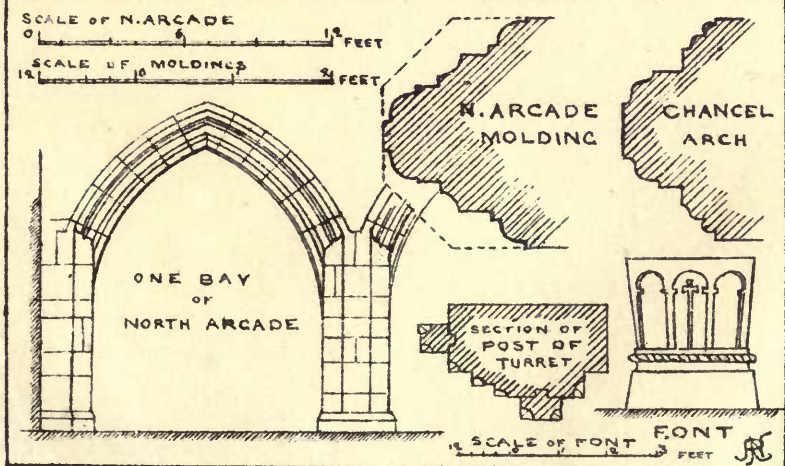
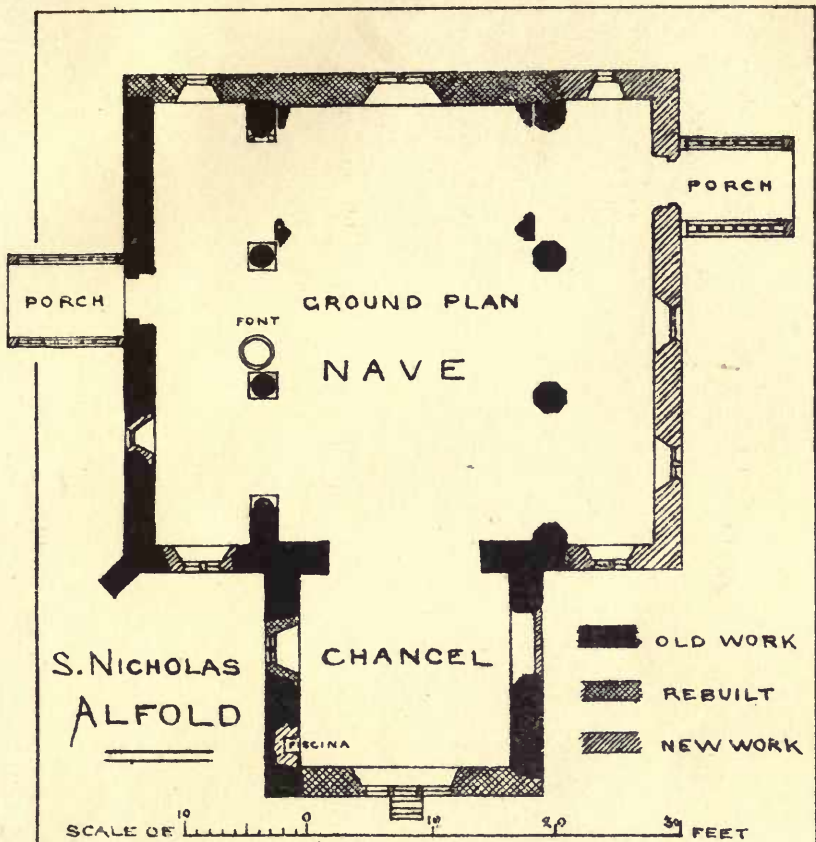
A reference to the plan will show the extent of new and old work. Of course every church that has been so thoroughly restored, though it doubtless gains in usefulness, necessarily loses much of its archæological interest, as one can never be sure what may not have disappeared. In this case, however, I think there is

nothing but praise due to the careful manner in which old work has been respected; it is unhappily not often that the archæologist can say as much.

There is no mention in Domesday Book of any church here; probably at that time the land was chiefly forest, the word Aldfold signifying "old fold," or enclosure for cattle. Dunsfold, Chiddingfold, Burningfold, Slinfold, Dimsfold are similar names in the neighbourhood. The name is spelt in various ways, a very common one being, as still commonly pronounced, "Awfold"; it is so spelt on the cover of a Bible used in the church, and dated 1818.

The earliest mention of a church is in the time of Henry III., in a charter of William Longespe, Earl of Salisbury, by which he gives the advowson of Aldfold, with the manor of Shalford, to John Fitz-Geffrey, who died in 1256. At the same time the same Fitz-Geffrey, who was son of Geoffrey Fitz-Piers Earl of Essex by a second marriage, became possessed of the manor of Shiere. He and his family played a prominent part in the history of the next fifty years, his grandson being co-leader with Simon de Montfort of the army of the Barons at the battle of Lewes. Their history and that of the succeeding patrons of Aldfold, all men of consequence, may be found in Manning and Bray, under the heading of the Manor of Shiere Vachery. It is curious to find such a small out-of-the-way place in this manner connected with many of the noblest families in England and most stirring events that have happened here. I feel, however, that as their history more properly belongs to that of the manors mentioned, I must resist the temptation to do more than allude to it. As there was a church here before the time of the Fitz-Geffreys, I should give the date of the oldest part, which is an early example of the Early English style, as about 1200. Of this date are the S. arcade, the font, and portions of the walls.

The sketch of the interior shows the character of these simple early arches; the abacus of the capital has, I should think, been pared down to its present form; it probably had originally some sort of necking mould.



The base of the respond at the W. end is different from those of the other columns, being moulded and having spurs at the angles. This work, all in chalk, is similar to the early work in Godalming and other churches in the neighbourhood.

The font has been scraped and renovated, I think unfortunately, as it is not part of the fabric and has nothing but its antiquity to recommend it.

From the Geffreys the estates and advowson passed to the Butlers, of whom James was created, in 1328, Earl of Ormond. He married a daughter of Humphrey de Bohun Earl of Hereford and Essex, High Constable of England, who had married a daughter of Edward I.; the family had therefore royal blood in their veins.

They were at this time residing chiefly on their Surrey estates. Lady Joan, grandmother of James, died at La Vacherie, her dower house, and Edmund, his father, had obtained grants for a fair at Shiere and other concessions. James, the second Earl of Ormond, presented to the living from about 1340 to 1380; he was living at Shiere in 1379, and left directions in his will that if he died in England he should be buried in Shiere Church: he died in Ireland in 1380. After this time the Butlers were chiefly occupied in Ireland, many members of the family having been successively viceroys. From the year 1304 the list of rectors is, with a few gaps, complete: it may be found in Manning and Bray.

In 1461, the 1st of Edward IV., James Earl of Ormond was attainted and beheaded, and his estates given to John Lord Audley, whose son James, having put himself at the head of the Cornish insurgents, was defeated at the battle of Blackheath, and put to death in 1497. The estates then passed to the famous Sir Reginald Bray, in whose family the advowson continued down to 1629, after which it passed through the hands of various owners, the chief of whom were the Strudwicks and Eliots, until it came into the possession of the present patron.

I should ascribe the part of the Church next in date to the Early English, to the time of the second earl, that is about 1360. Of this, the Decorated period, is the

N. arcade. At the time the Church was restored, no suspicion was entertained of the existence of these arches, as they were walled up and plastered over. During the progress of restoration, a workman employed in removing the whitewash from the walls laid bare part of the stone of one of the arches; the rector, who was exercising a commendable supervision, watching for any frescoes that might be uncovered, caused the investigations to be continued and the arches as now existing were ultimately laid bare. The proportions and mouldings of the arcade are in a simple way extremely good; the material is stone, and the work is similar to that in Rudgwick Church, in the adjoining county.

The chancel arch, which I should date only a few years later, is of chalk; I think it probable that the material of an arch of the earliest date was worked up anew, and that the jambs which are plain and square, are the identical jambs of the earlier arch.

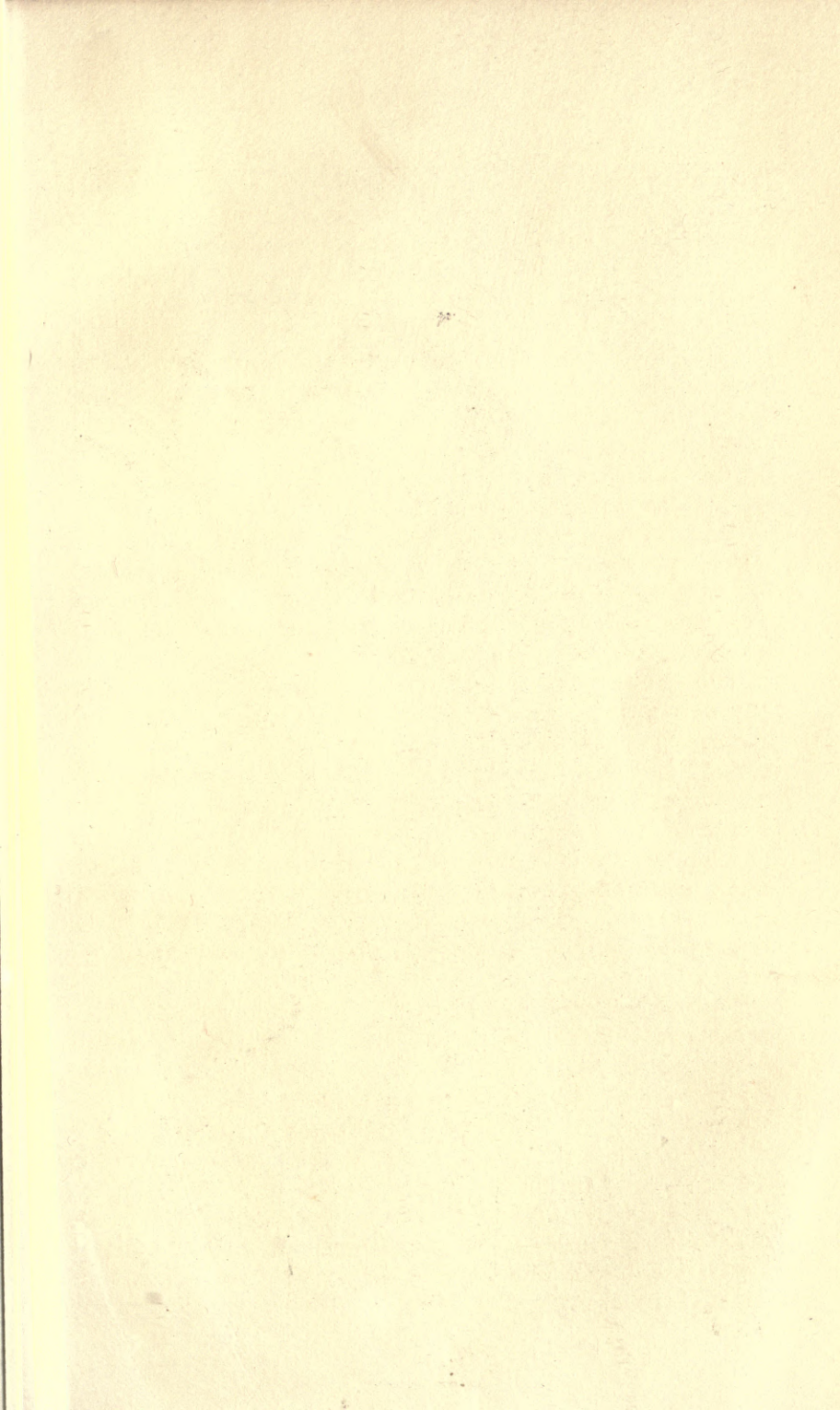
The mouldings being in a soft material, are rather more elaborate than those worked in the hard rough stone of the arcade.

Of this date were probably the doorways, porches, windows, and piscina, which have, however, all been restored.

The piscina is, I am told, a fac-simile of the original one; little trace of the windows, except the jambs, was left; the east window was entirely destroyed and the space filled up with a wooden one of the churchwarden order.

The wooden bell-turret, with its supports coming down inside the Church, is an interesting feature: a similar arrangement is occasionally to be found in all counties where timber is more abundant than stone. In Essex especially a great variety is to be found.

In this neighbourhood an example precisely similar in mouldings and construction, is to be seen at Thursley, though there the belfry stands in the middle bay of the nave, giving the church internally a cruciform appearance. At Thursley there is an arrangement of longitudinal struts from the ordinary tie-beams, as it were,





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INTERIOR OF ALFÖLD CHURCH.

To face page 15.

forming buttresses to the belfry, that is not, partly perhaps owing to the different arrangement, found at Alfold. It is a development of a plan adopted at Elstead, the neighbouring parish. The belfry at Elstead is ruder and earlier, the construction being different: there is one like it at Dunsfold. Now the other work at Dunsfold is quite similar to that at Rudgwick; I should therefore conclude that the order of construction of the group was as follows:—Elstead, Dunsfold, Thursley or Rudgwick, and lastly Alfold.

The nave-roof is of the same date. There is a similar truss in the roof over the old inn at Chiddingfold, though there the king-post has a cap and base: it was a common form at this date.

Several of the seats and portions of the screen are of this period, probably about 1400. When the Church was restored, Mr. Woodyer found the beam of the old screen cut into lengths and used to support the boughs of the ancient yew in the churchyard. The new seats were made to pattern of the old, and the tiles now in the chancel were also made after the pattern of one found during the restoration.

The old woodwork used as a reredos has no connection with the Church.

The Perpendicular window in S. wall of chancel and the recess opposite are, I conclude from the history of the patrons, not more than fifty years later; though it is almost impossible in such simple work to fix an exact date.

This recess, the arch of which is of the shape called Tudor, extends through the wall, though the outside is now bricked up; there must therefore have been at one time a N. chapel, probably destroyed at the same time as the N. aisle. I think it probable the opening covered the slab of a tomb: there is one of an earlier date with brasses in a similar position at Witley. From the sides being on both inside and out unevenly splayed, it evidently also served as a squint or hagioscope for the N. aisle. There are two marks on one of the stones, of which I have said more in an appendix to this paper.

I may mention here, that on removing the whitewash, traces were found of a painting of the Crucifixion over the E. window, and of flower-pots with lilies and roses on the N. side of nave; these were so rude and fragmentary that it was deemed advisable to cover them up again.

I trust, however, the time is not far distant when the walls of our churches may be again, as they invariably were in olden time, radiant with glorious colour, and not, as now, finished in a mean and sordid style, that we should not for one moment tolerate in our dwelling-houses.

In the belfry are three bells, all by the Eldridge family; the oldest and largest has the inscription, "Brainus Eldridg me fecit, 1625"; the second, "B. E. 1631. Gloria deo in excelsis," the initials and usual motto of the same Brian Eldridge; and the third, "W. E. 1714," the initials standing for William Eldridge.

In the inventory of church goods taken in the reign of Edward VI. and published in vol. iv. of this Society's Collections, is the following entry:—

ALLFOLDE PARICHE CHURCHE.

<p>Imprimis iij belles hanginge in the stple waing xiiij c. Item the saunce bell. Item two small bells.</p>	<p>Item ij olde coope. Item ij albes of lockeram and ij surplussis. Item j aullter cloth.</p>
---	---

All wiche is commyttid to the custody of George Steademan, John Hammon, Thomas Ireland, Robbart Jackeman, the vjth of October in the vjth year of the reign of owre Sovereign Lord.

<p>Item solde of the former invitorie j chalice of sillver waing viij ounces. Item sertyne rynges of sillver solde for vij^s the which money was bestowid in bowes and arrowes to serve the kinge. Item ij small belles ij candill-</p>	<p>stickes and the holly watter stocke solde for ij^s iiij^d. Item iij olde banner cloothis solld for iiij^d and distributid to the poore. Item in waxx solld amountinge to ij^s ix^d.</p>
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There is a small silver chalice belonging to the Church; it was found by the rector in a battered condition, and restored by him. The hall-marks show the date 1577.

There are no very ancient monuments, the oldest being 1670, to some of the Didelsfolds, a family of yeomen still holding a good deal of land in the neighbourhood. At the E. end of the churchyard is a much-worn slab of Sussex marble, which is said to cover the grave of the last of the glass-manufacturers. There was originally what many think to have been an illicit factory carried on in the heart of Sidney Wood, where many fragments of glass have been since found. Aubrey, in his History of Surrey, mentions the graves of the French glass-men here, and Evelyn says that his father brought some over after the massacres in France, and settled them on his estates in Sussex, where they remained for many generations.

The parish registers are of no great age; that of burials dates from 1658; of marriages, 1659; of baptisms, 1661. On the title-page are the following curious entries:—

———27. 1710 I gave a certificate to be touched for the Evil in these words: Surrey SS. These are to certify to whom it may concern that James (son of Henry) Napper bearer hereof is a legal inhabitant of our parish of Alfold in the county of Surrey aforesaid and is supposed to have the disease commonly called the [King's] Evil and hath desired this our certificate accordingly.

HENRY STRUDWICK, Rector.

The following is not signed.

2. May	}	1687	{	I gave certificates to Jane Puttock, Henry Manfield, Elizabeth Saker, to be touched for the Evil.
4 —				
19. July				

It would seem from the constant succession of patients, either that the first of those certified for were really cured by the sacred influence emanating from King James II., or else that they so enjoyed their trip to London that others were tempted to try the same remedy. The disease called by this name was scrofula, and up to 1719 the office for the ceremony of touching appears in our Liturgy, though the ceremony had, I believe, long before that time ceased to be a religious rite; the kings of the house of Brunswick have never attempted the cure.

In the churchyard stands an old yew-tree, probably

of pre-historic antiquity : it measures I believe 22 feet round at four feet from the ground, and is larger than the fine one at Dunsfold, though inferior to the almost unique tree at Hambledon. Close outside the churchyard are still to be seen the village stocks, and much that is curious and old-fashioned still survives in this out-of-the-way corner of the county.

The two manors of Markwick and Monkton Hook, formerly belonging to Waverley Abbey, were partly in this parish.

The manor of Alfold Park, dating from 1244, included among its possessors such names as Basset, Clifford, Gaynsford, Sir John Nevil, Sir Anthony Brown, &c. The house has been destroyed. The manor of Great Wildwood dates from 1391.

There is an old house standing in the village, known as Alfold House, that is a fair specimen of the smaller country houses of the beginning of the 16th century, or even earlier.

On a door in the upper story are the remains of some of the coloured decoration, of which traces also exist on the beams and other woodwork of the hall. It consists of a rude pattern of flowers and leaves, drawn with a broad black outline and filled in with colour.

It is so far interesting as tending to confirm what was doubtless the case, that the passion for exhibiting the natural grain of the wood is of comparatively modern date, and that our ancestors never hesitated to cover their oak with paint, providing it was in art form and they could afford it. It must be remembered, however, that their oak had not then the rich mellow colour that time has since given it.

Alfold was in the route of the smuggling trade that at one time was so extensively carried on in this part of the country. Many of the farmhouses are said to possess large hiding-places, where the smugglers stowed away their goods. It was usual for the farmers, about the time a visit was expected, to leave ample provisions for a party in these places, and in return they would find in the morning a keg or two of spirits.

In conclusion I must express my thanks for their kindness and courtesy in rendering me assistance in the preparation of this paper, to the rector, the Rev. Richard Sparkes, B.A., and to Mr. Woodyer, who was good enough to lend me the drawings made for the restoration of the Church. The drawings I have made will I hope give a sufficient idea of the character of the Church.

APPENDIX.

On a stone in the Perpendicular arch in N. side of chancel at Alfold are two curious marks, which I have shown on the accompanying illustration.

It is seldom that any old building, however humble it may be, fails to render, when carefully examined, some vestige of antiquity bearing upon the habits and customs of the times.

In collecting and recording such examples, archæological societies are doing especially useful service, by providing the materials which may sooner render possible a work, much to be desired, that shall, in explaining them, make us better acquainted with the minutiae and details not only of the religious rites and beliefs, but also of the domestic lives of our ancestors. With all such smaller details we are yet most imperfectly acquainted, and no true archæologist will underrate their value.

Unfortunately with every restoration or destruction such relics of the past become more scarce. While the actual architecture, often intrinsically worth nothing at all, is carefully retained at great inconvenience, other smaller mementoes, often of far more real importance, which might easily be saved, are contemptuously and ruthlessly destroyed, and what is worse, generally without any record of them being preserved.

It is to be hoped that when the proposed Museum of this Society is established, many objects now daily becoming more rare may be saved for our permanent instruction.

The signification and origin of the marks mentioned above have, as far I can learn, yet to be settled by

antiquarians. I do not intend to set up any theory of my own, but simply here to record their form and existence. Whether they are masons' marks or have a religious meaning, there is not yet sufficient evidence to prove.

Shown in the plate are also a variety of similar marks from Godalming Church. These are on the shafts of the columns on either side of the chancel, from three feet in height downwards. The centre shaft of S. aisle is especially rich in them, the commonest form being the simple cross formed by joining four dots.

I should think there were at least fifty such crosses on this one column alone; they are scattered about without any regard to order and are of all sizes, chiefly small.

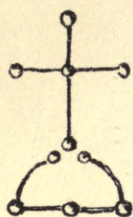
All drawings but that at the bottom corner represent the relative positions of the marks on the stones. They are mostly cut with mathematical precision, and were certainly not done by any but a practised hand. One of them evidently represents the ichthys, or sacred fish.

It is suggested that they may have been originally filled with coloured material, but I do not think it likely. Those at Godalming have been till recently covered with whitewash; I can find no present trace of colour, and no one would have been likely to pick out the colour from such a number.

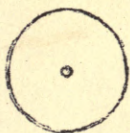
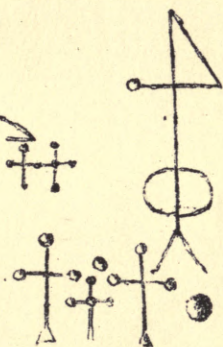
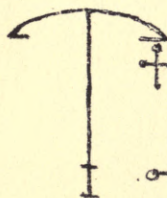
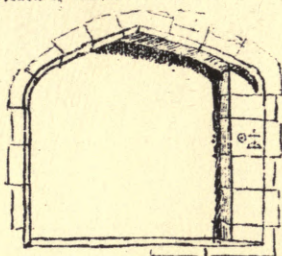
I should mention that at the time Major Heales, F.S.A., examined the Church, prior to writing his paper upon it, the columns were still covered with whitewash, as indeed the parts in the vestry still are: these marks were therefore not visible to him.

The material in both cases is chalk: very probably similar marks may be found in other chalk churches of the neighbourhood.

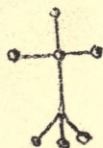
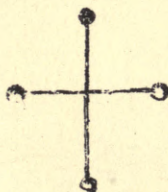
INCISED MARKS
ALFOLD



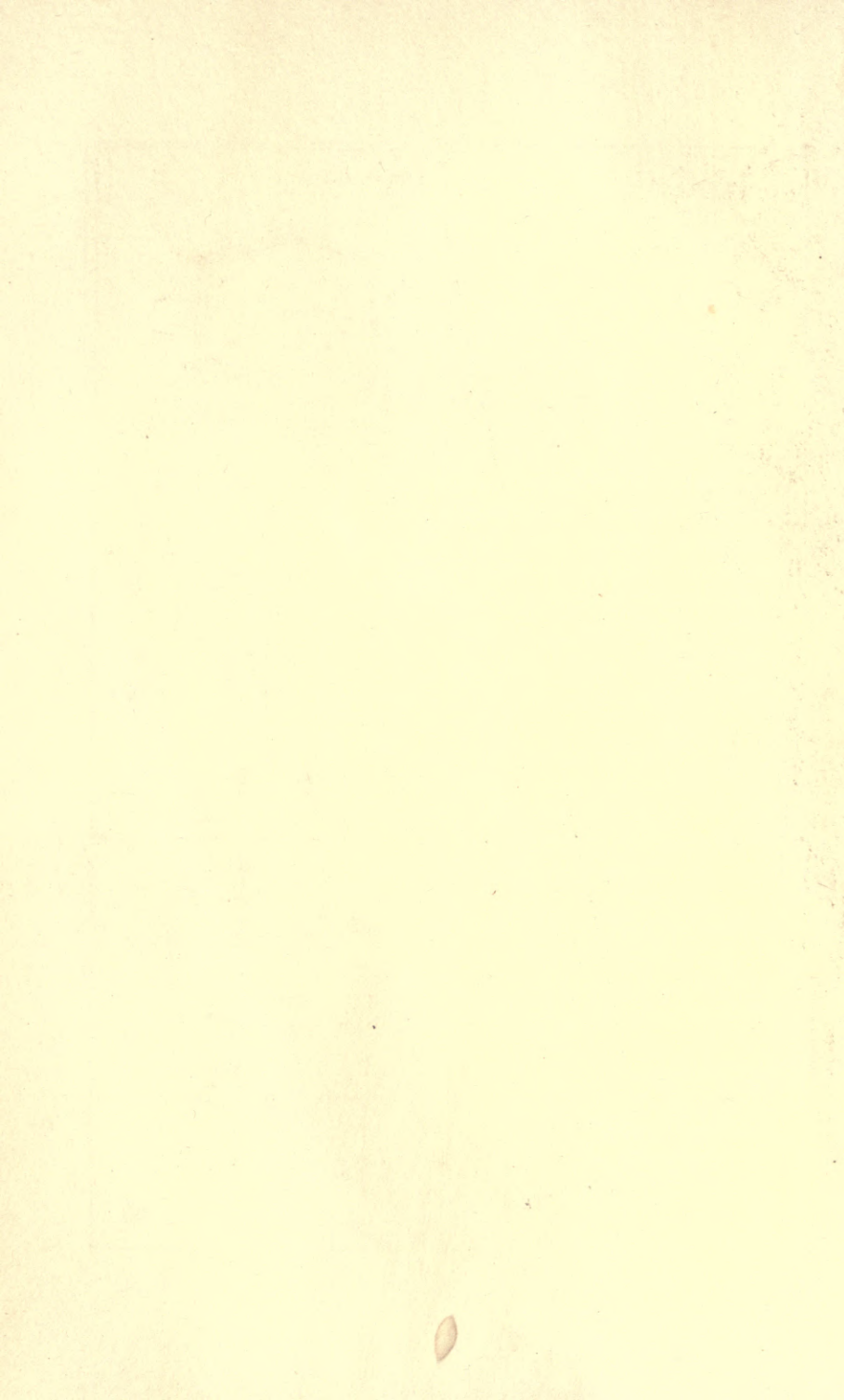
SKETCH showing
position of marks



INCISED MARKS
GODALMING
QUARTER FULL SIZE



J.P.



C R A N L E Y.

By MAJOR HEALES, F.S.A.

THE name of this place is written Cranlegh in Pope Nicholas IX.'s Taxation in 1291.¹ Subsequently it has been very variously spelt, but perhaps more commonly *Cranley*, until at a very recent date the extension of education has had the effect of changing the orthography; for it was found that letters addressed (with the imperfect legibility consequent upon writing but little or writing a great deal) to Cranley were frequently sent first to Crawley, and those for Crawley found their way to the post-office at Cranley; and to obviate these inconveniences a custom has been introduced of spelling the name Cranleigh.

It was suggested by Salmon² that the name *may* have been derived from a heronry here, where the breed of herons or cranes was encouraged for the sake of hawking them; for as there was a great water at Baynards, in the next parish, here *might* have been the grove where their nests were. Those who know how, with Salmon and topographers of his period, the barest similitude of sound was sufficient to suggest a derivation, will be aware how little reliance could be placed upon it in this instance, even if he had stated the fact authoritatively; as it is, he merely puts it as a conjecture.

Cranley was not a separate parish at the time of the Conquest, and is therefore not mentioned in the Domesday Survey. At that time it was included in the Manor of Shere, but it must have become a distinct parish as early as 1244 (28 Henry III.), when, on the Thursday

¹ *Taxation under Pope Nicholas IX.*, Record Office edition, p. 208.

² Salmon's *Antiquities of Surrey*, p. 122.

after St. Valentine, the advowson was granted, together with the Manor of Shere, by Roger de Clere to John Fitz-Geoffrey.¹

Next is the mention of Robert de Cumbe, who was instituted as rector on 31st July, 1283, or perhaps only appointed as custos at that date.² From that time there is a silence until the important Taxation of Pope Nicholas IX., in 1291,³ where the living is entered as being of the value of £21. 6s. 8d. per annum, the tenths being £2. 2s. 8d.

The first rector of whom we have clear and certain information was David Ponteyne, who died in 1447, and was succeeded by John Normycote, instituted 27th October, 1447, on the presentation of James, Earl of Ormond, but who only enjoyed the benefice a short time; for the right of presentation had been under dispute, and being at length decided to rest with Sir Thomas Clifford, the former appointment was found to be void, and Sir Thomas's nominee, John Kyrkeby, was instituted on the 20th July, 1448.⁴

The name of John Kyrkeby is not an uncommon one. There was a priest of this name who was presented to the rectory of Pentlow, in Essex, on 17th March, 1441, but resigned in the following year;⁵ and on the 21st June, 1442, was admitted to the sinecure rectory of Little Baddow, in the same county. In the following year, 1443, he became Dean of Bocking; on the 4th February, 1448, was presented to the prebend of Mora (St. Paul's), which he resigned probably about the latter end of 1450. The Dean of Bocking was collated to St. Pancras, Soper Lane, London, on 21st November, 1450, but he apparently died before 29th January, 1454.⁶ Newcourt believes that it was one person who held these preferments, and it will be observed that they were

¹ Brayley's *History of Surrey*, vol. i. pp. 169, 174.

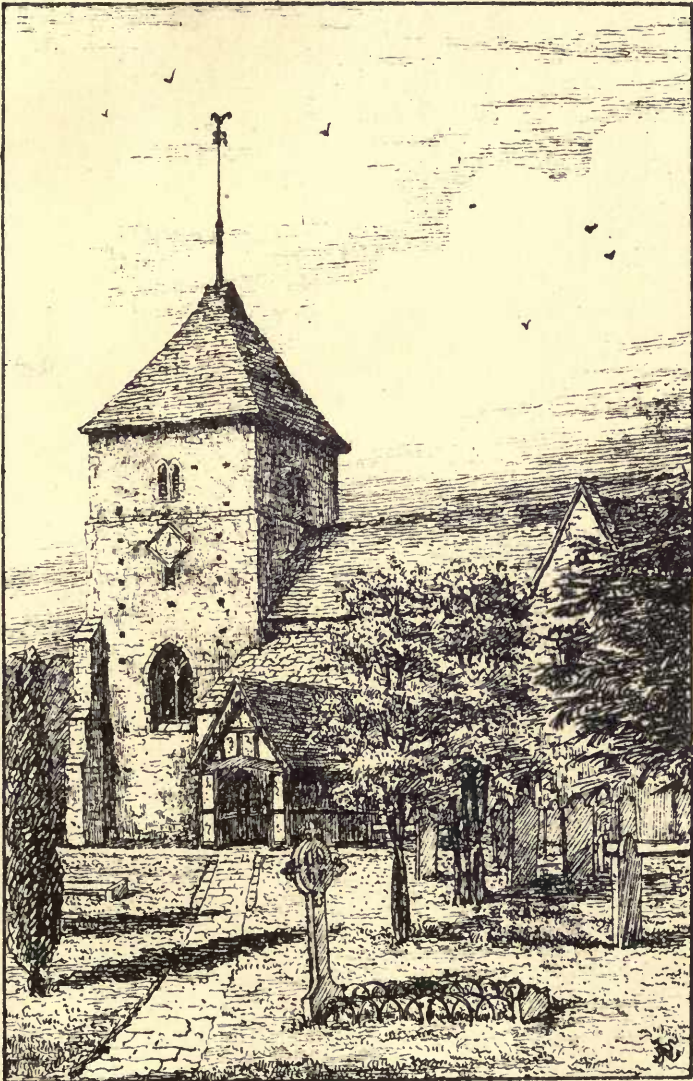
² Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, vol. i. p. 543.

³ *Pope Nicholas IX.'s Taxation*, p. 208.

⁴ Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, vol. i. p. 544.

⁵ Newcourt's *Repertorium*, vol. ii. p. 467.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 179.



COWELL'S ANASTATIC PRESS, IPSWICH.

CRANLEY CHURCH.

To face page 22.



mostly consecutive. Pluralities were enjoyable at that period; and it is therefore possible that it may be the same person as the rector of Cranley, who was instituted in 1448 and resigned in 1453.

There was also a John Kyrkeby presented to the rectory of West Thurrock, Essex, 15th December, 1468, who resigned in the latter part of the year 1470;¹ and one who was presented on the 2nd September, 1475, to the rectory of Bulvan, Essex, but died previously to 7th September, 1483.²

No evidence shows whether these were all the same person, or divers.

From this date there is preserved a tolerably regular succession of rectors, with the exception of an hiatus from 1507 to 1572. It may be noted that James Preston, D.D., who was instituted on 5th November, 1485, on the presentation of the king, resigned in 1489, with a pension assigned to him out of the issues of the rectory;³ perhaps furnishing a precedent for the arrangement established by an Act of Parliament of last session, whereby incumbents incapacitated by permanent mental or bodily infirmity are enabled to retire with a pension.⁴ Very likely William Preston, vicar of Crondall, Hants, may have been a brother of his. William, by his will dated 30th September, 1488, left to his brothers, Mr. James Preston and Robert Preston, each £3. 6s. 8d.; and to James vi. silver spoons "et unam murram" (*i.e.* a maser), and half the residue of his property. James, who was appointed one of the executors, did not act as such when the will was proved on 25th June, 1490, perhaps on account of age or infirmity.⁵

In the King's books⁶ (1535) the living is valued at £20. 18s. 1½d., and the yearly tenths were £2. 1s. 9¾d.

From the time of the institution of Martin Tynie, or

¹ Newcourt, vol. ii. p. 591.

² *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 107.

³ Manning and Bray, vol. i. p. 544.

⁴ 34 & 35 Vict. cap. 44 (1871).

⁵ *Prerogative Registry*, 35 Milles.

⁶ *Liber Regis*, p. 956.

Tynle, to the rectory of Cranley, on 24th November, 1507, there are none registered until that of John Hurlock, on 7th July, 1572;¹ but I am enabled to supply the name of one of the clergy who held the living during a part of the interval. It is that of Anthonie Corkin, who describes himself as parson of Cranley in his will dated the 3rd October, 1560; he died soon afterwards, as his will was proved on the 22nd January following.² By the will, after the then usual bequest of his soul to God and expression of hope of salvation, he directs his body to be buried in the high chancel of Cranley. Amongst other things, he leaves to Lady Beare four bushels of wheat; small legacies to all his godchildren bearing his name; his best velvet "capp" (? cope) to the parson of Ewhurst (name not mentioned); various small legacies chiefly in loads of wood and cheeses, probably received in payment of tithes. To his son William Corkin xij^{li} vj^s viij^d. "to be paid to the said William when he cometh to thage of xxj. yeres"; in default of which, one half to go to the poor and "thother half to the highe waies lyeinge wthin Cranley pishe." The residue is left to Robert Peers, who is directed to pay testator's debts and see his "bodie honestlie brought in earthe."

It will be observed that he makes no mention of his wife or the mother of his son; and the position of the clergy with regard to marriage about that period is sufficiently curious to be worth noting.

The Act of 31st Henry VIII., cap. 14^s (A.D. 1539), declares that by the law of God a priest may not marry; and the next year the Act 32 Henry VIII., cap. 10, repeals the then existing laws by which a priest and woman living together, whether married or unmarried, were punishable with death, as being too severe, and enacts that they should each in future be liable to fines, and the priest to loss of benefice; and each, for a third offence, imprisonment for life.

¹ Manning and Bray, vol. i. p. 545.

² *Archdeaconry of Surrey*, 222 Tully.

³ *Statutes at Large*.

By the Act 2nd Edward VI., cap. 21 (A.D. 1548), all laws, canons, and constitutions prohibiting such marriages were declared to be utterly void, and the penalties (not already pronounced) to be no longer continued: it was supplemented in 1552 by the Act 5 & 6 Edward VI., cap. 12.

This Act was repealed by the Act of 1st Mary, sess. 2, cap. 2, and not revived until 1603, by the Act 1st James I., cap. 25. Thus it would appear that during the interval of fifty years between 1553 and 1603 the marriage of the clergy was illegal, and certainly that the constitutions under Archbishop Stephen Langton in 1222¹ were in force, whereby it was ordered that anything left by beneficed clergymen by their wills to their concubines should be forfeited and converted to the use of the Church. Perhaps this is the reason why Anthonie Corkin leaves no legacy to the mother of his son.

A somewhat singular arrangement was effected between John Holt and Thomas Anyan, rectors, early in the sixteenth century. The former was instituted in 1614, to the rectory of Cranley, and to the neighbouring rectory of Ewhurst, which latter he held till his death. In 1616 he was made a prebendary of Westminster, and in 1617 he took his degree of Doctor in Divinity. He resigned Cranley on 13th April, 1629, evidently with the certainty of being elected president of his college (Corpus Christi, Oxford), which took place on the 1st May following, upon the resignation of Dr. Thomas Anyan, who succeeded him as rector of Cranley; it being apparently a kind of exchange. Dr. Holt died on the 10th January, 1630. Le Neve doubts whether he was buried at Westminster or in his college chapel.² Dr. Anyan had formerly for some time been chaplain to Lord Keeper Egerton, and in 1612 became chaplain to the king, and prebendary of Gloucester; in 1614 was made president of Corpus Christi College, and took his degree of D.D.

¹ Johnson's *Canons*.

² A' Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses* (ed. 1691), vol. i. p. 827; Le Neve's *Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*, pp. 367, 495; Manning and Bray, vol. i. p. 544.

But he seems to have held what would now be called "advanced views," for Anthony à Wood describes him as "a fosterer of sedition and unfit to govern a college"; probably the place became too warm for him, and led him to make the exchange of his presidentship for the retired rectory of Cranley. In 1632 he was made prebendary of Canterbury, where he died, and was buried in January following.¹

One James Holt succeeded him in the rectory of Cranley, and he was followed by Michael Pike, to whom we refer later in speaking of his monument.

During all this period we find no mention of the fabric of the church: for its history we must refer to the building itself.

The church is dedicated in honour of St. Nicholas: its orientation is 5° north of east.

A fragment of a building dating about the end of the twelfth century appears in the arch of the north transept; and on the opposite side the arch to the south transept is late in the Early English period. Beyond these we see no trace of any work previous to the Decorated style of about the middle of the fourteenth century, to which the whole of the rest of the church (with unimportant subsequent insertions) appears to belong. It suffered severely from a general "restoration" in 1845,—a period rather early in the true revival of Gothic architecture;² and some minor alterations have recently been effected.



*Impost of North
Transept Arch.*

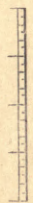
Cranley is a very good example of a Surrey church, and finer in dimensions than nine-tenths of those in the county. As shown by the ground plan, it consists of a western tower, nave and aisles, with south porch, transepts, chancel, and north vestry.

The tower is large and massive, but not lofty. In its

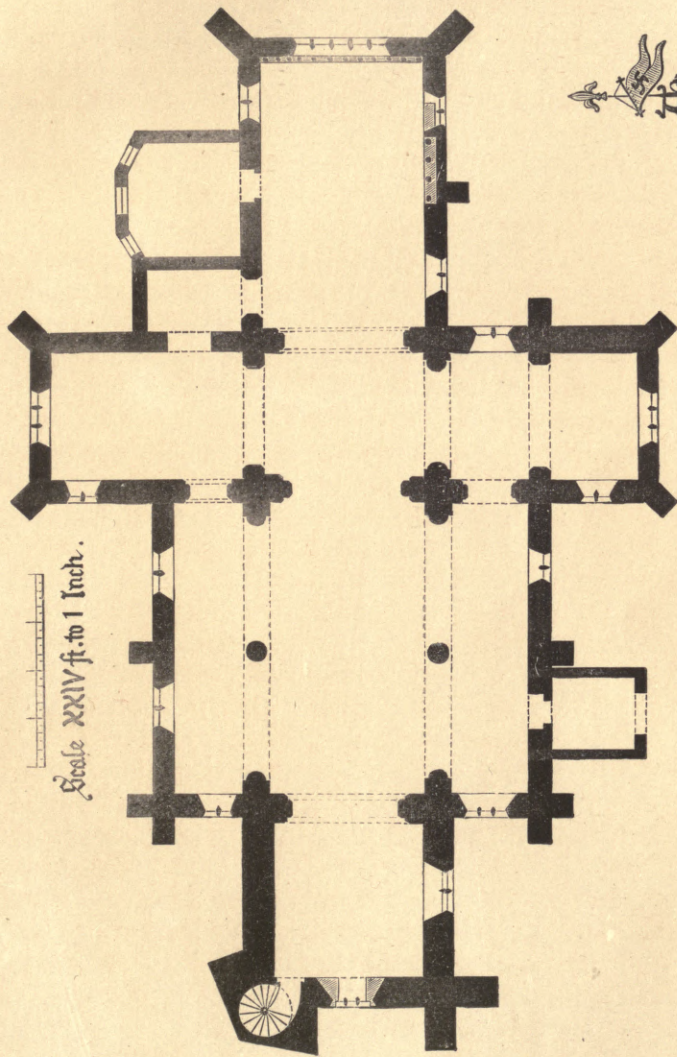
¹ Le Neve, pp. 19, 495; Manning and Bray, vol. i. p. 544, note a.

² Criticised in the *Ecclesiologist* (1846), vol. v. p. 86.

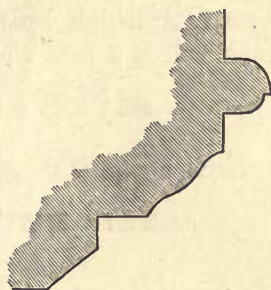
Cranley Church.



Scale XXIV ft. to 1 Inch.



west front is a good plain doorway, and over that a three-light window, with good tracery in the Decorated style, perhaps partly old and partly renewed, and appears to be a genuine restoration. At the north-west angle is an irregular mass of masonry containing a newel staircase terminating at the ringing-floor, though it once went higher. The roof is pyramidal,—a form which, from its frequent occurrence in the adjoining county, is sometimes called a *Sussex head*, but is marked by the peculiarity of a gablet near the apex.¹ The tower contains a capital peal of six bells. At the time when the Church Inventory was made (6 Edw. VI.) there were four bells, of which the largest weighed seventeen cwt.;² but none of them have survived to the present day. The oldest now remaining bears the inscription:—



Section of West Doorway.

PRAYS GOD 1599. A. W.

with a blank disc larger than a crown, and an indistinct stamp; the S is reversed. The next two have the date 1638 and this legend:—

GLORIA DEO IN EXCELSIS F. F. R. T. 1638,

with a fleur-de-lis between each word; the N is reversed. The two bells are precisely alike except in size, and that one of them only bears the founder's initials, "B. E." —Bryan Eldridge, of whose skill we have heretofore seen and heard many examples dating from 1618 to 1661, though it is suggested there may in that



¹ This is noticeable in the view.

² *Surrey Church Inventories*, edited by J. R. Daniel-Tyssen, Esq., F.S.A.; Collections of this Society, vol. iv. p. 38.

period have been two successive bell-founders of the same name.¹

The year of the Restoration marks the addition of a new bell which bears this inscription, having between each word, a rose :²—

BRYANVS ELDRIDGE ME FECIT 1660.

Next a donor records his gift :—

JAMES WHITEHEAD GAVE THIS BELL, 1709.
W.E. FECIT,

the initials being probably those of William Eldridge, the descendant of the long line of eminent bell-founders.

And the last bears the name of a firm equally eminent at the present day, and of a fame more widely spread :—

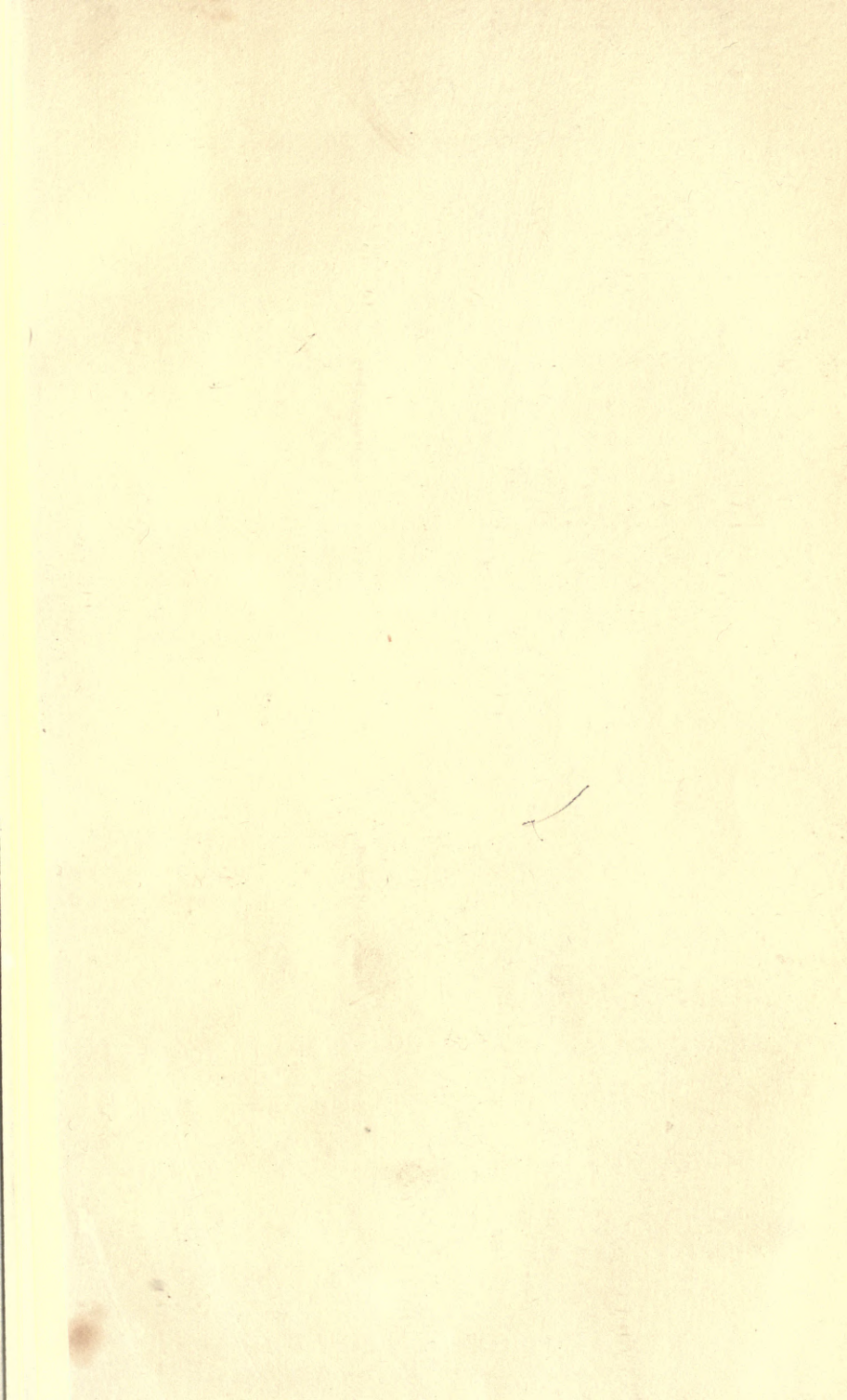
G. MEARS & CO. FOUNDERS. LONDON. 1862.

Passing from the tower through a lofty recessed arch, void of mouldings except a hood, and springing from semi-octagonal responds, we enter the nave. On either hand are two large arches, with circular pillars, and responds with octagonal caps quite spoilt, and square bases. The arches are recessed and chamfered, but the walls have been treated with a very thick coat of plaster terminating just short of the arches in a nebuly pattern having a fantastic effect. The nave roof appears modern with the exception of the tie-beams. The aisles contain no ancient features deserving remark.

The easternmost pier on each side is somewhat massive and has in its inner face a niche with ogee-shaped head, flanked by pinnacles : doubt is thus raised whether the junction of nave and chancel was at this point, though there is a chancel arch at a point further east, being in fact at the eastern respond of the transept arches : these piers stand on rather a higher level than those to the west.

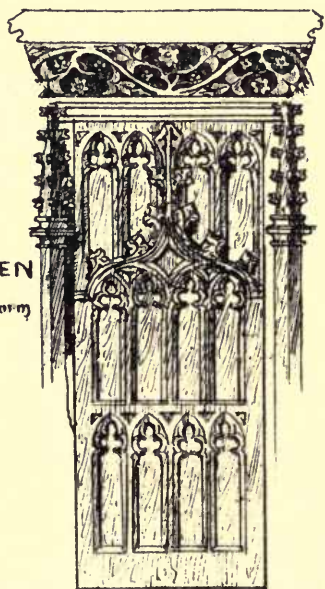
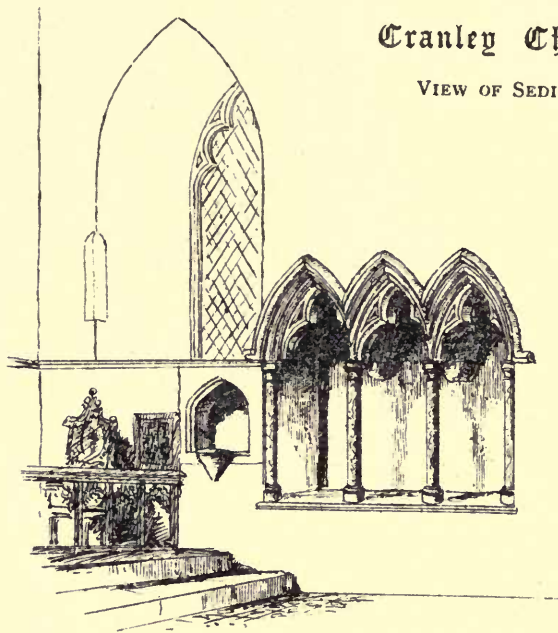
¹ *Church Bells of Sussex*, by Amherst Daniel-Tyssen, Esq., p. 32.

² *Vide* tailpiece to present article.



Cranley Church.

VIEW OF SEDILIA.

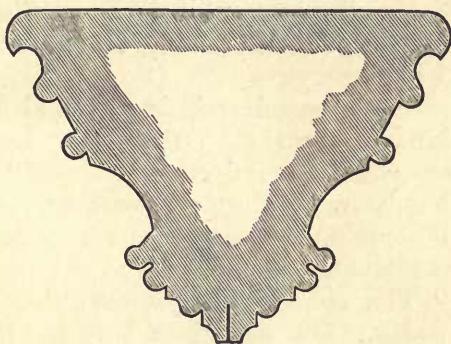


PART OF
OLD SCREEN
worked in to form
one division
of Pulpit



The north transept was called the Vachery chapel, being the property of the family who possessed a mansion of that name lying to the south of the church and village of Cranley; there is now only a farm-house near the foot of a large sheet of water. The south transept was called the Knoll chapel,¹ belonging to a house situated in a south-westerly direction from the church; these transepts were formerly little more than ends, as it were, of the aisles, projecting only slightly;² both of them have been lengthened, and now have compass roofs.

A very good *parclose* formerly between the chancel and south transept has been removed further back, but remains uninjured; the *parclose* of the north transept was cut up and used in the manufacture of the present pulpit. Formerly, the window in the Knoll



Section of Beam.

chapel contained some ancient stained glass, apparently the remains of a Jesse-tree, which was perfect in 1798; Manning and Bray state³ in their work, published between 1808 and 1814, that only some scraps remained, of which they mention in the centre a figure sitting, the head gone, and in the left hand a rose; in the upper part the Crucifixion; and, apparently in Lombardic letters (which Cracklow probably means when he terms them Saxon characters⁴), the names of Josaphat, Ashur, Salomon, Ezechial, and Joathan. In a foot-note it is stated that a gallery had been lately made for schoolboys, without

¹ Manning and Bray, vol. i. p. 540.

² A plan is given in Cracklow's *Surrey Churches*, published in 1823.

³ Manning and Bray, vol. i. p. 540.

⁴ Cracklow, *Churches of Surrey*.

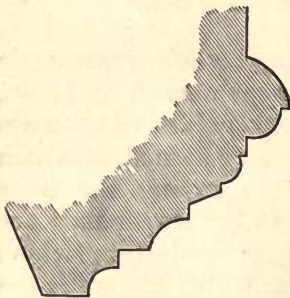
any protection to the window, so that it would soon be destroyed. This prophecy was fulfilled. Brayley, whose book was published in 1841,¹ says that scarcely a vestige of the glass then remained. But some painted glass was removed by Lord Onslow to West Clandon church.² Probably it was here that there existed until a recent date, but unhappily exist no longer, some good examples of Decorated glazing.³

In the Vachery chapel, there remained in Manning's time effigies in stained glass of our Lord and the Blessed Virgin seated, and two angels censuring.⁴

In the east wall is a quadrangular recess like an aumbry, which possibly was a piscina, but more probably a hagioscope.

The chancel arch is recessed and chamfered, and the inner order rests on a semi-octagonal shaft, the capital of which (as indeed is general throughout the church) has been absolutely ruined by recutting, and that by an ignorant workman. There is no appearance of a rood-staircase.

The chancel is spacious, though rather short for its width. On the south side are three sedilia on a level, trefoiled in the head and of very good Decorated work, though its mouldings have suffered, and the caps of the shafts (which latter are new, of Purbeck marble) have been barbarously treated. Manning speaks of two lockers in the south wall, and holy-water basin projecting; and over the Communion-table two others, similar, but without basin (but these have a modern appearance). On the north side of the



Head of Sedilia.

¹ Brayley, vol. i. p. 175.

² Manning and Bray, vol. i. p. 536.

³ *Glossary of Architecture*, first edition (published in 1845), vol. i. p. 186.

⁴ Manning and Bray, vol. i. p. 540.

chancel is the priest's doorway with a Decorated hood, but altered to a slightly Tudor form. The piscina is very broad and has a modern look: near it is a square aumbry. The windows are modern; that at the east, of five lights with net tracery, was made in 1845, in substitution for one much smaller, and beneath it an arcading runs across the east wall. Manning says¹ that there were some remains of old glass in his time in the east window, of the Lamb, and two Katherine wheels, said to have been in connexion with the family of Harding of Knoll: there are none there now.

In the notes to Brayley,² written subsequently to the "restoration" in 1845, it is stated that frescoes were discovered over the chancel arch and over the nave arcade; these no longer exist. It appears also that there were then, and previously,³ galleries at the west end of the nave and at each side (of that end, apparently), but these encumbrances have now happily disappeared.

An organ-chamber has been built adjoining the north transept and side of chancel, and a polygonal vestry on the same side; and the porch was rebuilt.

Brayley⁴ speaks of a plain old lectern which had been removed to the belfry, evidently supplanted by what *The Ecclesiologist* stigmatizes as a "poor eagle desk": the old lectern has now disappeared altogether, as experience in such matters would anticipate.

The present pulpit, as previously mentioned, is made up from materials obtained by a destruction of the north chantry parclose.

The font stands adjoining the west side of the first pillar on the north nave arcade: it is octagonal and plain; resting on a not large central and eight slender surrounding shafts, now devoid of caps, and a thin cable running round them for a base.

Under orders issued at two different dates in the reign of King Edward VI., inventories of the goods of the

¹ Manning and Bray, vol. i. p. 540.

² Brayley, vol. i. p. 175.

³ Manning and Bray, vol. i. p. 540; and Cracklow.

⁴ Brayley, vol. i. p. 175.

churches throughout the kingdom were made; the later of those relating to Cranley has been preserved, and, ably edited by J. R. Daniel-Tyssen, Esq., F.S.A. (a member of this Society), has already been printed in our Collections.¹ It is therefore only necessary here to state its effect briefly, and refer the reader to the literal copy of the document itself.

There were at the date of the return (the 16th of May, 1552), a silver chalice, weighing 6 oz.; a pyx, weighing 2 oz.; 4 bells, the largest weighing 17 cwt.; 3 old copes, and 2 torches. There had been sold since the previous inventory, a cross of silver and gilt, weighing 14 lb., and a chalice of silver and gilt, weighing 10 ounces, which together had realized £23. 13s. 4d.: 3 vestments sold for 17s.; a pair of brass censers, and a holy-water stock, fetching respectively 3d. and 5d.; and a quantity of wax sold for 5s. 9d.

In modern stained glass of a generally superior character, the church is rich; and perhaps, for the sake of placing on record the present state of the church, it may be pardonable to occupy a small space in its description.

The glass of the west window, in the tower, is a memorial to the late Hon. Mrs. Sapte, placed by her relations and friends in 1862. It contains representations of our Lord in Glory (technically termed "a Majesty"), and illustrations of the Beatitudes in eight medallions.

1. Poor in spirit.—St. Mary Magdalene anointing the Saviour's feet.
2. The meek.—Moses in the Tabernacle.
3. They that mourn.—The Lord speaking to St. Mary Magdalene at the sepulchre.
4. Hunger and thirst after righteousness.—St. Mary Magdalene sitting at the Lord's feet.
5. Merciful.—The raising of Dorcas.

¹ Collections of this Society, vol. iv. p. 38.

6. Pure in heart.—The presentation in the Temple.
7. Peacemaker.—St. Barnabas presenting St. Paul to the Apostles.
8. Persecuted for righteousness' sake.—The three children in the furnace.

Above are angels with the scroll bearing, "Rejoice and be exceeding glad, for great is your reward in Heaven."

In the north aisle is a window to the memory of John Ellery, who died in 1835, and Sarah his wife in 1824; with figures of St. Luke and St. John. The east window of the same aisle commemorates Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Ellery, of Ridinghurst, who died in 1837, and their son, Augustus Evershed, who died in 1849: in the one light are the Blessed Virgin and Infant Christ with orb and cross; and in the other, both figures standing, the Holy Child somewhat older and carrying a cross.

The west window of the south aisle is in memory of Elizabeth, widow of Samuel Healey; she died in 1867: in the centre the Resurrection; and in the side lights the Blessed Virgin and Apostles in adoration.

The great east window in the chancel contains a series of illustrations of the Healing of the Flesh, and their correlatives in the Healing of the Spirit, centring round the Crucifixion—the next act of the Atonement; and below is the figure of St. Nicholas, the patron of the church, in accordance with the requirement of Canon Law.¹ On the north side of the chancel is a window placed by the parish as a memorial of the Hon. Mrs. Sapte, who died on 31st May, 1862. Each light is in three compartments: in the one is St. Elizabeth of Hungary, carrying a basket, saluted by a pilgrim, and feeding the hungry with loaves from the basket; in the other light, in three scenes, she is ministering to a sick man, carrying a bag of alms, and clothing the naked.

On the opposite side of the chancel is a window to the memory of Edward Bradshaw, R.N., of Knowle, who died in 1857: it contains representations of St. Peter

¹ Constitutions of Archbishop Winchelsey, A.D. 1236 (Gibson's *Codex*, 224).

walking on the waves ; the miraculous draught of fishes ; the stilling of the sea ; and the calling of SS. Peter and Andrew. There is also another memorial to the Rev. S. M. Lowry Guthrie, rector, by whose exertions the restoration was effected, and who died in 1848 : it contains figures of SS. Peter and Andrew.

Cranley Church is singularly devoid of monuments, and the most important that it formerly possessed (and to which we shall presently advert) almost entirely disappeared in the "restoration" of 1845. Barbarians exist who prefer the substitution of a neat pavement of Minton's tiles to a varied floor of monumental slabs, and never give a thought to the robbery committed on the dead by the destruction of their memorials.

The earliest monument here is a coffin-lid with a cross within a circle, and long stem, raised in relief ; it probably dates early in the fourteenth century, and now lies broken in the churchyard to the south-east of the church : possibly it is the gravestone of the builder of the present church.

Brayley mentions ¹ a slab in the church-floor with this legend in Lombardic letters :—

Walter Knoll gyst ycy, Dieu de s'alme eit merci.

Manning and Bray ² also speak of it as being incised in black letter, in a marble slab in the body of the church. It no longer exists.

An inscription on a brass plate formerly existing in the chancel, but lost before the publication of Manning and Bray's work, ³ commemorated William Sydeney, Esq., who died on the 8th October, 1449.

Next is the brass of a priest, a demi-figure in eucharistic vestments ; the inscription is gone ; but, judging of the date from the style of engraving, it probably represents Richard Caryngton, who became rector of the

¹ Brayley, vol. i. p. 170.

² Manning and Bray, vol. i. p. 541.

³ Ibid.



MONUMENTAL BRASS,
PROBABLY REPRESENTING RICHARD CARYNGTON, RECTOR,
WHO DIED C. 1507,
CRANLEY, SURREY.

parish, on the King's presentation, on the 10th October, 1489, and probably died in 1507, as his successor was instituted on the 24th November in that year. Scrolls proceeding from his mouth, with the words,¹—

esto mihi peccatori :
sana anima mea quia peccavi tibi.

The style of execution is of about the average of that date, when engraving for monumental purposes was already in decadence. It lies on the chancel floor, on the south side, within the rails.

We now come to the monument before alluded to. As described by Manning and Bray, it was² (for unhappily we must use the past tense) a low altar-tomb of marble on the north side of the chancel, on which were the effigies of a man and woman, and a child between them, all kneeling; with a scroll issuing from each of their mouths. On that belonging to the man was inscribed (the words in brackets previously lost)—

[Have m'cy Jhesu in honor of] thy gloriovs resvrreccion.

On the woman's :—

And grant vs the merite of thy bytter Passion.

On the child's,—

Parentes accipe, et infantem, bone Xp̄e.

And over it, according to a previous authority, St. John Baptist with a cross in his left hand, and other work partly broken; but this probably meant what Manning and Bray describe as “on a separate plate an ordinary piece of sculpture representing the Resurrection.”

Over the man were the arms—On a bend three martlets—*Harding*.

¹ Ego dixi : Domine miserere mei : sana animam meam, quia peccavi tibi. (Psalm xiii. of the Vulgate, v. 4.)

² This description of the tomb is taken from Manning and Bray (vol. i. p. 541), published in 1804.

There were various families of Harding the charges in whose arms were alike, but they differed in metal and tincture. Harding of London (perhaps this Harding) bore *ar.* on a bend *sa.*, 3 martlets *or*; to another Harding of London there were granted in 1568, *or.* on a bend *az.*, 3 martlets *ar.*, a sinister canton of the 2nd, charged with a rose of the 1st, between 2 fleurs-de-lis of the 3rd: there were also Hardings of Newtowne, Wilts, and of Ireland.¹

Beneath was this inscription, of which the part in italics is lost:—

Of your Charite pray for the soulyps of Robert Hardyng late Alderman & Goldsmith of London and Agas his Wyffe whos body here lyeth beryed, And departyd thys present lyfe the XVIII day of Febrvar) in the yere of ovre Lord God M CCCC and III for whos Sowlyps and all xpen we pray you say Paternoster and Ave.

At the present time part of the inscription alone remains, apparently preserved because half of the slab was found of use in the paving of the chancel floor, where it lies against the east wall towards the north side. The altar-tomb has been utterly destroyed; not a fragment of the sculpture remains. A lithograph, probably full size, of the representation of the Resurrection, is given in Hussey's *Churches in Kent, Sussex, and Surrey*, published in 1852;² the illustration on the opposite page is copied from it, but reduced to half-size.³

No doubt this barbarous destruction and robbery of the dead occurred at the time of the restoration of the church in 1845. There is a very similar brass engraving of the Resurrection on the tomb of Richard Covert at Slaugham, Sussex, 1547, not many miles distant.

¹ Burke's *General Armory*.

² *Churches in Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, mentioned in Domesday*, by the Rev. Arthur Hussey, p. 325. He speaks of it as in the chancel, and (in error) as being accompanied by the Onslow arms. The monument is also mentioned in Murray's *Handbook for Surrey*, published in 1843, probably taking the information from Manning and Bray.

³ I have been unable to meet with a rubbing from the brass; and an advertisement in *Notes and Queries*, asking for the loan of one, produced no result.





On the other side of the chancel in the floor is a shield, with merchant's mark and the initials "R. H.," which may very likely have belonged to this monument.

The Robert Harding who is commemorated by this monument was the son of Robert Harding, who in 1466-7 purchased the Manor of Knoll from Thomas Slyfield, of Great Bookham: his son William dying without male issue, it descended to his two daughters, Helen and Catherine: the latter of them married Richard Onslow, Esq., and the entire estate seems to have, in 1560-1, through the medium of trustees, passed to her for the use of her husband, self, and heirs male.¹ Thus apparently commenced the connection of the Onslow family with Cranley, from which place they subsequently received a title in the Peerage.

Robert Harding was a member of the Goldsmiths' Company of London, of which he was elected warden in the years 1464, 1469, 1473, and 1477, and became master in 1489.² His name also appears with others, apparently in 1471, when there were deposited with the Company certain pownsons (? pouncings, or punches), by one Oliver Davy, in relation to a wager between him and White Johnson, *Alicant strangioure goldsmyth*, also of London, for a competition of skill, and which was decided by a mixed jury of the trade in 1466, in favour of Davy.³

It is somewhat singular that in 1501 there was a renter of the Goldsmiths' Company of the same name, and he was warden in the years 1503, 1504, and 1509, but appears never to have been master. Perhaps this was



BRASS.

¹ Manning and Bray, vol. i. p. 537.

² Books of the Goldsmiths' Company. I am indebted to the company for access to their records, whence these facts appear.

³ Herbert's *Twelve Great Livery Companies of London*, vol. ii. p. 197.

the nephew whom the testator mentions in his will. Our Robert Harding also attained civic honours, having been elected sheriff, by the mayor, on St. Matthew's Day (21st September), 1479 ;¹ and he was alderman of the ward of Farringdon Without, but from what year does not appear : he is not described as such when master of the Goldsmiths' Company, though a similar dignity was usually mentioned in the Records ; and he appears to have resigned the office in the year 1500 ; for in his will, dated 19th August, 1500, he describes himself as *late* alderman, and we find that a successor was elected in his place on 25th February, 1500-1.²

I have had the good fortune to find the Will of Robert Harding, which was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.³ As was frequently the case in early days, it consists of two separate documents, bearing the same date. The first relates to personal property, and contains the appointment of executors ; and the second disposes of the real estate.⁴ They are both lengthy, and I shall extract those parts which relate to the funeral of the testator, and to Cranley, and shortly note the rest of their contents.

The first document commences thus :—

In the name of God, Amen, the xix day of the Monyth of August in the yere of ou^r (*Lord*, omitted at end of a line) a thowsand v c and in the xv yer of the reyne of kyng Henry the viith. I Robert Harding the elder, Late Alderman and CITIZEÑ of London, being in my perfit mynd and in good memory and in good helth of body, lawde and preysing being to all mygthi god,

¹ *Guildhall Records*, Journal 9, fol. 224 b.

² *Ibid.*, Journal 8, fol. 176 b.

³ *Prerogative Registry*, 5 Holgrave.

⁴ Writers on the law of Wills draw a distinction between the two documents ; a Testament is characterized by its containing the appointment of executors, which would be required for personalty only, while a Will deals with real estate. As an evidence of the change which has imperceptibly taken place in the law, it may be noted that for a long time past the Ecclesiastical Courts held (as the Court of Probate holds) that the jurisdiction for proof of Wills extended only to those cases where there was personal estate, and refused probate of Wills which disposed solely of realty, on the ground that they had no power to deal with them.

make orden and dispose this my present testament and last will of all and singler my goodys and Cattalls mouabull and vnmouabull wich J now have or shalhave the day of my disseace aswell within the Cite of Londoñ as ells wher within the realme of Jnglond in man and forme ensuing—that is to say—ffirst J bequeth and recomende my sowle vnto almithi god my maker and redem and to our blessid Lady the virgin seint mary and to all the holy company of hevyn, and my body honestly to be buried withowt pompe or pride within the pardoñ Churchyerd of the cathedrall church of Seint Poule of London, if so be that I dye within the seyde Cite (or) in a place conuenient ther, after the discreciōn of my Executors underwriteñ And if J die owt of the seyde Cite of Londoñ, than I wull that my body be buried in the parish church of Craneley in the Counte of Surr.

All duties owing to the parson to be paid before all other things.

The “seyd goodis, cattalls, and dettys” to be divided into two “Egall parts”; one “for Agas my wife, shee therwith to doo her owne free will and pleasure.” From the other half are to be paid the charges and bequests following:—

ffirst J yeve and bequeth to the openyng of the gronde where hit shall fortune my body to be buried vi^s. viij^d. sterlinge. I wull that my Executors after ther best discrecions prouide and ordeñ the day of my disseace, for torches honestly to bring my body on erth, and for my honest tapors to bre abowt my body and herse the time of my dirige and masse whañ my sayd body shalbe buried, and at my monyth mynde with iiij tapers; I wull that iiij pore meñ holde them. Item I yeve and bequeth to eüy por man holding the seyde tapers and torches at my sayd buryng and monyths mynde, viij^d. All which torches so bi my sayd Executors puided and ordenyd at the time of my sayd buryng, J wull that Jmmediatly after my mōthis mynde, that they and eüy of them be geven and distribut vnto por churches wheras moste nede shalbe by the discreciōn of my Executors. Jtem I yeve and biqueth to the hie altar of the parishe church of Cranley aforesayde for my tithes and oblaçons by me negligently forgotyñ or with draweñ, in the discharge of my sowle vse viij^d.

Then to the church works of Saint Vedast £4, and of St. Mathew, Friday Street, and St. Nicholas Colde Abbey, each xl^s.; to the reparation of the church of Chelsham, Surrey, x^s.; and to the church works of Warlingham iiij^s. iiij^d.; that the parishioners of the severall churches may pray for his soul.

Jtem I geve and bequeth to the Reparacōn of the parishechurch of Cranleygh aforesayd to the parishon^r ther, the more specially to pray for my sowle, x^s. And J wull that my sayd executors prouide and ordeñ an honest prest of good name fame and conuersaciōn to sing and sey his masse and other his diuine seruis within the parish church wher yt shall fortune my body to be beryd bi the space of iij yeris next ensuing my disseace. Jtem I geve and bequeth to the same prest for his salary & wag^e yerly during y^e same iij yeris x mark ster).

The Executors are directed to distribute among the poor prisoners in Newgate, Ludgate, and the two Counters, the King's Bench, the Marshalsea, the prison at Westminster, and the "parson" of the Fleet iij^l. vj^s. viij^d.

To the most needy parishioners of St. Vedast xl^s., at the rate of 8^d. each.

To the 4 persons that shall bear his body to the grave, if in London, iij^s. iiij^d., but if in the country, xx^d. each.

To 40 poor householders of the town of Leiton bussard iiij^d. each.

To the relief of the "pore sike pepull being within the howse of ovr blessid lady of bedlem with owt bishopisgate of London, x^s."

Amongst the most needy in the town of Addington, x^s.

To provide for the day of decease & trentals of masses by the four orders of Friars in London, each x^s.

To the reparation of the chapel of Billington, Beds, x^s..

Jtem J geve and bequeth to eūy mañ and womañ being in necessite, that hath s'uyd me as comnant seruantis, vj^s. viij^d.

Jtem J yeve and bequeth to euery prest and Clerke of that church wher yt shal fortune my body to be buried, being at my dirige and masse, xij^d.

To the Prior & conu^t. of the charterhows beside london, for dirige & messe of requiem, xl^s.

To Agnes my suster, to pray for my sowle, xx^s. and a new gowne after the discreciōn of my seyd executors.

It recites that two husbandmen in Buckinghamshire are bound to him for £40, payable in yearly instalments of xx^s.; of which he wills to his sister vj^s. viij^d. per annum.

He leaves to the 5 poor houses of Lazars near London, v^s. each; and to the marriage of 6 poor maidens each xx^s..

He forgives Robert Chantrey, Citizen and fishmonger of London, a debt of xl marks, and bequeaths to his daughter Agnes Chantrey iv^{li}. vj^s. viij^d. to be delivered on the day of her marriage.

Jtem J geve and bequeth towardys the reparacon and mending of the hie wayes which be in decayes and nowyfull to the pepull within the parishys of Chelshñ, Croydon, and Craneleygh in Cownte of Surrey xx li. sterlinge, which I wull shalbe disposid within a yer next ensuing my disseace in such places as shall seme most needfull, as bi the aduice of my seyde executors shalbe adused.

To William Chamberleyn his servant, xl^s. and one of his best gowns furred.

Jtem I give and bequeth euery childe of Thomas Harding xl^s., to be deliuered to them at ther lawefull age, or the day of ther mariage.

He then revokes former Wills, and bequeaths the residue to Agas his wife; and he leaves to each of his executors for their trouble xx^s. The clause containing the appointment of executors has been omitted in the will as entered in the register, and the original Will is lost.

In his Testament and last Will he speaks of his manor, lands, tenements, &c., in Chesham, Warlingham, Addington, Farley, Craneley, Shalford, Codham, and Chellysfeld, in the counties of Surrey and Kent. He directs that two crofts, which he had lately purchased, and were held to farm at vi^s. viij^d. per annum by John Clerk, otherwise called John Mouer,¹ and a cottage occupied by William Norton, be assured to the parson and churchwardens of Craneleygh, to dispose of the rents,

towards the reparacon, sopportacion, and mayntenynge of the Jle callyd our lady Jle, within the parish church of Craneley aforesayd, and to the entent that the parsoñ ther for the time being and the parishon^s. of the same parish pray the more specially for my sowle, my wifis sowle, the sowlys of my father and mother, my childrenⁿ sowlis and all cristen sowlis, at all such timys as thei shall make ther devout prayers whithin the same church. And I wull & ordeñ bi this my last will that iff the sayde Rent^e profit^e and Revenies comynge and growing of the seyde Croftis,

¹ The earliest name on the parish register (dated 1566) is John More.

and Cotage, with the appurtenaunce, be not disposid to thentent abovesayd, Or yf y^t the sayd parsoñ and parishoñs for the time being have not my sowle and the sowlis aforesaid in remembrance as is abovesaid, that all the seyd rente, pfitte, and revenies comyng and groing of the seyd ij croftis and cotage with the appurtenance, yerly be distributid and disposid toward the Repacõns of the parish church of Euhurst in the sayd cownte of Surrey, to the entent that the Curatt and parishoñs of the same parish foreuermore pray the more specially for my sowle and the sowlis afor^s sayd.

Then follows a similar devise of lands in Codham and Chelfeld to the vicar and churchwardens of Chelsham, with a similar object, and in a like default, to go to the church of Codham, with a like intent.

All his other lands he leaves to his wife Agas, for her natural life. And after her decease,

I wull aff such feoffe as ben sealid and enfeoffid of and in my maner of Knoll, with the appurtenance in the seid parish of Craneley or of any other my londis and tenementte with in the same parish, make or cause to be made a sufficient and sur estate as well of and in the same maner of knoll as of and in all other my londis and tenementte w^t. the appurtenance in the seyd parish of Craneley and Shalford, vnto my neveu Thomas Harding Citezen and Jremonger of London to have and to holde the forsaid manor, londis, tenements, and all & singler ther appurtenance in the said parish of Craneley, to the sayd Thomas Harding, to his Eyres and assignes foreuermore.

And the rest of his estates (incontinent after the decease of his wife) to his nephew Robert Harding, the brother of the said Thomas Harding, his heirs and assigns for ever.

In the Register there is a blank for the Probate Act, but the previous one bears date the 26th, and the next following the 15th March, 1504. The appointment of executors having also been omitted, we do not know who they were.

The monument evidently formed one of a class especially deserving of notice. It was not only a monument to commemorate the individual and his family, but it served also as a part of the church furniture, and thus recalls an interesting ecclesiastical ceremony, which has long since ceased in the English Church. It was what

was called an *Easter Sepulchre*, and served an important use in the ceremonies of that solemn period when the Church annually commemorates, on Good Friday, the Great Sacrifice of our Blessed Lord for the redemption of the world, and his entombment; and, on the festival of Easter Day, rejoices in the remembrance of his resurrection.

Two classes of ceremonies were anciently in use; one, which was rather of a local than a general nature, somewhat resembled a *mystery*, or dramatic performance, analogous to that still performed at decennial intervals, and witnessed by so many of our countrymen this year (1871), at Ober Ammergau, in the Tyrol; the other, a strictly rubrical ceremony, such as (except in small points of detail) is still performed in the Roman Church.

Full records of the first of these two classes have descended from as far back as the eighth century, at Poitiers, the ninth at Metz, the tenth as laid down by our own St. Dunstan, and others subsequently;¹ and they continued to be performed in some places, as at Narbonne and Bourges, almost to within times of living memory. Varying in different places, the general effect was the same. Premising that on Good Friday after mass, the reserved Host was not placed in the pyx over the altar, as at other times, but was removed out of sight to the place called the Easter Sepulchre, where it remained until Easter morn;² there was then, to a certain extent, a representation of the scene, though those engaged were not in costume, and the words were those of the Evangelists, chiefly relating to the visit of the three Maries to the tomb, the interview with the angel, and the joyful tidings of the resurrection. Its nature was in fact the precise parallel to an oratorio; the scene being indicated in both cases by the same

¹ *Concordia Sti Dunstani*, ed. Reyner, p. 89, quoted in Migne's *Encyclopédie*, vol. cxxxvii. p. 493; also Martene, *De Antiquis Ecclesie Ritibus*, lib. iii. cap. xvi. ii. p. 141.

² Ducange, *Glossarium*, ed. 1736, vol. vi., s. v. *Sepultura Crucifixi*; Coussemaker, *Drâmes Liturgiques*, p. 178, &c.

words, but in the one chiefly by dramatic art, and in the other expressing the emotion by the highest musical art.

The other class of ceremonies in connection with the Easter Sepulchre was a regular ceremony laid down in the ordinal of our own Church, and guided by rubrics ; the Sarum rite as arranged by St. Osmund was that chiefly followed in England, and those of York, Hereford, Lincoln, and Bangor differed chiefly in points of detail ; and the Arbutnot Missal indicates that the practice in Scotland was similar ; so that in fact there was practically but little variation in the missals of the whole of Great Britain.¹ Being, then, of such general use, some account of the ceremony may be deemed interesting, even to those who regard it solely in an achæological point of view.

Upon Maundy Thursday (following the precise order laid down in the Sarum rite) three Hosts were consecrated ; one for the mass of that day, another for Good Friday (upon which day there was no consecration), and the third for the sepulchre.

After vespers on Good Friday, the pyx containing this third Host, together with the cross from the altar, was carried to the sepulchre by the priest and a cleric of the superior rank, both in surplices and with bare feet ; both kneeling, the priest commenced the Responsary—"I am counted as one of them that go down into the pit ; I have been even as a man that hath no strength ; free among the dead." Then rising, he commenced the Responsary, "Sepulto Domino," which the choir took up with the versicle, "Ne forte veniant discipuli ejus, et furentur eum, et dicant plebi surrexit à mortuis." The sepulchre being incensed and the door closed, the priest began the Antiphon, "In pace," and the choir continued "in idipsum." Then the priest gave the Antiphon, "In pace factus est," and the choir continued "locus ejus."

¹ See *Missale ad usum insignis Ecclesie Sarum*, 1527 and 1534, and a recent translation published by the Church Press Company ; *Processionale ad usum Sarum*, Paris, 4to. 1528 ; *Missale ad usum celebris Ecclesie Helfordensis*, Rouen, 1502 ; *Arbutnot Missal*, Burntisland reprint.

Then the priest, "Caro mea," and the choir continued "requiescet in spe." This being finished and private prayers said, they all retired without any fixed order. From that time, says the rubric, there shall burn continually one wax taper at the least, until the procession on Easter morn, being then only extinguished when the first Benedictus is sung.

On Easter Day, before mass and before ringing the bells, all the lights in the church being lighted, the superior clergy with cerofer and thurifers go to the sepulchre, and after censing, with great reverence the Host in the pyx is placed in the tabernacle and suspended as usual, and the cross is replaced on the altar. Then all the bells are rung together, and there is sung the anthem "Christus resurgens" and the versicle "Dicant nunc Judei," to which the choir respond "Alleluya, Alleluya."

In some cathedrals in England, the Host appears to have been placed in a special article of plate, as at Durham,¹ where it is described as "a marvelous beautifull Image of Our Saviour, representing the Resurrection, with a crosse in his hand, in the breast whereof was enclosed in bright Christall the Holy Sacrament of the Altar, throughe the which Christall the Blessed Host was conspicuous to the behoulders." Apparently the representation of the resurrection was much after the same general design as the engraving on the brass at Cranley. At Lincoln² was a somewhat similar piece of plate for the same purpose, of silver and gilt, with a beryl in the breast, weighing in all 37 oz. And a similar image of silver gilt and enamelled, with a beryl in the breast, and weighing 95 oz., was bequeathed by Cardinal Beaufort to Wells Cathedral.³ Several other instances might be given.

All authorities agree that there should be one light at least continually burning whilst the Holy Sacrament

¹ *Cosin MS.*, printed by the Surtees Society, vol. xv. p. 10; and also in Davies's *Rites of Durham*, p. 22.

² *Inventory of Jewels, &c. of Lincoln Cathedral*, 1536; Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 1279.

³ Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii. p. 280, *note*.

remained in the sepulchre, and a watch was kept in remembrance of the guard of Roman soldiers. There are innumerable records of this custom being followed from an early date, and parish accounts always contain entries of payments to the watchers. Thus at Bletchingley, in this county, in the accounts for the years 1546-52,¹ occur items of payment of 4*d.* or 8*d.* to John Brande for watching the sepulchre. In 1538, when Bishop Cromwell issued his Injunctions² forbidding the clergy to suffer any candles to be set before any image, exceptions were made of the light on the Rood-loft (where the Gospel was read), that before the Sacrament of the altar, and the light about the Sepulchre.

The scene of these ceremonies was usually a framed wooden structure, annually put together for the occasion, and afterwards taken to pieces and stowed away till the next year, and it was hung with rich cloths of gold and colours. The earlier English parish accounts always contain entries of the expenses of this, which was technically called "making the sepulchre," varying according to the size and wealth of the church. At Seville, in Spain,³ exists the grandest known; it was designed in 1544, and subsequently added to till its dimensions are out of proportion even to the cathedral, the nave of which is 145 feet high: this is erected annually; it was formerly lighted by 162 lamps and 722 wax-candles, weighing several thousand pounds.

But in some churches the structures were partly permanent, consisting of a canopied high or altar tomb, serving as a nucleus for the temporary structure, and in the front was generally a sculpture in relief, representing our Lord rising from the tomb and the soldiers watching; such as those existing at Lincoln Cathedral, and at Heckington and Gosberton, Lincolnshire; Northwold, Norfolk; and Holcombe, Devon.⁴ But towards

¹ Kempe's *Loseley Manuscripts*, pp. 164, 165.

² Collier's *Church History*, vol. ii. p. 150.

³ *Descripcion del Templo Catedral de Sevilla*, pp. 153, 193.

⁴ Engravings of several of these are given in *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. iii. plates 31 and 32.

the latter part of the fifteenth century there arose a practice of erecting a tomb for the burial of the donor, with the object of also serving for the Easter sepulchre: of this many instances might be given; such as those existing at Long Melford, Suffolk; Hurstmonceaux, Sussex,¹ and Slaugham, Sussex; but the majority were destroyed shortly after the Reformation, and those which survived are being gradually destroyed in the process of "church-restoration," as in the case of that at Stanwell, Middlesex,² which was destroyed a few years since, without the slightest pretence of any advantage to be gained from its removal; and Narburgh, Norfolk, destroyed since Blomefield's time.³ There is no doubt that the tomb of Robert Harding in Cranley Church was such an one.

A few years since there was a meeting in the lecture-room of the South Kensington Museum, of architects and gentlemen interested in archæology, to protest against the destruction daily wrought in the ecclesiastical antiquities of France, under the specious pretence of restoration. The facts stated showed a barbaric recklessness, disgraceful to that country and to civilization; but so many parallel cases occurring in this country were adduced, that the meeting, bearing in mind the old adage, that "those who live in glass houses should not throw stones," did not venture upon the protest proposed to have been sent to the French Government.

The treatment of the subject is strictly a conventional arrangement, which was followed during many centuries, and of which an instance dating from the Carolingian period occurs in the shrine of St. Albinus at Cologne,⁴ and hundreds of examples in sculpture and painting might easily be adduced.

¹ Engraved in *Sussex Archæological Collections*, vol. iv. p. 191.

² *London and Middlesex Archæological Society's Collections*, vol. v. p. 119. Engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1793, vol. lxi. p. 993.

³ Blomefield's *Norfolk*, vol. vi. p. 162.

⁴ Engraved in Jameson and Eastlake's *History of Our Lord*, vol. ii. p. 264.

The ceremony described, continued in use till the time of King Edward VI., in whose second year (1549), Archbishop Cranmer inquires in his Visitation Articles,¹ "Whether they had upon Good Friday last the Sepulchres with their lights having the Sacrament within," and Bishop Ridley refers to them in his Visitation Articles in the following year.² It was revived during the reign of Queen Mary; but between the years 1560 and 1566 the sale or destruction of the sepulchre shows cessation of the ceremony.³

In the exterior face of the wall of the north aisle is set a slab incised, with an inflated and extremely long inscription in verse: from the effect of weather, it is not altogether very legible, but the date appears to be 1630.

Other sepulchral memorials, happily of less importance or antiquity, but still valuable to all who are interested in archæology and genealogy, and to all who reverence the dead, disappeared from Cranley Church when it was so neatly paved with tiles, at the fatal epoch of 1845; and for particulars of them we must now look to the work of Manning and Bray.⁴ The following may be noted here,

1664. May 19th. Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. aged 63.

1679. Aug^t 27th. Dame Elizabeth Onslow his Widow, aged 78.

1688. July 21st. Sir Arthur Onslow, Bart. aged 67.

It seems strange that the family should not have seen to their preservation.

1682, September 20th. An oval tablet to the memory of Michael Pike, rector, and his wife Elizabeth, who died in 1670. He became rector in 1645, and styles himself "minister" in the register book frequently up to 1665; no doubt he conformed at the Restoration, since he enjoyed the living for twenty-two years after-

¹ Sparrow's *Collection of Articles, Injunctions, and Canons*, p. 29.

² *Ibid.*, p. 37.

³ A full account of the nature and history of Easter sepulchres will be found in a paper, by the present writer, in the *Archæologia*, vol. xl. p. 263.

⁴ Manning and Bray, vol. i. pp. 541 and 424, *note*.

wards. He had a daughter born on the 2nd and baptized on the 29th April, 1660.¹

Of the assistant clergy, we find that Thomas Arundell was curate for some time until the latter part of 1626; his son Richard was buried on 21st February, 1619, and three other children were baptized; viz.—Christopher on 25th December, 1620; Elizabeth, 11th August, 1622; and Lydia, 24th October, 1625.¹ Richard Arundell, gentleman, no doubt a relative of his, was resident in the parish and had a son, Arthur, baptized 11th August, 1639.¹

Then we find the name of John Brewster as curate in the years 1631 to 1643: probably he succeeded Arundell at the former date; and we find the record of the baptisms of nine of his children, and burial of three between the 6th November, 1626, and 20th March, 1644.

In 1680 appears the name of Couarte or Coverte as curate; probably he was a descendant of the family commemorated by the Resurrection-brass at Slaugham. And in the same century we find mention of Alexander Walker, curate, married on 12th August, 1692, to Ann Bachelor, of Guildford, widow.²

Several parish clerks' names appear in the registers. There was Brianne Kempe, of Highupfields, who was buried on the 11th January, 1640,—having survived his wife Alice only nine days. He was succeeded by (his son probably) John Kempe, who, apparently on the strength of the appointment, was married on 30th June following, to Ann Myhell. He was succeeded by the Parliamentary Registrar, John Plawe, in 1653, who had a son born and baptized in May, 1664.

Let us now examine the register books, from whence these particulars of the clergy and parish clerks have been extracted.

The register begins at a tolerably early date, 1566, of which year there are four entries, and of the following year one entry, together occupying the first page; but

¹ Parish Register Book.

² Parish Registers.

our expectations are disappointed, when, upon turning over leaf, we find the next record dates in 1609. No doubt the explanation is, that the present volume was intended to be a transcript from the original record, and was commenced in obedience to the Canon of 1603 (which ordered that all parish registers should be copied upon parchment, but unfortunately omitted to provide any remuneration for the clerkly labour); but in this instance that intention was not fulfilled. The original, though no longer to be found, was in existence till a comparatively recent date, for there is a note in the style of handwriting of the latter part of the last century, "vide in the other Booke."

Even from the commencement of the present original records in 1609, they do not appear to have been very regularly entered, for there are but three entries in that year. From 1631 to June or July, 1643, the entries were evidently made by John Brewster, the curate, who, with the churchwardens, between the years 1632-1643, sign the foot of each page, in accordance with the directions contained in the canons.

The baptisms recorded in the first volume contain scarcely anything more, worth noting, except entries relating to the Onslow family, to which we shall advert subsequently.

The "Marigesses" in the same volume begin in 1609 and end in 1648, and include the names of several Londoners, viz.—

William Merryman of Westminster in 1623.

Thomas Blackwell of Christ Church London, 1628.

William Cooper of "y^e pish of Allgate in y^e King's Mineries," 1629.

Philip Nevill, Stationer, of London, 1638.

The register "for berenngē" does not present any remarkable features. We note several cases of fatal epidemic in families—perhaps fever; as in 1633, a son of John Lukas was buried on the 5th August, a daughter on the following day, and on the 9th, John Lukas "himself"; and in 1640, a daughter of William Bernard, on 12th November, a son 11th January, Mary, wife of John Bernard, on 16th January, and John himself on the 27th.

The second book was begun by John Plawe, the registrar appointed by the Act of the Republican Parliament in 1653, elected and chosen to be registrar of the parish, and sworn to the faithful performance of his office before Sir Richard Onslow, justice of the peace.

And the entry runs in this form, which was continued down to 1665 :—

The Registering of Publications in this parish.

Thomas Hatton and Ann Lathird weare Published according to a Late Act of Parliament Three severall Lords Dayes in their Parish Church of Cranley ; the days of Publishing are these, the twelfth, the nineteenth, the sixe and twentieth, all of ffebruary in The yeare of our Lord 1653.

The marriages were performed before justices of the peace, chiefly W. Pitson, John Westbrooke, or Sir Arthur Onslow, until 1657–8, and then generally before a minister. The names of the following appear :—Michael Pieke (or Pike), Minister of this parish ; Mr. Heigham, of Wotton, Wing of Ewhurst, Meade of Redgeweake (Rudgwick), Garde of Abinger, Tomson of Shalford, and Holland ; it was, however, most frequently Mr. Pike who officiated. The marriages of several men, without the women's names, are recorded in the next volume, as though they had been omitted by neglect. The officiating magistrates were Petson, Duncombe, Westbrooke, Arthur Onslow, and Hussey.

The next part of the volume is headed thus :—

The Registering of Deaths & Burials of all sorts of People
in this Parish.

On the 5th November, 1681, is added the mention of affidavit referring to the requirement by the Act of Parliament of evidence of burial in woollen only. Of the burials some seem to have been similarly omitted, and entered in the next volume. Other names of ministers are Eares of Abinger, and "Tomson, minister at Shalford Church."

Baptisms seem to have been usual, and the dates of both birth and baptism are given. Apparently the same

registrar, John Plawe, continued in office till 1664 or 1665; a child of his was baptized in May, 1664.

Only two Anabaptists' children are noted: thus—

Dec. 1701. James Potter had a child born called by y^e name of Richard.

Dec. 3, 1703. Jane Potter had a child born.

Amongst the surnames it appears that More, or Mower, the earliest name in the register, is only lately extinct in the male line; Stedman is still one of the commonest; Shorlocke, Tickner, Smallpiece, and Tanner continue common; Manfield and Farley also exist; and Mellersh, Lacar, Chittie, Coston, and Petoe, names common in this part of the county, may yet be found here.¹ Among unusual surnames occurring in the earlier entries may be mentioned, Richebell, Delfould, Benion, Slaterford, Didelfould, Grubgey, Mabanke, Querington, Winpenny, Marlin, Edsaw, and Clowser.

The Christian names are very ordinary: Dammarus, Sarai, and Charite, occurring in 1650 and 1654, are the only ones indicating Puritanism.

The occupations of persons mentioned in the registers are not usually stated until 1687, and then they are of no special mention, with the exception, that one is called a "Translator," *i. e.* a cobbler.

In the second book there is a list of collections made in the parish, beginning in 1658, of which we may note the following:—

1661. September the 8 day 1661. Collected in this pish for Phillip Dandull being by nation a turk; the sume of foore shillings & a penny	0	4	1
,, For the Churches of the Dukedome of Luthuania...	0	8	0
,, Apriell the 9 th 1665. Collected for the burning of the Church of Weethyham in Sussex for & towards the repare of it, the sum of eight shillings	0	8	0
1677. for relief of 30 distressed protestants of Hungary ...	0	8	1
On 19 th Dec ^r 1670 is a long list of subscriptions for the redemption of Christian slaves amounting to the not inconsiderable sum of.....	£13	12	4

¹ From the information of the Rev. J. H. Sapte, who has been the rector of the parish for the last twenty-four years.

In this account of the registers and their contents, we have purposely omitted to extract the entries relating to the Onslow family (who were the only family of high position and continuance in the parish), in order to place them together for the sake of convenience; and to them we will now advert.

The registers mention Richard Onslow, Esq., who was the grandson of Robert Onslow, through whose marriage with Catharine Harding, the Manor of Knoll was acquired by the family. He was Attorney for the Duchy of Lancaster and of the Court of Wards; Recorder of London; in the 8th Eliz., Solicitor-General and Speaker of the House of Commons. Richard, mentioned in the registers, became Sir Richard in 1624 or 1625; he was knighted at Theobalds, on 2nd June, 1624;¹ and sat for the county of Surrey in three Parliaments of King Charles I., by whom he was employed, in May, 1644, in the important siege of Basing House; in 1648 he was seized with the other members of the house then sitting. The register shows that he was a justice of the peace in 1653, and before him, as such, parish registrars were sworn-in here and at Godalming,² and no doubt other neighbouring parishes. Though summoned in 1654 and 1656, he did not occupy his place; notwithstanding which, on 20th December, 1657, a writ under the Great Seal, appointed him, with fifty-nine others, to take place in Parliament as Peers. He was subsequently elected member for Guildford. Debrett says he was made baronet in 1660;³ but this scarcely accords with the statement of other writers, that his eldest son, Arthur, succeeded to a baronetcy (that of Sir Thomas Foot) at a subsequent date. He died on the 20th, and was buried on the 26th May, 1664, at Cranley; in the register he is described as of Arundell House, St. Clement's, London. Manning and Bray say that his tombstone (which, as mentioned, appears to have

¹ Collins's *Peerage* (Brydges's ed.), vol. v. p. 466.

² Collections of this Society, vol. iv. p. 207.

³ Debrett's *Peerage*.

been destroyed at the restoration of this church in 1845), state that his death occurred on the 19th instead of the 20th May, 1664, at the age of sixty-three.¹

Sir Richard, as appears by the register, had seven sons and six daughters; Arthur, the eldest, was, before he came of age, elected Member of Parliament for Bramber; was a justice of the peace in 1653, and married, first, Rose, the daughter and heir of Nicholas Stoughton; and second, Mary, the daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Foot, Bart., Sheriff of London in 1646 and Lord Mayor in 1649. By a limitation of the baronetcy, it descended, on the death of Sir Thomas Foot, in 1687, to his son-in-law, who thus became Sir Arthur Onslow.² The latter died, as appeared by his destroyed tombstone, on the 21st July, 1688, aged sixty-seven.³

The register records the birth of Sir Arthur's son, Richard, on the 22nd or 23rd (both dates are given) June, 1654, and baptized on the 9th July following; through him the family acquired a peerage. He became Speaker of the House of Commons on 16th November, 1708, and Baron Onslow on 25th June, 1716. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Tulse, a Lord Mayor of London, and died 5th December, 1717. His daughter Mary married Sir John Williams, who was a Lord Mayor. The titles of Earl of Onslow, co. Salop, and Viscount Cranley, co. Surrey, were conferred upon George, fourth Baron Onslow, 19th June, 1801.⁴

Returning to the first Sir Richard, we find in the register, records of his other children; Arthur, being, as stated, the eldest, baptized 22nd May, 1624.

2. Elizabeth, apparently the "Dame Lady Elizabeth" who was buried 7th August, 1630.
3. Edward, baptized 11th Oct^r 1625, and buried 9th Dec^r following.
4. Anne, baptized 1st Nov^r 1626.

¹ Other trifling errors of dates respecting the family also occur in Manning and Bray.

² Collins's *Peerage* (Brydges's ed.), vol. v. p. 471.

³ Manning and Bray.

⁴ Debrett.

5. Henry, baptized 4th Dec^r 1627.¹
6. Mary, baptized 4th Dec^r 1628.
7. John, baptized 31st Jan^y 1629 (buried 4th February following—M. and B.).
8. Jane, baptized 1st July, 1631.
9. Richard, baptized 28th Oct^r 1632 (married Mary, daughter of Sir Abraham Reynardson, Lord Mayor of London—Manning and Bray).
10. Thomas, baptized 24th Nov^r 1633.
11. Dorothy, baptized 22nd Feb. 1634 (probably the Mistress Dorothy Onslow who was buried 19th June 1642).
12. Katherine, born 11th Feb^y, & baptized 10th March 1635 ; and
13. John, born 12th Sept^r & baptized 10th Oct^r 1638.²

Elizabeth, wife of a Richard Onslow, was buried 27th August, 1679 : had she been the relict of Sir Richard, as Manning supposes, her title would probably have been mentioned in the register.

Beside Sir Richard and his descendants, we find mention of George, the son of John, who was born 21st March, and baptized 14th April, 1628, and may probably have been the brother of Sir Richard. There was also a "Mr. Thomas Onslow, Esquier," who was buried 14th December, 1616 ; and a Mrs. Mary Onslow, who on 24th April, 1626, married John Duncombe, of Aldburie, Esq., probably he who acted as justice of the peace in 1653 : they had a son, born 21st March, and baptized 14th April, 1628, by the name of George.

Cranley is believed to have given his name to THOMAS CRANLEY, D.D., Fellow of Merton College, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford. In 1383 he was appointed by the Founder to be Warden of New College, being the first warden after the fellows had taken possession of the college ; he had been Warden of Winchester College from 1382 till 1385. He was afterwards Prebendary of Knaresborough, in the Cathedral Church of York, and Archbishop of Dublin ; and died in 1417, and was buried in New College Chapel, Oxford, where he is

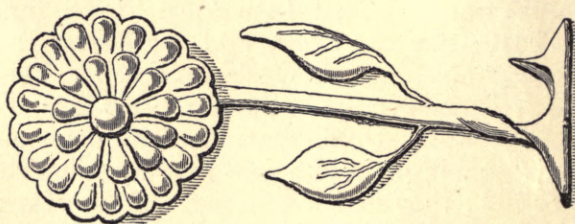
¹ Burke (*Landed Gentry*, p. 1022) says he was the second son ; probably an error, arising from the fact of Edward having lived scarcely two months. Henry was knighted 18th May, 1664, and founded the family of Onslow of Staughton, co. Huntingdon.

² Manning and Bray say he died in April, 1663, of small-pox.

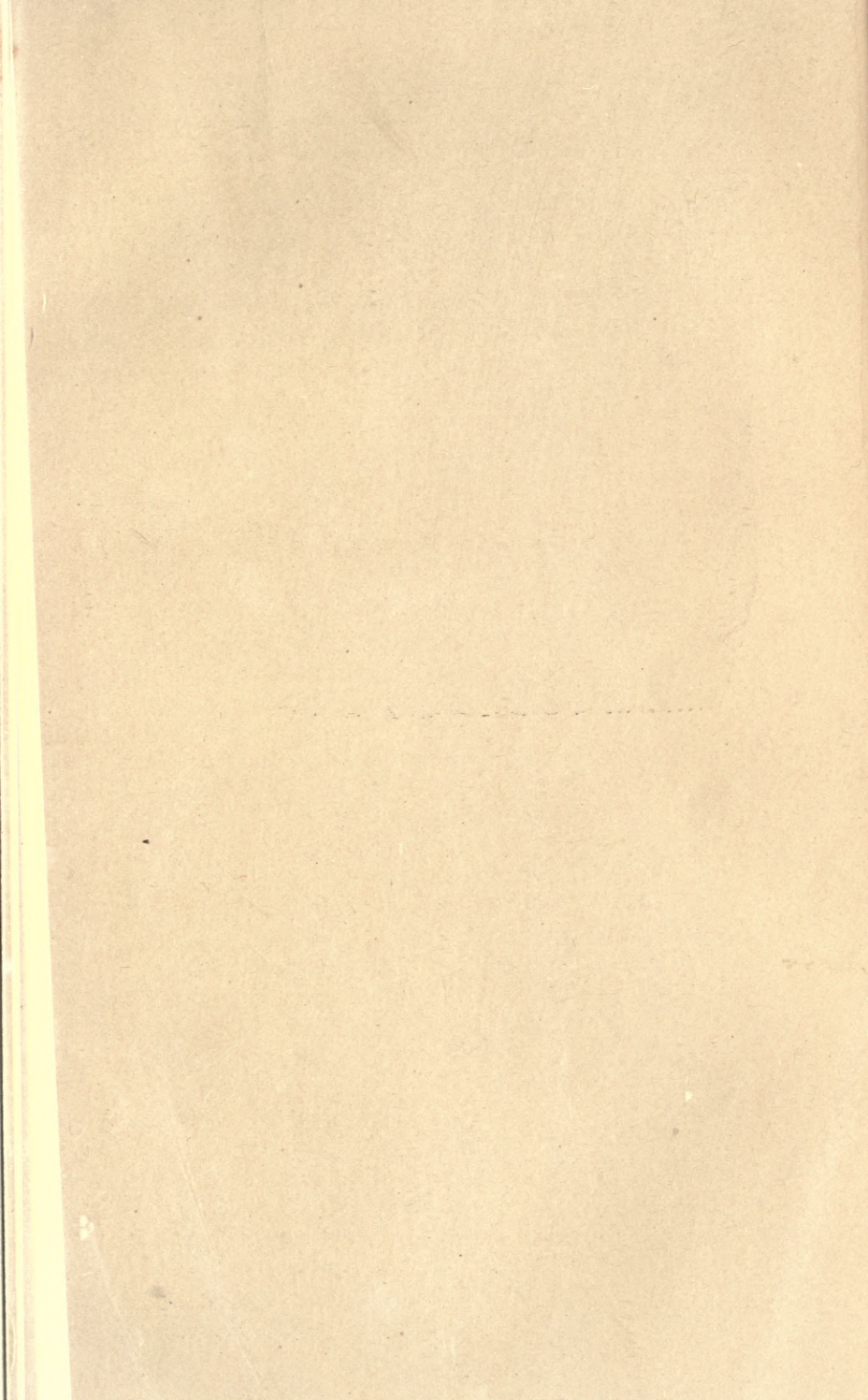
commemorated by a beautiful brass representing him in archiepiscopal vestments and standing beneath a rich canopy.¹ In Wood's time it lay before the high altar, but it is now in the ante-chapel.

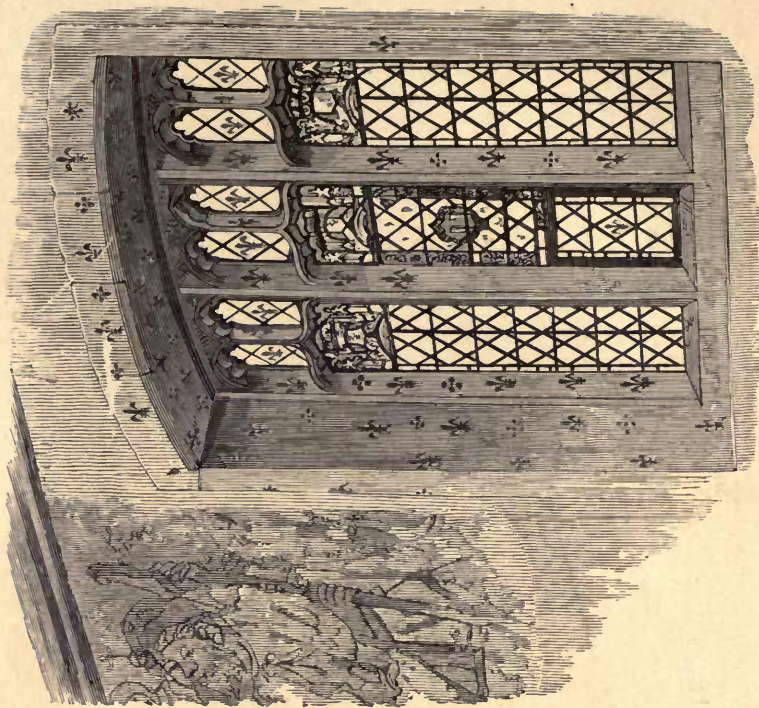
In conclusion, I wish to record my thanks to the rector, the Rev. J. H. Sapte, M.A., Honorary Canon of Winchester Cathedral, for affording every facility and assistance in the preparation of the present paper; and my thanks and those of the Society are due to our member, Ralph Nevill, Esq., for his excellent and spirited anastatic drawings.

¹ Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, vol. ii. p. 51. Plate 23 is an excellent engraving of the brass.



ON THE BELL DATED 1660.





ENGRAVING OF ST. CHRISTOPHER IN NEWDIGATE CHURCH AND A WINDOW.

ON A PAINTING OF ST. CHRISTOPHER IN
NEWDIGATE CHURCH, SURREY.

BY JOHN GREEN WALLER, Esq.

ON the north wall of the church of Newdigate are the remains of a figure of St. Christopher, unhappily much obliterated, and rendered still more obscure by the injudicious, though well-meant, use of an oil varnish. As all our wall-paintings of the middle ages are executed in *tempera*, they should never have applied to their surfaces any other preservative than size, and this only in a dilute state. They are very absorbent, and oil will sink in and darken the colours, and a varnish will both darken them and make the surface brittle and liable to scale off.

The painting at Newdigate is generally well designed. Its execution displays considerable merit, being bold and vigorous in outline; and it may be ascribed to the latter half of the fifteenth century. There is the usual mode of treatment, viz., a gigantic figure sustaining upon his right shoulder a small one of the youthful Christ, who, in his left hand, holds the emblem of sovereign power—the orb surmounted by a cross; his right in the attitude of benediction. The giant is wading across a stream, supporting himself by a ragged staff, like an uprooted tree. His head, bound about with kerchief or turban, is turned round and upwards towards Christ, and, in all good examples, an anxious expression is given to the features of the saint. Upon the shore, to which he is wending, a figure in the attire of monk or hermit is holding a lantern as a guide across the waters. In the

stream fish are shown disporting, and several ships are in this example, a device of the artist's to indicate a sea or water of great depth. It is a very usual convention. Beneath the knees the figure is entirely obliterated, as well as every other part of the composition, and would be seen by all who entered by the door through the south porch, the chief entrance for the congregation.

Of all figures of saints introduced into our churches this was the most popular; and still, upon the continent, a figure of St. Christopher of gigantic size, often sculptured out of wood, salutes the eye of the worshipper as he enters the church. In a compilation made by the authorities of the South Kensington Museum, the number of churches in England in which remains of paintings of this saint have been discovered, amount to twenty-eight. Of course, many have been utterly destroyed, as it was a very obnoxious figure to the Reformers; but many may still remain concealed beneath the whitewash of our churches. I shall notice a few of those designs, which present to us illustrative details, and then show the bearing of legendary story upon the general subject. First, I shall take that which formerly existed in Croydon church, in this county, as it offers some special points for our consideration.

This was discovered during repairs in 1846, and was the subject of remarks in the "Journal of the British Archæological Association,"¹ and also in that of the Archæological Institute.² In neither, however, is it particularly or completely elucidated, though in the latter there is an engraving which shows the character of the design. It was unhappily very much defaced. There was scarcely a single part quite complete; but, nevertheless, indications existed of details not frequently observed. The figure of St. Christopher was tolerably perfect; but the lower part was concealed by panelling. He wore a deep-red tunic, and a green mantle waving in the wind. His ragged staff was imperfect, and of the figure of Christ nothing but the feet remained. The hermit

¹ Vol. i. pp. 65, 66, 139.

² Vol. ii. p. 267.

holding the lantern was the most complete part of the composition, and on the opposite side there was a castelated building, from a window of which appeared figures of a king and queen. These were very distinct, and are engraved in the "Archæological Journal," vol. ii. p. 268, and were conjectured by some to be Edward III. and Philippa his queen. But this was quite an untenable view; the king at least belongs to the legend. There were fragments of an angel playing upon a pipe, and of another upon a double tabor. This idea of an attendance of celestial harmony is by no means usual. There were also two scrolls with traces of inscriptions—upon one, the words "Qui por" were visible, which was most likely a part of the ancient hymn, as given below; and these two scrolls, which were on either side of the head of St. Christopher, were doubtless the two first lines of it:—

*O Sancte Christophore
 Qui portâsti Jesum Christum
 Per Mare rubrum,
 Nec franxisti crurum,
 Et hoc est non mirum
 Quia fuisti magnum virum.*

The painting belonged to the end of the fourteenth century.

As I have previously stated, numerous examples of the subject have been discovered from time to time. Usually, they resemble each other very closely in plan and details. St. Christopher is always going from right to left, and I do not know of an instance to the contrary. His staff, like an uprooted tree, is often showing leaves at the top, and the hermit, fish, and ships are very general; but the Croydon example is the only one which I have noted as giving us celestial minstrelsy.

The fullest subject, and one which enters more completely into the rest of the legendary story of the saint, making it thus the most remarkable example, is that discovered at SHORWELL, in the Isle of Wight, and which is engraved in the "Journal of the British Archæological Association," vol. iii. p. 85, with a memoir by Mr.

Fairholt. In this we have the figure of St. Christopher occupying the centre, and above, by the side of that of Christ, a scroll bearing these words, "Ego sum alpha et ω (Omega)." On the strand which he has left, stands also his figure with pointed shoes and closely-fitting jerkin, a fashionable attire of the time (fourteenth century), yet holding the uprooted tree; and he is turning his head back, waving his right hand as if in parting. A little distance off is a crucifix, and still farther two figures on horseback, behind a hedge or perhaps a wood. There is a little figure sitting quietly fishing, which is not uncommon. The hermit and hermitage on the opposite side are in the distance. In the middle distance stands a king, and a man with drawn sword by his side; and an arrow sticks in the king's right eye. This portion belongs to the subject of the martyrdom, which is represented in the foreground, where the Saint bound to a column is being shot with arrows. Many of these, however, glance upwards towards the king, and one has reached his right eye. In the legend it is stated, that on an attempt being made to put Christopher to death by arrows, one entered the eye of the king. All the incidents here given are close illustrations of the popular legend, which I shall presently detail; but such a complete rendering of it as this is so extremely unusual, that I cannot remember another like it. Though it does not embrace the whole of the story, it contains so much of it as to exhibit a full and popular account, ending with the martyrdom.

Having thus given a general glance at some of the examples of this subject which have been discovered on the walls of our churches, I will now proceed to consider the legend. Perhaps, of all the stories which appear in the lives of the saints, there is scarcely one other which warrants so little credence. As a myth it presents itself as a typical form, showing how easy is such a growth from elements of the vaguest character. The commonest suggestion applied to all such, is fraud; yet a closer inspection and more mature consideration, casting aside all prejudice, quite dispels such an idea.

Fraud demands art and a defined purpose; here is certainly neither. Recluses, who form, for the most part, our legendary writers, lived in a narrow world; if not bounded entirely by the walls of their cloister, it did not go much beyond their order. They lived in an age when criticism was unknown; when the ordinary operations of nature were looked upon as special manifestations of divine energy; when dreams were often interpreted as miraculous; indeed, living a life of illusion as regards the physical and moral world about them. We have only to peruse the works of Cæsarius of Heisterbach¹ to be convinced of the truth of these remarks. He was certainly an honest and conscientious writer, never intending to deceive or to be otherwise than truthful. Many of his stories are no wonders at all; many are so, merely by the halo he casts around them; others he narrates from authorities he thinks correct, but does not vouch for. And so it certainly was with other writers of the same kind. A sacred narrative was the last thing they ever thought of calling in question, even in the smallest details. What had gone before was reproduced; and a story, like a ball of snow, gathers as it rolls along. Thus it was that legends grew and multiplied; and now I will consider specially that of St. Christopher, as it unconsciously unveils to us the mode of development rather more clearly than any other of its kind. My authority shall be the *Legenda Aurea of Jacobus à Voragine*. It thus begins:—

“Christopher before baptism was called *reprobate*, but afterwards was called Christopher, as bearing Christ on him. That is to say, he carried Christ in four modes—upon his shoulders in carrying, in the body by maceration, in the mind by devotion, in the mouth by confession or preaching.”

This exordium is literally the key to the whole story. What is this but the life of a Christian converted? Before he becomes Christian, he is reprobate, ignorant, but, by conversion, becomes one bearing Christ in his

¹ *Vide his Dialogus Miraculorum.*

heart, and mind. So his name. Almost everything else which follows is built upon this. His great stature is but a means of indicating moral as well as physical strength, one long practised and known to art, especially when in its infancy.

“Christopher was a Canaan by race, of lofty stature, and terrible countenance : he measured twelve cubits in length. Whilst residing with a certain king, it came into his mind to find out who was the greatest prince of this world. He then went to a king esteemed by report to have no equal in dignity. The king received him, and he remained at his court. But the jester, who often sang before the king, frequently named the devil, and the king, who held the faith of Christ, whenever he heard it, made the sign of the cross upon his face. This Christopher observing, wondered what it meant, and asked of the king the reason, who was unwilling to tell him. Then Christopher told him if he did not, he would no longer remain with him. On this the king said, ‘As often as I hear the name of devil, I make this sign, lest I should fall into his power, and he do me injury.’ To whom Christopher said, ‘If you fear the devil should hurt you, he must be stronger than you ;’ and he then left the court of the king in search of the devil as the greater prince. As he proceeded across a certain solitude, he met a great multitude of soldiers, out of whom one fierce and terrible came up to him, and demanded whither he went. He answered, ‘I go to seek my lord the devil, whom I intend to be my lord.’ At which he replied, ‘I am he whom thou seekest.’ Christopher rejoiced, and bound himself to perpetual service, and received him for his lord. As they proceeded together, they came to where a cross was erected on the common way. Presently the devil, seeing the cross, fled terrified back to the solitude. Christopher demanded the reason, which was given very reluctantly, and was told ‘that a certain man named Christ was affixed to the cross, which sign when I see much alarms me, and I fly.’ To this Christopher rejoined, ‘Christ must therefore be greater and more powerful than thee, as his sign you fear so much. In vain, therefore, have I laboured, for as yet the greatest prince of the world I have not found. Now, then, it follows that I must leave thee and seek after Christ.’ Then he, proceeding on his search, found a certain hermit, who preached Christ to him, and diligently instructed him in his faith. The hermit told him that the king he desired to serve required of him that he should frequently fast. Christopher asked if there were nothing else. The hermit rejoined, it was requisite to say many prayers. To which said Christopher, ‘I know not what profit such service only can be.’ To whom the hermit : ‘Knowest thou not a certain river in which many crossing are in danger and perish ?’ He answered, ‘I know it.’ Then replied he, ‘You are of lofty stature, and of great strength ; if by that river you live, and you carry over all to the King Christ, whom you desire to serve, it will be grateful, and I hope that there he may manifest himself to thee.’ Christopher acceded to the hermit’s teaching, and went and dwelt by

the river, having built himself a habitation, and thence he conveyed every one across. Many days had passed. Whilst he rested in his dwelling, he heard the voice of a child calling him, saying, 'Christopher, come out and carry me over.' Immediately he went out and found no one. Returning back he heard the same voice calling, but on again going out he saw no one. A third time he was called, and went out and found a child by the bank of the river, who asked Christopher to convey him across. So taking the child upon his shoulder, and his staff in his hand, he entered the river in order to cross over. And behold the waters of the river began by degrees to swell, and the boy to weigh like the heaviest lump of lead. The more he proceeded the more the waves increased, and the child more and more pressed upon his shoulder as an intolerable weight, so that Christopher was in great strait, and threatened with extreme peril. But scarcely had he got across the river, and placed the child upon the bank, than he said to him, 'In great peril, boy, hast thou placed me, for thou hast weighed so, that if the whole world had been upon me it would not have been greater.' To whom the child, — 'Wonder not, Christopher, for not only the whole world but him who created it hast thou borne upon thy shoulder, for I am Christ thy King whom in this office thou hast served. And that I say the truth, and can prove it, when thou crossest back fix thy staff in the earth by thy dwelling, and in the morning thou wilt see it flower and in leaf.' Immediately he vanished from his sight."

It will be at once seen that this is the incident on which the subject, so frequently discovered in our churches, is founded. Occasionally the staff is shown with leaves even as he is crossing the stream. This kind of license is common enough in legendary art, the intention being obviously to fill the subject with as much matter as possible connected with the story; the unities being of very little importance.

The situation in which the figure of St. Christopher is generally found in our churches, is that opposite the chief or common entrance, or at least in such a conspicuous place as to be seen at once by every worshipper on entering.¹ Now the meaning of this,—for it has a special meaning, will be found by examining into the popular ideas of the power of this Saint, which are expressed in several ancient Latin rhymes. One, for

¹ Sometimes a figure of St. Christopher is found externally. One was on a house at Treves. It seems to have been a very common practice in some parts of Germany, and especially so in Carinthia.—MOLANUS, *de Hist. SS. Imaginum*, lib. iii. cap. xxvii.

instance, tells us that "so great are thy virtues, St. Christopher, that whoso sees thee in the morning will smile at night."

"Christophore sancte,
Virtutes sunt tibi tantæ,
Qui te manè vident,
Nocturno tempore rident."

Also, "Whoever honours the form of St. Christopher, on that day will not die a bad death."¹

"Christophori sancti speciem quicumque tuetur,
Istâ nempe die non morte malâ morietur."

And, "Behold Christopher, afterwards thou art safe."

"Christophorum videas ; postea tutus eas."

Without question, then, the worship or honour paid to St. Christopher was very great with the common people. It cannot be doubted that the lastly quoted phrase expressed a desire, which the walls of our churches so often fulfilled, viz., of giving an opportunity of seeing so gracious a form. Let us remember also the yeoman in Chaucer's "Canterbury Pilgrimage" is described as wearing a St. Christopher.

"A Cristofre he bare upon his brest of silver sheen."

Perhaps this was as a charm against ill.

But Erasmus has given us a whimsical dialogue in his "Colloquy of the Shipwreck," in which a fellow makes the most extravagant vows to the Saint, which his fortunes are quite unable to fulfil, if he would only release him from his threatened peril. He offers to the figure of St. Christopher at Paris, "a mountain of wax" as big as that of the statue itself.² A neighbour of his

¹ Perhaps this means sudden death.

² This celebrated statue, to which Erasmus refers, was twenty-eight feet in height, and was fixed to the second pillar of the nave of Notre Dame, near the grand or western entrance. It originated in a vow made by Antoine des Essarts, chamberlain, councillor, and valet-carver to Charles VI., king of France (1413), when in prison, and in consequence of his miraculous deliverance at night, ascribed to Saint Christopher. It was destroyed at the Revolution.

hearing him, touched his arm, and reminded him, that if he sold all his goods by auction, he would be unable to pay for such an offering. The man answers in a low tone, as if in fear the Saint should hear him, "Hush, hush, you fool! Believe me, I speak my mind; let me only once touch land, and that waxen candle shall not do me much damage." The *Naufragium* is one of the best of the colloquies, and Erasmus very caustically satirizes those who, in the hour of danger, appeal only to popular objects of worship.¹

The story of St. Christopher was treated by the Reformers as a mere parable, at best shadowing forth ideas rather than things. This is the view of it taken by Melancthon, and the whole legend is dismissed from any place in sober history. Even the Roman Catholic writers after the Reformation denounce the earlier part of it, that which is here quoted, and which belongs to our subject, as a fable, or interpret it in an allegorical sense. But they retain other portions quite as miraculous, and which have but little consistency without the rest of the legend; such, for instance, as the budding of the staff, &c.² It is sufficient to say, that, of the historical portion, it may or may not have occurred, but it has little to separate it from what might have happened to many Christians in the days of persecution, and its narration is beyond our subject. I do not know whether any of the great masters of Italy have furnished a St. Christopher of the popular type. But on this side the Alps, Memling and Albert Durer, though belonging to very different sections in the school of art, have both given characteristic examples. But the noblest work in connection with this story is that series at Padua, painted by Andrea Mantegna, in the church of Santa Maria degl' Eremitani. These are fine frescoes, in a decaying state, forming a series of the Saint's history and martyrdom, but without any such incidents as have here been

¹ Erasmus alludes again to the superstitious honour paid to St. Christopher in his *Encomium Moriaë*. Amsterdami: Henricum Wetstenium, 1685, pp. 65, 75.

² *Vide* Ribadineira, Surius, &c.

detailed, belonging to the earlier part of the legend, except that of the arrow glancing into the king's eye, which is given in one of the subjects.

One of the earliest of wood-engravings,¹ dated 1423,² is a figure of St. Christopher of the usual type, and beneath it is a variation of one of the Latin distichs previously given; viz. :—

“Christoferi faciem die quacunque tueris,
Illâ nempe die morte malâ non morieris.”

One instance occurs of a St. Christopher forming a brass, and examples have been found on signet rings, attesting the popularity of the Saint.

The etymological composition of the name, which both in Greek and Latin signifies “Christ” and “to bear,” at once expresses, perhaps, the whole truth belonging to this myth. And as this is by no means the only instance, but that in which principles are more clearly seen, the legend has a special interest, which would not otherwise belong to it.

Subjoined is a list of those churches in which figures of Saint Christopher have been discovered painted upon the walls, taken from that previously referred to.

Barkston Church, Lincolnshire.—*Assoc. Arch. Soc. Reports*, ix. 23.

Belton Church, Suffolk.—*Arch. Journal*, xxi. 218.

Canterbury Cathedral, Kent.—Duncan's *Canterbury*, 47.

Crostwight Church, Norfolk.—*Norfolk Archæology*, ii. 352.

Croydon Church, Surrey.—*Archæological Journal*, ii. 267.

Cullumpton, Devonshire, Church of St. Andrew.—*Exeter Dioc. Architect. Soc.*, iii. 264, 268.

Ditteridge Church, Wilts.—*Archæological Journal*, xii. 195.

¹ Copied in Jackson's *Treatise on Wood Engraving*; also in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1839; and Agincourt's *Histoire de l'Art*, &c.

² The date on this is a subject of much dispute. It appears to read “Millesimo CCCC° XX° tercio” in Agincourt's copy. Without entering into this question, which has been so much debated, I will venture to state that the style of the work more nearly resembles that found at the end of the fifteenth century.

- Drayton Church, Norfolk.—*Norfolk Archæology*, iii. 24.
 Feering Church, Essex.—*Brit. Arch. Association Journal*, ii. 190.
 Fritton Church, Norfolk.—*Norfolk Archæology*, iv. 345.
 Gawsorth Church, Cheshire.—*Norfolk Archæology*, v. 222.
 Horley Church, Banbury, Oxfordshire.—*Archæological Journal*,
 xiii. 416.
 Melcombe Horsey Church, Dorsetshire.—*Archæological Journal*, iii.
 265.
 Norwich, St. Giles's Church.
 Norwich, St. Etheldred's Church.—*Norfolk Archæology*, v. 120.
 Reading, Berkshire, Church of St. Lawrence.—*Civil Engineer and
 Architects' Journal*, 1851, p. 195.
 Salisbury Cathedral, Wilts. Hungerford Chapel.—Hoare, *South
 Wiltshire*, vi. 542.
 Shorwell, Isle of Wight.—*Brit. Arch. Association Journal*, iii. 85.
 Somerford Keynes Church, Wilts.
 Stedham Church, Sussex.—*Sussex Arch. Coll.*, iv. 1.
 Stow Bardolph Church, Norfolk.—*Norfolk Archæology*, iii. 136, 138.
 Watford Church, Herts.—*Brit. Arch. Association Journal*, iv. 71.
 Wells Church, Norfolk.—*Norfolk Archæology*, v. 84.
 Whimple Church, Devon.—*Trans. Exeter Dioc. Architect. Society*,
 iv. 51.
 Wimbotsham, Norfolk.—*Norfolk Archæology*, ii. 136.
 Winchester, St. John's Church.
 Winchester, St. Laurence's Church.—*Brit. Arch. Association Journal*,
 x. 80 ; vi. 184.
 Witton Church, Norfolk.—*Norfolk Archæol. Coll.*, vi. 40.

An example was also found at Hengrave, Suffolk,
 "Journ. of Brit. Arch. Association," i. 139.

There is one, but much defaced, on a pier of the north side of the nave of St. Alban's Abbey church. In the church of West Wickham, Kent, on the borders of the two counties of Kent and Surrey, among some exceedingly interesting remains of painted glass, date about 1480, is a figure of St. Christopher. The head and expression is so well designed, that it will favourably compare with any of the figures among the boasted Fairford windows, whilst in precision of execution, and even in style, it is certainly superior to the greater number in that series. I do not know of any example of St. Christopher strictly belonging to mediæval art which is so good. In Knockmoy Abbey, Sligo, Ireland, an example has been found. It is recorded in the "Archæological Journal," xx. 180. In

the interesting little church of Northolt, Middlesex, one was discovered about ten years ago, similarly situated to that at Newdigate; it was unhappily destroyed against the wish of the rector, and was not recorded by any sketch or drawing.

In the art of the Eastern Church St. Christopher does not seem to occupy so much regard, and I must express my opinion that the legend itself belongs entirely to the West. The saint, however, is acknowledged, and in the "Manuel d'Iconographie Chrétienne," p. 325, published by M. Didron, the directions for painting him are simply as "young and unbearded." In a note he says: "In Greece Saint Christopher is ordinarily represented like an Egyptian divinity, with the head of a dog or wolf. I have several times asked for an explanation, and no one has ever been able to give it to me. The Greeks of to-day, less believing than their ancestors, destroy or mutilate this dog's head, as I have remarked on a fresco of Saint Laura at Athens." So that neither in the recent mode, nor in the convention of ancient use, do we recognize anything analogous to the art of the West. This discrepancy not only gives colour to the idea that the legend is not known to the Eastern Church, but also that it is not of very remote antiquity. It is possibly not much older than the eleventh or twelfth century; but St. Christopher is said to have suffered martyrdom under Decius in the third century.

Since the above was written, an amended list of paintings has been put in progress by the authorities of South Kensington, in which an addition of nine more churches containing representations of St. Christopher are given. They are as under:—

Ampney Crucis Church, Gloucestershire.

Bartlow Church, Cambridgeshire.

Bloxham Church, Oxfordshire.

Bradfield Combust Church, Suffolk.

Bemburg Church, Cheshire.—*Archæological Journ.*, xxiv. 67.

Chesham, Bucks.

Cirencester, St. Katherine's Chapel.

Headington, Oxfordshire.—*Proceedings Soc. Antiq.*, 2nd series, ii. 316.

Preston, Suffolk.

Also in the "Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall," No. xiii., April, 1872, is the description of one found in Ludgvan church, 1740, with a drawing by Dr. Borlase, accompanied by some observations by the same. These are full of fancies which do not require any attention; but the work itself appears, from the drawing which Dr. Borlase made of it, to have some curious points. First, the saint is not moving, as usual, towards the left, but towards the right. The hermit stands in front of his oratory, holding out a lantern from a pole; and above is this legend on a scroll: "*Miror res minima carnis sit cleris adempta.*" Another scroll above the figure of St. Christopher has, "*Dux geres mentem, quia tu fers cuncta regentem.*" A serpent curls round the base of the staff, which one on the shore seems attempting to hook; and there is also the fisherman. But the most curious part of the Ludgvan painting was its association with what appears to be the story of Reynard the Fox. A door separated the two compositions, over which was the oratory of the hermit; but the subjects were, in a manner, connected together by birds flying about, a dog or otter carrying a fish in its mouth, and a hare or rabbit. On the opposite side of the door are trees; on one an owl is seated, birds pecking at its eyes, and below the fox carrying off a goose. On another tree he is caught and being hanged by the geese. This must have been an exceedingly rare instance of the fable of the Fox being introduced on the walls of a church, still more curious its being associated with the legend of St. Christopher.

Fragments of a St. Christopher appear to have been found at Mylor, in the same county, 1869.

LIMPSFIELD CHURCH.

By MAJOR HEALES, F.S.A.

THE Annual Excursion of this Society in 1865 included a visit to Limpsfield Church. It was found to be a building which had previously suffered so much that doubt was felt by the Committee as to the desirability of halting there; but it happened to fall in with the route which was fixed for other reasons, and an account of the church and its registers was subsequently published.¹

During the summer of the past year (1871) considerable works upon the building have been effected, and it has been, what in domestic phrase would be spoken of, as "turned inside out." The result has afforded some additional information respecting the structure which it may be well to place before the Society by way of a brief supplement to the account of the church already published; and it will not be without interest to note how far the account given proves to be correct when the building is seen stripped of the whole of the plaster with which the walls had been covered.

The chancel was certainly somewhat later than the tower, nave, and aisle, which present the appearance of dating from the latter end of the twelfth century, while the chancel is distinctly of the Early English style. The difference of date was very manifest upon an examination of the masonry of the north-east angle of the tower, which runs up independently, while the wall of the chancel is built up against, and not completely

¹ *Proceedings of this Society*, vol. iv. p. 238.

bonded into it. There is always very great difficulty in determining the age of a wall, in consequence of the fact that windows and doors and the ornamental work to which we are enabled to attach a date were often inserted in earlier walls; and sometimes, on the other hand, an early feature may be retained and rebuilt in a later wall, though this is very unusual in the case of anything but a Norman doorway, which seems to have been generally treated with exceptional favour. It is only when we see a bare wall which has been stripped of its plaster that we can, by an examination of the masonry, feel any absolute certainty of the comparative age of different parts of a building.

In the north wall of the tower was a plain flat soffited arch, built up at the time when visited by the Society, but now reopened to the chancel. The form of the arch, and the fact of its being cut straight through the wall, without even the edges chamfered, indicate a date of the earliest pointed architecture. In my previous account of the church there is mention of a doorway in the tower near the east end of the north wall, conjectured to have led, through the thickness of the wall, over the arch and to the Rood-loft. Its head is segmental-pointed, higher on one side than the other; a form not unlikely to occur in a staircase doorway in a confined situation, or else in a hagioscope. When denuded of plaster, this, which had previously been supposed to be a doorway, appeared from the masonry to have been merely a recess. That it was not the entrance to stairs leading up to the Rood-loft is further indicated by the fact that the stripped wall showed no sign of any upper outlet. The height of this recess from the ground and its small dimensions, as well as the nature of the walling which the passage (had there been one) must have traversed, were circumstances adverse to the original conjecture. The hypothesis that it was a hagioscope is also untenable; the appearance of the masonry, and the fact that in passing through the wall it would have cut through the chancel string-course—which, however, is uninjured—are together fatal.

But what it really was is by no means easy to con-
jecture.

ture. It is improbable in the extreme that such a form of head would have been chosen for a niche, unless on account of some special circumstances, of which there is here no indication.

Within the walls of the tower were marks of a parclose or screen once crossing the western arch between the tower and aisle. The section of moulding, which by some oversight is labelled as being the section of cap of west respond, is the impost of this arch; it runs straight through the wall, although the arch is recessed and widely chamfered. The section of base is correctly described as that of the west respond.

The doorway in the east wall of the tower, which, I am informed, was cut about the year 1827 as an entrance to the vestry then built, is now plastered over, and the bench-table continued across it. I am also informed that the window previously in the east wall of the tower was removed and inserted in the vestry.

The piscina in the south wall of the tower is extremely rude; its head is an irregular flattened semi-ellipse; it is spoken of in my former notes as being very late. Some persons suppose it to be of the original work of the tower, but it is impossible to say with certainty.

In this side of the tower a window of two lights in the style of transition from Early English to Geometric has been substituted for the poor one with a brick mullion which had at some previous time been there inserted.

The vestry which adjoined the chancel and tower was of no particular interest, and has been removed.

In the south side of the chancel, the two lancets, placed (as will be seen on a reference to the anastatic sketch accompanying the original description of the church) at an unusually high level for a chancel of these dimensions, have been reopened. This became practicable in consequence of the removal of the vestry. The splay of their jambs was discovered to be painted, perhaps coevally. It is simply a division by red lines like stonework, and in the centre of each little compartment a dark green cinquefoil flower: it is well preserved.

A very remarkable little window has been discovered

east of the piscina. It measures only 1 ft. 10 in. high by barely 4 in. wide in the clear, splayed equally on either side to a total width of 2 ft. 7 in., and ending on the east side within 2 in. of the face of the east wall. Its lancet head is cut in a single stone. The cill slopes downwards moderately to within 18 in. of the present floor, which, judging by the sedilium, is about 10 in. lower than the original level. The window-cill must, therefore, have been only about 8 in. from the floor. On the other hand, it must be noted that the base of the north doorway would appear to indicate no alteration of level, but the date of the doorway cannot positively be fixed. Any person on the exterior of the church must kneel or stoop very low in order to look through the window, and would then command a view of the end of the altar. The window was glazed, and I could perceive no indication whatever of a shutter. From this it seems to me conclusively that it was not one of the class of windows termed lychnoscope.

Over the piscina, but not exactly over its head, is a rectangular recess $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide \times 12 high \times 14 deep, but the back was probably filled in 4 in. with plaster. Its head is formed by the string-course.

It was thought that the doorway west of the sedilium (as shown in the sketch), was not originally a doorway, and it has been filled up.

A most remarkable similarity to this side of the chancel occurs at Stowe Bardolph, Norfolk. There is first (from the west) a doorway¹ much like that at Limpsfield, but the head segmental-pointed. Next are three graduated sedilia, and then a very wide piscina, with segmental-pointed head. In continuation of the range is a widely-splayed lancet, apparently almost as small as that at Limpsfield; it is however on a rather higher level, both at head and cill, than the piscina; it is not so close to the face of the east wall, from which there may be a space of about 18 inches to the splay of the window. Over the piscina and part of the highest sedilium, is a

¹ Engraved in *The Builder* for 15th Dec., 1849.

large, broad lancet window. The date of the Stowe Bardolph chancel is not much later than that at Limpsfield, and the general resemblance is striking: the level of the flooring has evidently been somewhat altered.

The window in the east end of the chancel, as will be seen on referring back to our view of the church, was of the latest Perpendicular date. Upon the removal of the plaster of that wall, features of considerable interest were discovered. Over the altar there had been a reredos, the precise design of which was not very clearly distinguishable; there remained a stone framing about 7-ft. wide by 3 ft. 5 in. high, roughly filled in with brickwork, and in the chamfer of each jamb was a trefoiled panel. On each side of the window beyond the splay, was a good-sized niche for a statue, below which, merely separated by a thin shelf of stone, it was carried down in the form of an aumbry. Below the level of the east window there are two recesses; the one in the centre of the east wall, behind the altar itself, is segmental-headed and wider than high, measuring 1 ft. 7 in. high by 2 ft. 1 in. wide, and 1 ft. 5 in. deep, and has a rabbet for a door: it was probably a reliquary, though reliquaries are extremely rare in English churches; but examples may be found, such as the remarkable instance at Sompting, Sussex. The other recess is situated close to the south end of the east wall; it is of the same form, 1 ft. 5 in. high by 1 ft. 11 in. wide, and 1 ft. 5 in. deep. It may possibly have served as a credence.

When the plaster was stripped off the east wall, it was found that there remained on the outside the cills of three lancet windows, the outer jambs of the side ones, and part of their heads; and on the inside, the inner jambs of the side ones.

It therefore appeared clearly that there had originally been a triplet of lancets, subsequently removed to give place to the window and reredos to which we have adverted: the latter have been removed and a triplet of lancets substituted. The inner jambs mentioned were found to have been painted at three successive dates: the original Early English, the same as that now pre-

served on south windows of chancel; over that a scroll painting about a century later; and over that again a painting of pomegranates of Perpendicular date. The painting was not in good preservation, and when exposed to the weather by the removal of the covering of the roof and upper part of the east wall, the attempt to preserve it proved fruitless.

Taken together, the whole east end formed, with the window, a reredo's of very late Perpendicular date. Such examples in English parish churches are extremely uncommon; but a very fine one, also of Perpendicular date, though earlier, exists at Reigate, whereof such part of the tabernacle-work as projected had been cut away, the hollows filled up, and the whole covered with a level surface of plaster, perfectly concealing the work until nearly thirty years ago, when it was discovered and reopened, and the original stonework cleaned, so that it now presents an excellent and interesting feature in that fine church.

On the north side of the chancel it was discovered that what in the north chantry had the appearance of a blocked piscina, was a small doorway through the wall to the chancel very near the east end. The doorway in this very unusual position, is splayed outwards from the chancel, and the door itself was close to the chancel face of the wall, and it opened outwards towards the chapel.

Discoveries were also made in the chantry. In the east wall two jambs, similar to those found in the chancel, were discovered; in consequence of which the subsequent late window, seen in our view, has been superseded by a triplet corresponding with that now in the chancel; an unusual feature. Near the south end of the east wall is a rectangular aumbry with rabbet. Not far from the east end of the north wall, was discovered a doorway jamb. The two-light square-headed window near it, mentioned in our former notes, is early in the Perpendicular style. There was sufficient evidence to show that there had been originally three single lancets in the north wall. The buttress which was put to strengthen the wall blocked one, and the two-light window was

probably substituted for the other, to give more light. The doorway in the north wall was very likely blocked at the same date.

In the south aisle of the church, the discovery was made, beneath the two-light window, of a double lychnoscope, each wider than usual and nearly square; the hinges remained. The class of window called lychnoscope almost invariably occurs in the chancel, or else, less commonly, near the east end of an aisle; so that this is a very peculiar example.

On the north side of the chancel arch was discovered a doorway with a four-centred head, probably early Tudor work.

I am informed that when the north aisle was built (in 1852) steps were found in the thickness of the wall, which then formed the west wall of the chantry, but I am unable to ascertain anything further respecting them. As a conjecture I should suggest that the staircase leading up to the Rood-loft may have run up here, in which case, the upper Rood doorway (on the south) may have been intended merely as a means of access, by way of the loft, to the upper part of the tower. There was no upper doorway on the north perceptible, but this part of the building seems to have had alterations made in it, as appears by the Perpendicular doorway north of the chancel arch.

The facts thus ascertained, in consequence of the works of "restoration" effected in the past year, confirm what was previously stated respecting the earlier history of the building. The present nave, south aisle and tower at its end, are the oldest parts, being of the date of transition from the round-arched to the pointed style; the chancel and north chantry were Early English. An early Perpendicular window was inserted in the north wall of the chantry, and in the chancel the reredos and east window inserted at a later date. In 1852 the north arcade and aisle were built, the old chancel arch replaced by that which now exists; and when visited by the Society, the church generally had a modernized appearance.

The gallery, which we mentioned as stretching across the west end of the nave and north aisle and spoiling the effect of the large window, has now happily been removed. The font is moved to the north side of the west pillar, on the south side of the nave.

The facts mentioned as having been ascertained by an examination of the masonry were noted in the autumn of 1871. They are not all now observable in consequence of the interior walls having been re-plastered.

Beneath the flooring in the chancel there was discovered a censer, which I have not been fortunate enough to see, but I am informed that it is of bronze, and dates from the twelfth century. It is, however, at present in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries of London, who intend to publish an engraving of it in their "Proceedings."

The timber roofs have all been brought to light during the restoration. The nave roof is a fine example of the cradle-form. The triplet in the chantry is filled with glass by Clayton and Bell: open seats of oak have been substituted for the former high pews, and the floor has been laid with ornamental tiles. The works had been carried out with much care under the direction of Mr. J. L. Pearson, the architect.

The upper windows in the tower have been restored with stone and lengthened to their original proportions, which had brick jambs.

SURREY ETYMOLOGIES.

By GRANVILLE LEVESON-GOWER, Esq., F.S.A.

TANDRIDGE HUNDRED. Part I.

BLETCHINGLEY.

BLETCHINGLEY ; Domesday Survey, Blachingelei ;¹ Charter cir. Edw. I., Blaschingel.² Derived probably from the clan or family of the Blæcings, the suffix *lea* or *ley* being the open forest-glade. Compare Bletchington, in Oxfordshire ; Bleccingden, in Kent ; and Blachingdon, in Sussex ; and in Germany, Blöchingen.³

CIVENTON, now Chivington, formerly the principal manor ; Domesday Survey, Civentone. The "Ton," the enclosure or dwelling of the Cifings, the family whose name appears in Chevington, in Worcestershire ; Chevington, Suffolk ; and Chevigny and Chevincourt, in France ;⁴ and possibly Chevening, in Kent.

GARSTON, a manor in the parish, giving name to a family living there temp. Hen. III. In Coulsdon is a place of the same name, Garston Hall, and in the Saxon Charters occurs "Pratumque quod Saxonice Garstun appellatur,"⁵ referring to a place in Sussex. It is probably derived from *gærs* or *græs*, grass, and signifies the grass enclosure, or meadow.⁶

¹ Manning and Bray, *Hist. Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 291.

² *Id.*, vol. ii. p. 266 (Plate).

³ Taylor, *Words and Places*, App., p. 500.

⁴ *Id.*, App., p. 501.

⁵ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. cccl.

⁶ Leo, *Names of Places*, p. 20 ; and Lower, *Contributions to Literature*, "Local Nomenclature," p. 33.

PENDELL, or PENDHILL, derived by Manning¹ from *pen*, a head, and *dell*, a dale. Taylor² refers it to the Celtic *pen* and the Saxon *hill*, two synonymous words, and cites Pendle Hill, in Lancashire; Penhill, in Somersetshire and Dumfries-shire. I am unwilling to accept either of these derivations; in the first place, because (except in the case of river names) I do not believe that any Gaelic or Celtic forms of words are to be found in the county of Surrey, so purely Saxon a county; and in the next place, it is inappropriate as a description of the place. There is no evidence that the range of hills, or any one of them, to the north of the house, was ever called Pendhill: the old residence to which the name belongs is situated in the valley some way from the foot of the chalk range. I think that its origin is to be referred to the Anglo-Saxon *pyndan*,³ to fence or enclose in. It would, therefore, be either *peond lea*, the enclosed forest glade, a name in every way applicable to it, as distinguished from the dense wooded valley by which it would be surrounded, or *peond hull*, the dwelling enclosed from the wood. From *peond* comes our word *pound*, and *pinder* a pound-keeper.

HAM, a large farm, formerly a residence of note, lying by itself, and completely surrounded by the land of other parishes. This word, which is so common as a suffix, is not so often found alone. There is a Ham Farm in West Wickham. A farm in Westerham, temp. Elizabeth, was called Hames; and the fortress of Ham, in Picardy, was where ^{Louis} the first Napoleon was confined. It is here not the *hām*, or home, but *hām*, signifying an enclosure, "that which hems in," not very different from *ton*, or worth.⁴ "In the country of the Angles, as well as here [in North Friesland]," says Outzen, "every enclosed place is called a hamm."⁵

¹ *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 306.

² *Words and Places*, p. 212.

³ Leo, *Anglo-Saxon Names*, p. 3.

⁴ Taylor, *Words and Places*, pp. 123-4.

⁵ *Glossary of the Frisian Language*, p. 113. See also Leo on *Anglo-Saxon Names*, pp. 38-41.

STANGRAVE, an ancient manor, giving its name to a family. The word *graf*, or *grafe*, says Leo, was applied to an estate in which the boundary-marks were buried in the ground. It may be the *stane-gráf*, or estate, marked with boundary-stones.¹ *Gráf*, or *graf*, however, signifies also a pit, so that it is more probably the stone-pit. In *þa stan graffen* is translated by the editor of Leo's work "in the stone-pits."² Or, again, *graf* is like our word grove, and it may be the stony wood; if so, it would be the same as Stony Shot, the name of a wood in Limpsfield. There is a manor and place of the same name in the parish of Edenbridge, in Kent.

BREWER STREET, an old line of road upon which stood the Manor House. It is spelt in a Court Roll of 1608 Brewhouse Street, and is probably a corruption of that.

WARWICK WOLD, or WARWICK WOOD, may be the *War* or *Wer-Wic*, the enclosure in the marsh, a name which its situation would justify, inasmuch as it is at no great distance from the marshy land which forms a continuation of Nutfield Marsh. In the Codex some land in Kent is mentioned, called "Wiwarawic," and there a marsh is specially spoken of.³ We meet with the prefix *war*, from which our word *weir* is derived, in Ware, in Hertfordshire; ⁴ Wareham, in Dorsetshire, &c.; and *wic*, as Leo points out,⁵ is connected with *wác*, soft, and is to be distinguished from *wic*, a village.

BLACK BUSHES, the name of a coppice, is one of the many instances in which we find the designation black. In a Court Roll of the Manor of Bletchingley, of 1680, we find "Blacke Brooke" in the same part of the parish, and the name by which the land under the chalk hills, the Galt, is locally known, is the black lands. There is a field in Titsey called Blacklands, and in Crowhurst we meet with Black Grove. Black Down is the name of the

¹ Leo, *Anglo-Saxon Names*, p. 110.

² *Id.*, p. 110.

³ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. cclxxxi.

⁴ Taylor, *Words and Places*, p. 304.

⁵ Leo, *Anglo-Saxon Names*, p. 98.

high hill in Sussex beyond Haslemere, and there is Blackham Common in Hartfield, Sussex.

GREAT and LITTLE TILGATES, the name formerly of two commons on the west side of the parish towards Nutfield, and still retained. It is the same word which we meet with in Tilgate Forest, in Sussex; and we find the same prefix in Tilburstow, in Godstone, and Tylmundesden, a lost manor in the same parish; but the meaning of it I cannot explain.

MITCHENALLS, *als.* MITCHENHALL; probably a patronymic.

BARRFIELDS; called Burrfields in the Survey of the Manor of 1680: so called possibly from the *burr*, the local name of a species of stone.

LITTLE PIGHTLE. This word is explained to be a small meadow or enclosure;¹ but I think it implies that there was a homestead attached to it. We find a field of that name in Crowhurst, mentioned in a Court Roll of 1388,² and the word is of constant occurrence. In the Anglo-Saxon Charters we have a place called "Pittelle,"³ and "Pyttellesford," in Somersetshire.⁴ In the will of John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, dated 1519, occurs this passage: "I will that my feoffees in those my said lands, tenements, reliefs, escheats, 'pighyts,' meadows," &c. In a Court Roll of the Manor of Titsey, 15 Ric. II., Robert Heyman holds one "pightell," and Pitch Funt, in Titsey, is a corruption of "Pittelles Funt," the spring at the Pightle.

LONG SHOTT is perhaps the long wood. The Prior of Merton formerly possessed a messuage and lands in Horley called Longshott. Taylor derives it⁵ from the word *holt*, German *holz*, a wood, which we find in Knockholt, and in a farm in Warlingham, called Rowholtes, and transposed in the same way in Bagshot, Aldershot, Bramshot, in Stony Shot, the name of a wood, and Winshot, the name of a hill in Limpsfield. A farm in Westerham, temp. Elizabeth, was called Shots,

¹ Halliwell, *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, in verbo.*

² In my possession.

³ Kemble, *Codex Diplom.*, Cart. 984.

⁴ *Id.*, Cart. 484.

⁵ *Words and Places*, p. 360.

and the name occurs in several fields on a farm in Wandsworth.

BOTERAS HILL. The hill by Nutfield windmill; so called in the Survey of 1680. I can suggest no derivation.

FARNEHILL (Survey, 1680) is the fern hill. The suffix Fearn, or Fern, is of constant occurrence: we have it in Fearnlega, now Farley, in Surrey; Farley Common, at Westerham; Farley Heath, in Albury; and Farley Heath, near Bramley; besides the numerous Farnboroughs.

NOMAN'S LAND. There seems to have been in many places a piece of debatable ground not ascertained to belong either to one parish or another. The word occurs no less than eight times in the Anglo-Saxon Charters;¹ and in a Court Roll of the Manor of Titsey, 8 Hen. IV., land is mentioned called "Noman's Land," between the domain of Lymnesfeld and Tytsey. In this case, it is land on the border of Nutfield parish.

BAVINGTONS, a name still existing, must be referred to the family of the Babingas, whom we find in Babbingley, Norfolk, and Babington, Somersetshire, and in three places of the name of Babbingden, Babbinglond, and Babbingthorn in the Anglo-Saxon Charters.²

TUNBRIGGES FARM (Survey, 1680), and still the name of certain lands, recalls the time when the castle and manor were the property of the family of de Tonbridge. Richard de Tonbridge was Lord of the Manor temp. Domesday Survey.

KITCHIN CROFT (Survey, 1680), a wood on the confines of Burstow. The name occurs frequently. There is a coppice of the same name in the north part of the parish, and on Cheverell's Farm, in Titsey, is a wood called Kitchin Croft, and one of the same name in Limpsfield, and a Kechin Field in Crowhurst, mentioned in an early Court Roll. I can give no explanation of its meaning.

POUNDHILL, a wood on the hill immediately south of the railway line, still so called, and mentioned in the

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 61, 150, 233, 265, 420, 520, 570, 1363.

² *Id.*, Cart. 187, 195, 685, 1222.

Survey of 1680, must be referred to the same root as Pendhill,¹ namely, *peondan*, to enclose. There is a Pound Wood on the confines of Crowhurst and Tandridge parishes, and a Poundhill to the north of Worth.

WILMOTES LANE, a lane leading to Horne. This name is probably that of some possessor of land in the place. We find a farm of the name in Lingfield.

PENNOX HILL (Survey, 1680). I can give no derivation of this name, unless it be also a patronymic. I find in the "Testa de Nevill" a Nicholas de Pinnux holding three parts of a fee in Camberwell.

DARBYS (Survey, 1680). Customary lands near Godstone Green. This is merely a patronymic. I find — Derby one of the customary tenants of the manor.

WHITEHILL (Survey, 1680). So called, no doubt, from its appearance, being one of the chalk range. The many chalk lanes about the country are usually designated "White Lane." There are two lanes in Titsey so called.

STYCHINS, or LE STYCHENS (Survey, 1680). There is some land still so called. In the Anglo-Saxon Charters we find a place called "Stichenæc."²

TYLER'S GREEN. Now a small enclosure adjoining Godstone Green. It is from the Saxon *tigel*, a tile, or a vessel made of clay; and Tyler's Green would be the Potter's Green. The Tuileries is simply the Potteries.

COLD HARBOUR, Great Cold Harbour (Survey, 1680). The name of a farm on a high point of the sand-ridge overlooking the Weald. I am disposed to agree with Mr. Flower,³ in his opinion as to the origin of the name, which Dr. Leo had first suggested,⁴ and the more so inasmuch as the former has shown that it is not a very ancient

¹ See before, page 2.

² Kemble, *Codex Dip.*, Cart. 824.

³ "Surrey Etymologies," *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. iii. pp. 242-4.

⁴ Leo, *Anglo-Saxon Names*, p. 23. The editor remarks in the note that the numerous Cold Harbours are for the most part placed in sheltered situations, a statement which is not at all borne out, as far as my experience goes. All the Cold Harbours that I know, with very few exceptions, are on high exposed ground.

name. In the second Part of the Hundred of Tandridge, in noticing the name under Titsey Parish, I hope to be able to give a correct list of all the Cold Harbours in the county, noticing at the same time their situation. Besides those mentioned by Mr. Flower, and the one mentioned by Mr. Godwin-Austen¹ in Cranley, there is one between Maldon and Ewell, another near Leith Hill, and the name of one of the manors in Camberwell was Cold Harbour, or Cold Alley.² In Sussex there is a Little Cold Harbor below Worth, and in Kent a Cold Harbor near Penshurst, and a Cold Harbor Farm between Brenchley and Lamberhurst. These punning names, says Leo, are at all times of rare occurrence;³ and no doubt, as regards Anglo-Saxon names, this remark is just; but in the Middle Ages such names were very commonly given, and are so at the present time. A word in every respect cognate to Cold Harbour is "Hungry Haven," the name of a very poor field in an exposed situation on Botley Hill Farm, in the parish of Limpsfield. Other such names are Mount Misery, Starve Acre, Small Profits, Nevergood Wood, a wood in Horne; Hunger Hill, between Rusper and Warnham, in Sussex; and the numerous Long Robbins, Black Robbins, Red Robbins, which are popularly understood, whether rightly or wrongly, to mean the land that robs you. Star-naked for stark-naked is a common name for a field in Norfolk.

NORTH and SOUTH PARK, the names now of two farms, one at the north and the other at the south end of the parish, recall the existence of two large parks, or enclosures, which formerly existed in Bletchingley. In an Extent of the Manor of Bletchingley, 35 Edw. I.,⁴ mention is made of two parks, worth yearly, with the pannage, £7. In the Survey of 1680 it was presented "that the demesnes of the Manor did heretofore consist of two Parkes, formerly called the little Parke and great

¹ "Surrey Etymologies," *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. v. part i. p. 12.

² Manning, *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. iii. p. 404.

³ Leo, *Anglo-Saxon Names of Places*, p. 23.

⁴ *Chancery Inquis. P. M.*, 35 Edw. I., No. 47.

Parke, now called the North and South Parkes, but are now and have been for many years disparted and laid into several farms. North Parke is found to contain 1135 acres and 22 perches, and South Parke 1681 acres and 8 perches."

TYE COPSE. Tye is explained by Halliwell¹ to mean an extensive common pasture. We meet with it as a suffix in Brambletye, near East Grinstead; Holtye, near Cowden, Kent; and Rowtye, in Tatsfield. At Holtye there is a common, and Rowtye, although the name of a wood, is close by a piece of waste, and may formerly have been common land. Rowtye is also the name of a wood in Addington, and the old name of Drover's Wood, in Limpsfield, was Tyes.

H O R N E.

HORNE. Not mentioned in Domesday Survey; formerly part of Bletchingley, but now a separate parish. In a charter of 2 Edw. III. it is spelt Hourne. In a charter of Cerbred, A.D. 852, is a place, probably in Rutlandshire, called Hornan.² We find Horns Hill at Rudgwick, in Sussex; Horns Acre in a part of Limpsfield Chart; and the Horns is the name of a small enclosure on Stafford's Wood, Limpsfield. Horn is the Saxon for a horn, and hence came to mean any projecting point or corner. I can suggest no better derivation than, that as it was formerly the projecting point or corner of Bletchingley parish, from this it acquired the name. Its situation, extending far south of Bletchingley, would justify such an appellation.

HARROWSLEY, an old manor within the parish, written in old deeds Herewardslegh and Haroldyslegh. It is the *ley* of some Saxon possessor, either Hereward or Harold.

THUNDERFIELD COMMON. We find traces of the worship

¹ *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, in verbo.*

² Kemble, *Codex Dip.*, Cart. cclxvii.

of the Saxon god Thor, says Taylor, in the name of Thundersfield, in Surrey; ¹ two places called Thundersleigh, in Essex, and one in Hants; as well as Thundridge, in Herts, and Thunderhill, in Surrey. In the Saxon Charters, ² a wood of the name of Thundersfield is mentioned at Sutton, in Surrey; and in another charter ³ a place of the same name is given at Merstham. To the same source Thursley, a parish in the west of the county, is ascribed. A hill in Addington was formerly known as Thundring Hill. Kemble speaks of Thundersfield as one of the places where the gemöt was held.

BYSSHE COURT takes its name from the family of Byshe. In 1382 it was the property of Sir Thomas Byshe, of Burstow.

EAST and WEST PARK mark the sites (as at Bletchingley North and South Park) of two parks. On an inquisition taken on the death of John de Wysham in 1334, it was found that he held a park in Horne of 200 acres. These "parks," which are so common, come from the old Saxon *pearroc*, *parwg*, and signify literally any place enclosed by a paling. They were originally large enclosures fenced in, but not, as we now understand the word, as the demesne attached to a residence. We have in Godstone parish Park Corner, near New Chapel, reminding us of the park formerly attached to the manor of Hedge Court; Old Park, in the same parish, a wood on the confines of Caterham; Limpsfield Park, a farm in that parish; Park Lane, in Titsey; Farley Park, a large wood in that parish, and numerous others. ⁴

HORNE COURT. This is one of the many instances in which the appellation of "Court" attaches to the principal farmhouse in a parish. It is like "Place," a name very general in Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, but distinguished from it in this way,—that whereas "Place" is the principal residence, "Court" is usually either the farm

¹ *Words and Places*, p. 324.

² Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, 363, 532. ³ *Id.*, Cart. 413.

⁴ In the Conveyance of Henden, in Kent, temp. Hen. VIII., is mention of a large park. See also "Surrey Etymologies," *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. v. part i. p. 12.

attached to the residence, and that went with the manor, or else a house in the village of secondary importance. Tandridge Court (now a principal residence, but formerly a farm), Oxted Court, Titsey Court, Chelsham Court, Upper and Nether Court (in Woldingham), Farley Court, Coulsdon Court, Chaldon Court—all these are, or were, the principal farms in the parish. The term Court Lodge is very similar, though perhaps more strictly a Manor House. Caterham Court Lodge was the name of the house near the church; Limpsfield Court Lodge, that of a farm appendant to the manor. The Courts for the manor were in former times probably held at these Court-houses, and many of them doubtless are so called from that cause.¹

ROWBEECH is the rough beech-wood. The prefix *row* is met with in Row Tie, the name of a wood in Tatsfield parish; Rowholts, the name of a manor in Chelsham; Rowlands, in Limpsfield; and in other places in the district. Rowfant, in the parish of Worth; Rowhook, in Rudgwick; and Rowland, in Lamberhurst, are other instances of the same suffix. Row is explained by Halliwell² to be an old word for rough, and he cites several passages in which it is so used. Mr. Godwin-Austen notices Rowley in Wonersh.³

THE BREACHES—LE BRECHE, Rental, 1670. This word is explained by Stratmann⁴ to be *brácha*, a fallow field, and Halliwell⁵ defines it as a plot of land preparing for another crop, and still used in this sense in Devonshire. In an Extent of the manor of Limpsfield, made 8 Hen. VI., a field is mentioned called le Breche, and Mr. Godwin-Austen notices the word under Ewhurst.⁶

DOWLANDS is possibly the dove lands—a *dowe* being an old English word for dove.⁷

¹ In Kent, however, many of the principal residences are called Court, e.g., Squerryes Court (in Westerham), Wickham Court, Sayes Court, &c.

² Halliwell, *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, in verbo.*

³ "Surrey Etymologies," *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. v. part i. p. 9.

⁴ *Dictionary of Old English, in verbo.*

⁵ *Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words, in verbo.*

⁶ "Surrey Etymologies," *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. i. part i. p. 13.

⁷ *Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words, in verbo.*

RIGHT, the name of a manor now lost. I can offer no explanation of it.

HOOKE STILE is the stile at the *hoc*, the heel or angle of the parish. This is the origin of the various Hook Woods we find. There is a place in Charlwood of that name, the residence formerly of the Sander family, and in Limpsfield, Hookwood—or the Hook as it is popularly called—is at the corner of that parish, where it joins Titsey. Mr. Godwin-Austen notices “Hook Street” under Alfold.¹ Hook is the name of a parish adjoining Thames Ditton and Kingston-on-Thames, Hook Farm in Dunsfold, Hook Green in Lamberhurst, Liphook in Hampshire, and Hocwold in Norfolk, are other instances of the word. At Amsterdam is a projection of land called the “Shrieger’s Hooek,” because at this point seamen embarked, and their friends were accustomed to lament or shriek at parting with them.

TUDHAMS, the name of a farm, is probably a patronymic.

PARADISE and OLD COAT are two of the punning class of names before alluded to.²

PUCKMIRE is suggestive of the deep clay of which the parish consists. Puck is old English for a sprite,³ and occurs in Pook Hill, Rusper.

LOSTLAND is like No-man’s Land. Of Chithurst, *als.* Chitters, I can suggest no explanation.

WHITEWOOD is probably from “wæt,” the wet wood, to which suffix some of the many Whitleys must be referred, though some are derived from “hwæte,” wheat.

G O D S T O N E.

GODSTONE. This place was originally known as Walkamsted, spelt in the Middle Ages Walkested, Wolkenestede, Wolkstede. It is mentioned in three of the Anglo-Saxon Charters.⁴ Byrhtic (a Saxon) and Elfswith his wife, in 962, gave Wolkenestede to Wulf-

¹ “Surrey Etymologies,” *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. v. part i. p. 14.

² See above, page 6. ³ See page 23.

⁴ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 492, 593, 1242.

stan Ucca, and ten ploughlands at Stretton (in the parish) to the church of Wolnesteðe; and Alfeah (965-975) bequeaths lands at Wolcnæssteðe. In Domesday it is written Wachelestede. Adhering to the original form of the word, it would seem to be derived from *wolcn*, a cloud, the genitive of which would be *wolcnes*; *wolcnes-steðe*, the place of the cloud. This is not, I admit, a satisfactory explanation, and it may, like many others, be merely the name of a possessor.

GODSTONE. The name by which the place is now, and has been long known, seems to have superseded the original name after the formation of the high road from East Grinstead to Croydon, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The village after that time migrated from the church to its present position near the high road, and Godstone, Gatesden, or Coddesson, formerly merely a hamlet, became the important place. In 30 Eliz., 1588, the place is mentioned as the Manor of Godston; but as late as the year 1751, in the conveyance to Sir Kenrick Clayton, Bart., it is described as the Manor of Walkamsted, *alias* Godstone; and it appears that in the Court Rolls it is still styled the Manor of Walkamsted.

CODESTON is, perhaps, the nearest in form to the present word. In the Anglo-Saxon Charters we meet with a place of the name of "Codestun," in Worcester-shire.¹ In a Charter of Richard le Forester,² dated Thursday before Palm Sunday, 16 Edw. I., he granted to Walter de "Coddestone" land called Stanbregglond, in the parish of Wolknestedene, and temp. Edw. II. we find a family of De Codestone owners of the manors of Warlingham and Chelsham. Were it not for the remarks already made and the difficulty of admitting any Celtic roots, one would be disposed to refer the derivation to "coed," a wood, which Taylor³ says we find in Cotswold, Catlow, and other places. The suffix is "stone," or "stane," some boundary-mark.

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 596, 660.

² Cart. *penes* J. Fetherston, F.S.A., *Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries*, March, 1868.

³ *Words and Places*, p. 362.

GATESDEN, which gave the name to a family of De Gatesden, is quite as likely to have been the origin of Godstone. It would signify the road or passage "gate" of the dene, or wooded valley, referring to the old Roman road or Stane Street which passes through this district of the parish. Taylor¹ says that the passes through lines of hill or cliff are frequently denoted by the root "gate." "Thus Reigate is a contraction of Ridgegate, the passage through the ridge of the North downs. Gatton is the town at the passage. Caterham and Godstone may possibly be referred to the same root, as well as Gatcombe, in the Isle of Wight." The popular tradition that the place is so called because a great part of the stone for the interior of Westminster Abbey was quarried here, may be classed among the many instances of the desire men have to assign a plausible meaning to names² without stopping to inquire either into the accuracy of the tradition, or the antiquity of the name.³ In this case, as far as I know, there is no record of the stone having been quarried here, but at Chaldon, and the name is Saxon, and therefore in use long anterior to the Middle Ages. Gatesden is referred by Leo to the goat.⁴

STRATTON, a residence in the parish, as also Stansted, marks the old road or street. Strættune is twice mentioned by name in conjunction with Wolcnstede in the Anglo-Saxon Charters before referred to.⁵ It is the "Ton" or dwelling on the "street" or road.

LAGHAM. In the Middle Ages the residence of the St. Johns, having a moat, so Manning⁶ tells us, enclosing

¹ *Words and Places*, p. 252; but at page 336 the same author, by an oversight, says that Godstone, in Surrey, like Godstow, near Oxford, and Godmundham, were probably pagan sites consecrated to Christian worship. This is rendered most improbable by the church having been always known as Walkamsted. ² *Id.*, p. 386.

³ So Maidstone is popularly considered to be the maids' town, instead of, as it is in reality, the town on the Medway.

⁴ *Anglo-Saxon Names of Places*, p. 13.

⁵ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 492, 1242; and Taylor, *Words and Places*, p. 251.

⁶ *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 323.

five or six acres. It is probably the laga-ham, or dwelling by the water. It is situated in a low, wet part of the parish.

LEIGH PLACE, a principal residence in the parish, is the Meadow Place. Leigh is the name of a village near Tonbridge.

MARDEN, written variously Merden and Muridene, is the Mearc, or Mære-dene, the boundary of the wooded valley, being situated at the point where the wooded valley ended and the open hill-country began. There are two places of the same name—one near Pluckley, in Kent, and the other near Devizes, in Wilts, and the same prefix occurs in Merstham. In the Survey of Bletchingley, 1680, we find reference made to a "mære" stone in Copthorn, marked with the letter B. Merrol Common, in Oxted, is spelt in the old deeds, Merehill, and is without doubt the "mere" or boundary-hill, being, as it is, on the confines of Limpsfield parish.

NOBRIGHT, spelt also Norbrith or Noubriith. It is the Norfyrhð or "frith," or north wood. Close by is Nocote, which I suppose to be the North-cote, the North-cot, or cottage; cote, as Leo points out, being originally a house of mud or of earth, with loam walls. A farm in Tatsfield, now known as Goddard's, is called in the Rental¹ of 1402 Nobright's tenement.

HEDGE COURT and COVELINGLEY, a manor in the south part of the parish, and partly in Horne. The former is one of the many names of enclosures that we find—*Haga*, Saxon, a hedge; the Court being probably the place where the courts for the manor were held.

COVELINGLEY. I can give no satisfactory derivation of this word. It would look, at first sight, like the name of a family—the Couelings or Covelings. No such patronymic is, however, given either by Kemble or Taylor in their list. In an Inquisition of 1313, this district is mentioned by the name of Lindelegh, and in a deed of 1366 we find a wood called Lynle. Supposing this to be the right orthography, it would seem to connect it with

¹ Leo, *Anglo-Saxon Names*, p. 55.

“Lind,” the linden, or lime-tree; but it is more probably “Lingley,” and derived, as Lingfield, from the “ling” or heather, which is very abundant in this part of the parish. The prefix may be merely “Cow,” which we find in Cowling and Cowden, in Kent, and many other places.

FELLBRIDGE and FELLCOURT, originally written Felcote. A field, or feld, as Taylor points out,¹ is in its primary sense a place where the trees have been felled. Fell-bridge, then, is the bridge at the “clearing” of the wood; Felcote, the cottage at the “clearing.”

NEW CHAPEL. Manning² refers this name to the chapel which is mentioned in a conveyance of Hedge Court from Hugh Craan to Nicholas de Louvaine, in 1366, and cites a farm called Chapel Farm not far off. This latter is an old name, and is, no doubt, to be referred to this source; but the name of New Chapel is, I think, derived from a chapel built at this spot by Mr. James Evelyn in 1787.

TILBURSTOW, the name of an open heath and fir plantation, as well as of a hill on the East Grinstead road. The latter part of the wood is probably the “bearo” or “byru stow,” the enclosure of the wood. This word, written “beru” in Kemble’s Charters, means a fruitful, productive wood, supplying mast for fattening pigs.³ Hence the origin of the name of the neighbouring parish of Burstow. There was formerly in this parish a manor of Tylmundesden, as appears by an Inquisition taken upon the death of John de Borewyk, in 1314, in which it was found that Hegge Court was held of the Manor of Tylmundesden.⁴ We meet with the prefix Til, in Tilgate, before alluded to; in Tilbersford and Tilmundshoo, in Sussex.

THE RIPPS, a piece of common adjoining. The same name occurs in Limpsfield of a portion of the common. It has been erroneously derived from the Roman *ripæ*.

¹ *Words and Places*, p. 160, and note.

² *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 332.

³ Leo, *Anglo-Saxon Names*, pp. 103–105.

⁴ Manning, *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 331.

These old names are never Roman, and in the case of these two places the word would have no meaning. Taylor¹ says, "at Ripley, in Yorkshire, we have a founder, Hryp." Ripley, in Surrey, may probably be from the same root, and, for want of any better derivation, I must ascribe the two names above to the same mythical personage. In two charters of Ethelbert, relating to lands in Kent,² we find mention of a wood called Ripp, or Rhip, near Lyminge. North Repps and South Repps are parishes in Norfolk.

ENTERDEN. This is a local name, which I have not met with in any writings. It should probably be written "Enta" or "Anta," meaning the giant's dene. The names of fierce, fabulous creatures, says Leo,³ are coupled with wild, dismal places. This spot would come under that category, being a deep glen, at the entrance of which are remains of earthworks, consisting of a bank and deep double ditch. In the Saxon Charters⁴ we meet with "Enta dic," the giant's ditch, and "Enta hlew," the giant's mound.

WONHAM — Wodnes-ham. We have a place of the same name, a manor in Betchworth parish. Names like these, says Mr. Kemble,⁵ attest the general recognition and wide dispersion of Woden's influence. He derives Wanborough, near Guildford, Wonersh, and Woden Hill, on Bagshot Heath, from the same source. Wonston, in Hampshire, Wonstrow, in Somersetshire, together with the numerous "Wodnes dic" of the Anglo-Saxon Charters, are all due to the same source.

COMFORT'S PLACE is not, I think, as might appear at first sight, the comfortable place, but must be traced to a yeoman family of the name of Comporte, who were dispersed over the neighbourhood, whom we meet with at a place of the same name near Hurst Green, in Oxted, and at Comforts, on Itchingwood Common, in Limpsfield.

¹ *Words and Places*, p. 313, note.

² Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 86, 1003.

³ *Anglo-Saxon Names*, pp. 7, 8.

⁴ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, 743, 752, 1136..

⁵ Kemble, *Saxons in England*, vol. i. p. 343.

BLINDLEY HEATH, the name of a common in the southern part of the parish. It is probably an old English name. A "blind" lane is a common expression in the district for a grass lane partially overgrown.

WINDER'S HILL, a hill at the foot of Marden Park, where the present summer-house stands. I have no means of ascertaining whether it is an ancient name or not, and can give no explanation of it.

FLOWER, or FLORE, a manor, and formerly a principal residence, now pulled down, and thrown into Rooks' Nest Park, can only be referred to the word "flower."

LINGFIELD.

LINGFIELD. In the will of Duke Ælfred, a Saxon, cir. 871, Lingfield is mentioned four times in conjunction with Westerham, Sanderstead, Selsdon, Gatton, and many other places in the county. It is there written "Leangafelda" and "Læncanfelda."¹ The derivation I believe to be from "ling," the heather; and such names as the Manor of Hethurst, Hilde Heath, Pakin's Heath, Felcote Heath, the Moor Farm, and Chartham, all within the parish, agree very well with this derivation. There is to this day a large tract of heather at Fellcourt, and the fact that so extensive a parish is not mentioned in Domesday Survey would lead one to suppose that it was at that time a vast tract of heath and moor, not possessing a church, and very scantily inhabited. Before the enclosure in the early part of this century, there were 1,420 acres of waste.

FARTHING DALE, the name of a farm, must probably be referred to a clan of Farthings, or Feorthings, whom we meet with again in Farthing Down, in Coulsdon, and in Little Farthing Farm, in Rudgwick.

PLAISTOW STREET. This is the name of the village street. We have Plaistow, in Essex. White, in his History of Selborne, says,² "At the centre of the village, and

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 317.

² Page 6.

near the church, is a square piece of ground, surrounded by houses, and vulgarly called the Plestor." With this description that at Lingfield singularly coincides. A piece of ground now forming part of the churchyard at Charlwood is known as the Plestor. It was 20 feet by 130, and through it a path used to lead to the church. It was the property of the public, and used for games by the inhabitants. Plaistow Farm, near Capel, in this county; Plaistow at Hayes, in Kent; and Plaistow, near Shillinglee, in Sussex, are all places of the same name. Play is a Somersetshire word for a country wake, and here, probably, the village fairs were held and plays performed.

PRINKHAM, now Sterborough, the principal manor in the place, and known by the former name until 1342, when Reginald Lord Cobham had license to embattle his house at Prinkham, after which it went by the name of Sterborough. Prinkham, spelt in the Extent of the manor made in 5 Edw. II., 1312,¹ Prinkehamme, has the Saxon suffix *ham*; but I can offer no suggestion as to the meaning of the first part of the word. Starborough would seem to have been adopted by the Cobhams, in consequence of the star being their badge,² a fact still commemorated by the sign of the inn in the village, the "Star."

BILLESBURST, another Manor. It is the "hyrst" or wood of the Billings, and is possibly a contraction of Billingshurst, and points to the "Billings," the royal race of the Varini, whom we find in Billingshurst, near Horsham, Billingsgate, and other places.³

PADINDEN, PUTTENDEN, or PUTTENDENBURY, another Manor, now a farm, with an old house. In Abinger we find a manor of the same name, spelt in Domesday Padendene, and called in the Middle Ages Paddington. In the Saxon Charters⁴ we have a place called Pattandene in Hampshire, and Padingtune, now Paddington, in Middlesex,⁵ Padenden, a farm in Goudhurst, in Kent,

¹ Chartulary of Battle Abbey, *Miscellaneous Books of the Court of Augmentation*, vol. lvii.

² They bore for their arms, *gules* on a chevron *or*, 3 stars of 6 points *sable*.

³ Taylor, *Words and Places*, p. 129.

⁴ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 595.

⁵ *Id.*, Cart. 1223.

Puttenden in Shipborne, and Paddingfold in Ewhurst. It may be derived from the family of the Pætings, whom Taylor¹ traces in Pattingham, in Shropshire and Staffordshire, and Puddington, in Bedfordshire, Cheshire, and Devonshire. Bosworth, in his Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, gives *pada*, a kite or raven, genitive *padan*; and again in old English *padda* signifies a "toad."² I am inclined, however, to think that the first of the three is the more probable derivation.

BLOCKFIELD or SHOVELSTRODE (pronounced Shosterwood), another Manor, and formerly the residence of a branch of the Gainsford family. We meet in the Saxon Charters³ with Bloccan lea, now Blockley, in Worcestershire. It may be a corruption of Blackfield, but is more probably, I think, derived from the old English word *blok*, a block, a trunk of a tree.⁴ Of Shovelstrode I can offer no satisfactory derivation; it has the appearance of being an old name. I find in the "Promptorium Parvulorum" "schovelerd," signifying a poplar, and the latter part of the word may be either from *rode*, a cross, or *rood*, a measure of land.

FORD, *alias* La Ford, is one of the commonest suffixes that we meet with. It is found by itself in Ford, in Somersetshire,⁵ and in three other places in the Anglo-Saxon Charters⁶ not identified by Kemble. It is clearly derived from being the ford or passage of the stream.

DORMAN'S LAND, spelt in a deed of 1489, Dermannysland. I suspect this word to be derived from the name of the possessor. In an Extent of the Manor of Prinkham, in 1430,⁷ I find the name of Richard Derman among the list of free tenants.

DEURE, a manor, the name and site of which is no

¹ *Words and Places*, Appendix, p. 509.

² Stratman, *Dictionary of Old English*, *in verbo*.

³ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 278, 620.

⁴ Stratman, *Dictionary of Old English*, *in verbo*; *Promptorium Parvulorum*, p. 40.

⁵ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 463, 816.

⁶ *Id.*, Cart. 267, 1335, 1351.

⁷ Chartulary of Battle Abbey *Miscellaneous Books of the Court of Augmentation*, vol. lvi.

longer known. In March 28, 1386, Joan de Cheveninge had license for a chapel in the Manor of Deure, in Lyngefeld. It is a corruption of De Hevere. William de Hevere had a grant of free warren in Lingfield, 9 Edw. I. So the Manor of Dowdales, in Chelsham, and Camberwell is a corruption of De Uvedale's, or Uvedal's Manor.

HAXTED, derived probably from *ac*, the oak, and synonymous with Oxted. In the Saxon Charters¹ we find a place called "Hacleah," probably Ockley, and in a survey of Bletchingley Manor, 1680, is a place called Hexted Corner.

APSLEY TOWN. In a deed of 25 Eliz. a mansion called Apesselystowne is mentioned; it is an old house, formerly the residence of the Bostock family. It is derived from Apse, the aspen, town being merely *Tún*, the enclosure. We find the Aspen in Apsleah,² Apshangra,³ and other places. Apsley House, Hyde Park, is from the same source.

LULLINGDEN recalls the family of the Lullingas, whom we meet with at Lulan tréow,⁴ Lullan setl,⁵ and Lullinges tréow⁶ in the Anglo-Saxon Charters, at Lullingstone, in Kent, and Lullington, in Derbyshire and Somersetshire.

CEARN. This name occurs also at Limpsfield, Cearn Bank being a part of the Chart there; it is found also at Cerne Abbas, in Dorsetshire, and in Cearna Graf⁷ and Cearninga Gemære⁸ in the Anglo-Saxon Charters. Cearningas is given by Kemble⁹ as one of the patronymic names, which he believes to be those of ancient marks. Cearn is given by Bosworth in his Dictionary as "a pine," and this would suit very well with the character of the wood in this district.

WRAY, *al.* RAY, the name of a bridge. Wray Common, in Reigate, is the same name, but I can give no explanation of it.

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 190.

² *Id.*, Cart. 506, 1267.

³ *Id.*, Cart. 1231.

⁴ *Id.*, Cart. 18.

⁵ *Id.*, Cart. 652, 1065.

⁶ *Id.*, Cart. 227.

⁷ *Id.*, Cart. 1221.

⁸ *Id.*, Cart. 1212.

⁹ *Saxons in England*, vol. i. Appendix A, p. 450.

ARDING RUN, the name given to a portion of the brook on the road to Lingfield. Its origin may be referred to the Ardings, the royal race of the Vandals, whom we find at Ardington, in Berkshire, and at Ardingley, near Cuckfield, in Sussex.¹

HERMITS; the dwelling of some old hermit. In Bletchingley we find a field called Hermit's Acre,² at Streatham the Hermitage, and again Anchor Hill, in Norfolk; *i.e.* the hill of the anchorite.

ST. PIERS; the name of a farm. It is a mediæval name, "Saint Pierre," and connected with the Collegiate Church of Lingfield, which was dedicated to St. Peter. Manning³ mentions a field called Chapel Field, where it is said there was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Margaret, an adjoining field being called St. Margaret's Field.

WARE FARM, which is by the river, is from the Saxon "wær," in its original signification an enclosure, and then a fishpond, a wear. Ware Mill, at Godstone, is from the same root.

LADY CROSS FARM recalls the existence of a cross in ancient times, dedicated to our Lady. Other instances of the like kind occur in Lady Lands in Horley, Lady's Hole under Marden Park, and on Botley Hill Farm in Limpsfield.

THE GILDABLE; a district in this parish so called. We find the same name in that of a farm at Limpsfield, and in a district in the parish of Horne, for which a headborough used to be appointed annually. It must have been the land which paid the gild or tribute, from the Saxon *gildan*, to pay. Guildable is defined by Johnson in his dictionary as "liable to tax." "By the discretion of the sheriffs and bailiff, and other ministers in places guildable." (Spelman, "Adm. Jur.") In the Custumal of Pevensey, copied about the middle of the fourteenth century, we read "In judgment of the Crown, if a man be

¹ Taylor, *Words and Places*, p. 128.

² Deed in temp. Hen. III., in possession of C. H. Master, Esq.

³ *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 339.

condemned to death, and he be of the franchise, he shall be taken to the town bridge at high water, and drowned in the harbour; but if he be of the geldable (*i.e.* liable to taxes, which the freemen were not), he shall be hung in the Lowy.”¹

CHARTHAM. There is a place in Kent called Great Chart, written in the Anglo-Saxon Charters² Certham and Certaham. The word chart is a common one throughout the district; we find Limpsfield, Westerham, Brasted, and Seal Chart all within a short distance of one another. In these cases it applies to unenclosed ground, distinguished, however, from a common by being covered with brushwood. In Limpsfield it formed a district called “Chart,” for which a constable was chosen annually. In an Extent³ of the Manor of Limpsfield, made 5 Edw. II., occurs the passage, “Et sunt ibidem in bosco qui vocatur la Chert ceccv acræ grossi bosci;” and in another,⁴ made 8 Hen. VI., a separate list of tenants is given under the head of “Chert.” Taylor⁵ says the hursts and charts were the denser portions of the forest, and that the latter word is identical with the German *hart*, signifying wood or forest, *h* and *ch* being interchangeable. The word is to a great extent local, *i.e.* confined to Surrey and Kent; it is only applied, as far as I know, to woods which are parts of commons, and originally unenclosed. Cert-money is explained to be head-money or common fine paid yearly by the residents of the several manors to the lords thereof.⁶ Mr. Godwin-Austen,⁷ in mentioning the name under Ewhurst, refers the origin to a kind of stone locally known as chert; but this can hardly be maintained, unless we are sure that stone of the kind is to be found in all places of the like name.

¹ Lower, *Contributions to Literature*, p. 197.

² Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 896.

³ Chartulary of Battle Abbey, *Miscellaneous Books of the Court of Augmentations*, vol. lvii. ⁴ *Id.*, vol. lvi.

⁵ *Words and Places*, p. 360.

⁶ Halliwell, *Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words, in verbo.*

⁷ “Surrey Etymologies,” *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. v. part i. p. 13.

CROWHURST.

CROWHURST. Not mentioned in Domesday Survey. There is a place of the same name near Battle, in Sussex, some land so called in Limpsfield, a farm called Crowhurst Farm at Kingsdown, in Kent, and Crowhurst Fields in East Grinstead parish. It is the *cráw*, Anglo-Saxon, a crow, and "hyrst," wood. Crawley, in Sussex, may probably be referred to the same root, and Crowboro' Warren, on Ashdown Forest. Manning, under Lingfield, mentions a manor called Crowham.¹

CHELLOWS, or CHELLWYS, a manor, now a farm residence, spelt in a deed of 1310 Chelewes, and again Chelhouse. *Ceosol*, or *Cesol*, is given by Bosworth as the Saxon for a cottage, and this is probably the derivation.

NEWLAND, another manor, partly in Tandridge. We find it in a deed of 1497 spelt Neulond. Taylor² has pointed out the number of villages in England that have this suffix, and we find many similar names of places in the Anglo-Saxon Charters (*e. g.* Newton, Newnham, &c.). Such a name as Newland may be of very great antiquity; it would be given by the first cultivator of the land when he reclaimed it. We meet with it in Newlands Corner, the famous point of view on the road to Guildford, and in the name of a field on Pilgrim's Lodge Farm in Titsey.

PYMPES. In a deed of 1316 we find Richard de Pympe, and in a rental of Crowhurst, 1402, we find a tenement called Pympe. I can offer no derivation of the word.

WINTERSELL, a farmhouse in the parish, is Wintredesell, the house or dwelling of Wintred, some Saxon of note. In a charter of King Alfred, in a grant of lands to Chertsey, "the land of Wintredeshulle" is mentioned; and Wintres dæn and Wintres hlæw are the names of two places in the Anglo-Saxon Charters. There is a house in Byfleet called "Wintersell," and a farm in that parish

¹ Manning, *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 348.

² *Words and Places*, p. 464.

called "Wintersells."¹ One of the four manors into which Bramley is divided is Wintershull, *alias* Selhurst,² and a farm between Bramley and Hascomb bears the name. In the Middle Ages the family of De Wintershull possessed considerable property in Surrey. William de Wintershull was steward of the king's house in the reign of Henry III.

HOLBEAMS. This, if it be an old name, is the "Hole-Beam," the hollow post, or the post in the hollow. Hole, or hall, Leo³ explains to mean a hollow; and we find the same prefix in Holborn, Holwood in Kent, and numbers of other places mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Charters.

GATLANDS are the gate-lands, the lands by the "gate" or road. So Gatton, the town on the road, and Reigate, the ridge road,⁴ and Gatwick, in Charlwood, and in Chipstead, the *wic*, or dwelling by the road.

AT-GROVE, the name of a manor now lost, retained possibly in a farm called Black Grove, mentioned in a conveyance of 1724. *Graf* is a wood; hence our word grove.

CROWHURST PLACE, the old residence of the Gainsford family, affords one of the many instances of this name of the place being given to the principal residence in the parish. It is a distinctive appellation, peculiar to Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, and is being fast superseded by the meaningless substitute of "Park" and "Hall." Other examples are Bletchingley Place, Godstone Place, Titsey Place, and Brasted Place.

CATERFORD BRIDGE. The name of the bridge over the stream just below the railway line. In a Court Roll of 1396 mention is made of Cateringherst and Cateringforde, and in a Court Roll of 1624 we find Catterfeilde Bridge: it has now got corrupted into Cattlefield. To cater, in the language of the country, is to cross or cut a thing diagonally; and this was the bridge that "catered"

¹ *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. i. p. 83, note.

² Manning, *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 76.

³ *Anglo-Saxon Names*, p. 80.

⁴ Taylor, *Words and Places*, p. 252.

the stream. Halliwell, in his Dictionary, gives this signification to the word "cater."

The following names are from Court Rolls in my possession, dating from 1396 to 1800:—

POUKHACCHE (Court Roll, 1400). Pouk is an old word for a devil or spirit,—hence "puck;"¹ Hacche, a low gate; so Kent Hatch, at the junction of the counties of Surrey and Kent on Limpsfield Chart.

JOKARESHAWE, *al.* JOKKESHAWE (*ibid.*), is a corruption of Jack's Haw. Among the list of tenants we find Johesatte-hawe. A haw, or haugh, is a piece of flat ground near a river.

BOALDESLOWE (*ibid.*), "via regia vocata Boaldeslowe." This word would seem to have something to do with "bold," a house or dwelling.

SYNDERFORD (*ibid.*). The "syndr," separate or secluded ford. We find the prefix "Sunder" in several names of places in the Anglo-Saxon Charters;² *e. g.*, Sunderland, Worcestershire; Sunder and Sunderham, Wiltshire: on the other hand, it may be an error in spelling, and be one of the many Cinderfords which are said to denote the existence of ancient iron-works. "The scoriæ of the disused iron-furnaces," says Mr. Lower,³ "are called cinders. This appears not only from documents of ancient date, but from the designations of many localities in the iron district; as Cinderford, Cinderhill, Cindersgill." Taylor⁴ remarks that in the Forest of Dean are found Cinderhill and Cinderford, names derived from vast heaps of scoriæ. I am not aware, however, that there are any traces of iron-works in this parish.

HOGELOTESHACHE ? (Court Roll, 1402).

RULLESHETHE ? (*ibid.*).

NOKEWELCROFTE (*ibid.*, 1409). Noke is a nook or corner.⁵

¹ See Halliwell, *Archaic Dict.*, *in verbo*; Stratman, *Dictionary of Old English*; and above, p. 10.

² Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 329, 585, 586.

³ *Contributions to Literature*, p. 87.

⁴ *Words and Places*, p. 370.

⁵ Halliwell, *Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words*, *in verbo*.

SMITHEATTE (ibid., 1506), connected possibly with the word *smæth*, smooth, which we find in Smeeth, in Kent.

POKERSCROFT (ibid.). Derived from *pouk*, as Powkhacche.

CHIRCHEWOST (ibid., 1508). Wost is still the way in which an oast or oast-house is pronounced. It may be where the church ale was brewed.

RYSHOTTE BARRES (ibid.) ?

GEISTERIDEN. This is one of the numerous instances in which we meet with the suffix "riden." The prefix "rid," as has been pointed out by a writer in *Notes and Queries*,¹ is from the Anglo-Saxon *riddan*, *hreddan*, to rid or clear away, and signifies an assart or forest grant. This Weald was all originally forest, and therefore the prevalence of the word is not to be wondered at. Besides meeting with it as "le Redone" and Benridings in a rental of Titsey of 1402, in Ridlands, the name of a farm in Limpsfield, and Ridlands in Albury, I have found "Riddens" as the name of a field in twelve instances upon seven farms, and I believe that there are very few farms in the district which have not a field of that name. I refer Riddlesdown to the same source, for in a deed of 1422 I find that the land adjoining it was called North Ridle, and near East Grinstead I find some land called Ridens. I shall endeavour, under Ridland's Farm, in Limpsfield, to furnish a list of the various "ridens."

HALLAND (ibid., 1535) is the "hal" or "hol" land, the land in the hollow.

HYLDFYLD (ibid.) is possibly from Anglo-Saxon *hyld* or *hild*, a battle,—the battle-field.

WYNCHESTON LANE (ibid.), a contraction, perhaps, of Winceles-tun, the enclosure in the corner. We meet with "wincel," a corner, in Winchcomb, Gloucestershire, and Winchelsea.

ROPKYNs, or RAPKYNs (ibid., 1540). A patronymic. In an early Court Roll of Titsey is a field of the same name. Thomas Rop-kyn was a resident in Bletchingley 14 Hen. VIII.

CROCKERESHAME (ibid., 1541), and mentioned in a rental

¹ June, 1870, p. 561.

of 1402. It is very like in form to Crockham, the name of a hill in Westerham parish, on the road to Edenbridge. "Crockere" is defined as a potter.¹ It is therefore the potter's house.

SUGHAM (*ibid.*, 1549). Sug is given by Bosworth, in his Dictionary, as a sow. Leo² cites Sowig as the only name of a place in which the word occurs. Sucga is also the name of a bird, the figpecker.

BROKEN CROSSE LAND recalls the time when, as now in Roman Catholic countries, there were numerous wayside crosses. Brice-cross, a name still retained in Limpsfield, was the cross dedicated to St. Brice; Finches Cross, Oxted, a place where three cross roads meet; but it was at such places that these crosses would have been erected. The cross is the origin of Crouch, which is so often met with; *e. g.*, Crouch House, a farm in the parish of Edenbridge; Crouch Feld, a field in Titsey (Rental, 1402); Crouch Alders, in Oxted (Rental of Tandridge, 1670); and Crouch Wood, in Kent, near Scotney Castle. At Addlestone, in this county, is the famous "Crouch oak" under which Wickliffe is said to have preached.

COITES, or COITERS (*ibid.*, 1618). So in Limpsfield we find a place called Coiting, or Quayting Croft: it is so called from the game of quoits.

DWELLY. A name still in use, and an old name. I can give no explanation of it.

There are four cottages in this parish called the Altar Cottages, and a field adjoining called the Altar Field. It is probable that in former times, under some bequest, the rents of them were devoted to the purposes of the high altar in the church. Such bequests were very common.

T A N D R I D G E.

TANDRIDGE, which gives the name to the hundred, is spelt in Domesday "Tanrige." In a deed of Henry II. or Richard I. it is written Tenrige; in a deed of 8 Edw. II. Tanrugge; in 1576, Tanrige; and it is not until 1625

¹ Stratman, *Dictionary of Old English, in verbo.*

² *Anglo-Saxon Names of Places.*

that we find the *d* interpolated, and the place spelt as it is now. In the Anglo-Saxon Charters¹ we have a place exactly identical, "Tenrhc," suggested to be Tendridge, in Hants; we have the same prefix in Tenham² and Tentun³ of the Anglo-Saxon Charters, and in Tenby and Tenbury. Ten is the numeral ten, and Ridge is from *hrycg*, a ridge (as in Rige-gate, Reigate), the ten ridges. Mr. Salmon, quoted by Manning, conjectures that it was originally called Stanrige, from the Stane Street which ran through Godstone passing near it. But of this spelling we find no evidence whatever.

TILLINGDOWN, Domesday Tellingdone. This manor, at the time of Domesday Survey, was equal in extent to half the parish, and contained the church within its limits. Mr. Flower has pointed out, in his paper on "Surrey Etymologies,"⁴ that Tilling is not improbably a Saxon patronymic, denoting the district of the Tillings, or Terlings. Thus in Wotton there is a stream called the Tillingbourne; in Sussex we meet with a place called Tillington, and in Essex with Tillingham.

NEWLAND, a manor partly in this parish and partly in Crowhurst, so called in a deed temp. Edw. II.,⁵ has already been adverted to under Crowhurst. In an inquisition of 1554, lands of this manor are mentioned called "Motelands." This may have been the place where the mote or assembly for the hundred was held.⁶

THE PRIORY recalls the existence of a priory of Austin Canons, founded in the time of Richard I.

ROOKSNEST and SOUTHLAND. The names of two residences in the parish, so called in a valuation of the estates of the priory made in 1535;⁷ the latter is very probably a Saxon name. In the same document a

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 606.

² *Id.*, Cart. 1019, 1022. ³ *Id.*, Cart. 483.

⁴ "Surrey Etymologies," *Surrey Arch. Collections*, vol. v. part i. p. 19.

⁵ Manning, *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 366.

⁶ A distinction must clearly be made between "moat," signifying a dwelling surrounded by a moat, and "mote," the meeting-place, which we find in the Mote at Ightham, in Kent, and in the Mote, Maidstone.

⁷ Manning, *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 375.

field is mentioned called Drigefield, which is the dry field, *drig* or *dri* being Anglo-Saxon for dry.

The following names are from an old rental of Tandridge, cir. Edward III. :¹—

STONEHAM, the *hām*, home, or dwelling of stone.

LAGHAM PARK. This was probably in the lower part of the parish, adjoining Lagham, in Godstone. For origin of the name see under Godstone.²

FRITHLANDS. The “wood” lands.³ In Tatsfield is a wood called the Frith, and Mr. Godwin-Austen refers to a wood of the name in Bramley.⁴

BUCKELOND. This is either the *bóc*-land, the land held by book or charter, land severed from the folcland and discharged from all services,⁵ or it is the beech land, from *boc*, the beech-tree, which gives its name to Buckinghamshire. We have a farm of the name of Bucklands in Tatsfield, and Buckland is a parish near Betchworth. There are nineteen parishes of this name in England.

NERES PARK ?

HORELOND is perhaps from *hor*, *horu*, dirty,—the dirty land, which is possibly the origin of Horley.

LE LEDELOND is probably the land by the *láde*, or flowing stream.⁶

REDEBORNE is either the *rád*, quick, or the *réad-burne*, the red burne or brook. We find the name in Redburne in Worcestershire,⁷ and in Rodburne in Wiltshire.⁸

FOXESCROFTE gives us the fox ; REELOND, possibly the *ræh*, or roe-deer ; BEWLEYS, the bee, *beoleáh* ; CONYHOLES, the rabbit ; ROWLEY is the *row*, or rough field.⁹

¹ In possession of Sir William Clayton, Bart.; kindly lent me by C. Goodwyn, Esq.

² Page 13.

³ For an account of this word see under Nobright, in Godstone ; and Leo, *Anglo-Saxon Names of Places*, p. 67.

⁴ *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. v. part i. p. 7.

⁵ Kemble, *Saxons in England*, vol. i. p. 301.

⁶ Leo, *Anglo-Saxon Names*, p. 93.

⁷ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 570.

⁸ *Id.*, Cart. 48, 103, 632, &c.

⁹ *Prompt. Parv. in verbo* “rowghe ;” and for other instances of this prefix see under Horne, p. 9.

The following names are from a rental of Tandridge Manor, 9 Henry IV.:¹—

WATERHALLE WELD, Waterhall weald, or wood.

DEWLOND is probably Deofles-land, the devil's land, now preserved in the name of a field called the Devil's Hole. We find the same contraction in Dewlish, Dorsetshire, and Dawlish, Devonshire.

Of "SALIENE-LOND," "VOZELYSLAND," "CURLYNGCROFT," occurring in the same rental, I can give no explanation.

A rental of the manor in 1670² contains many of those given above, and the following in addition:—

GREAT SOUER, or SOWER. In a charter of Odo, son of William de Dammartin, temp. Ric. I., he bequeaths to Tandridge Priory all his stock of cattle at "Suwre." The word nearest in form to it is *Sweora*, *Swora*, or *Swura*, Anglo-Saxon for a neck,—the great neck of land. "Sweores holt" occurs in the Anglo-Saxon Charters.³

HOBBS. Now the name of a farm; probably a patronymic.

STOCKLAND, the land enclosed by a stoc or paling.

RAWBONES. Still the name of a field. SHAWS. Now a farm of that name, and probably a patronymic.

CHATT HILL, now CHATHILL. It is the same prefix which we find in Chatham. Taylor⁴ refers the origin of Chat Moss to the Celtic *coed*, a wood. I am unwilling to admit any Celtic derivations. It may be Cat-hill, the wild cat, which we find in many places in the Saxon charters. In the will of Alfgar, cir. 958, occurs Catham,⁵ possibly for Chatham. We have also in this parish Mousehill occurring in the rental of 1670, and still existing as a name.

In a rental of 1681,⁶ we find Northe Hall given as the ancient name of Tandridge Priory; it is headed, "Qwytrents of the Pryory of Tanrydge, olim called Northe hall." It is the hall, or dwelling, in the northern part of

¹ In possession of Sir William Clayton, Bart.

² *Penes eodem.*

³ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 77.

⁴ *Words and Places*, p. 362.

⁵ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 1222.

⁶ In possession of Sir William Clayton, Bart.

the parish, and would indicate that the priory was built on the site of an older habitation.

PIPER'S WOOD is merely so called after the name of the occupier of the farm.

LE BUTT, now the BATS, is one of the many instances in which we meet with this name: it is where the butts or targets stood, and marks the importance which our ancestors attached to the practice of archery. LE BUTTES, BUTCROFT, BUTRIDDEN, are the names of fields in Titsey mentioned in early Court Rolls, and the name is general in all parts of England.

NOTICES OF AN ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY AT FARTHING DOWN, COULSDON, SURREY.

By JOHN WICKHAM FLOWER, Esq., F.G.S.

I^N the autumn of last year, with the permission of Edmund Byron, Esq., of Coulsdon Court, the Lord of the Manor, and in company with G. Leveson-Gower, Esq., F.S.A., and our secretary, Mr. Austin, I spent several days in examining the *tumuli* on Farthing Down, the most remarkable of which I now propose to describe.

These *tumuli* are situate on a tract of down-land lying upon the chalk, which rises with a gentle slope from the southern extremity of Smitham-bottom to the entrance of the village of Chaldon, now so well known on account of the very remarkable wall-painting in the church, which was described by Mr. Waller in the last number of our Collections.

The existence of this burial-place seems to have been known for a hundred years at least. In Manning and Bray's History of the county it is stated that one of what are there called *barrows* had been opened about forty years previously by some one who came from London, and that a perfect skeleton was found.

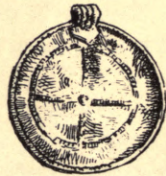
The two largest mounds, one of which lies towards the northern extremity of the ground, and the other at the southern, and about half a mile apart, seem to have been the only ones that were then examined. Probably the result of the examination did not encourage further researches; at all events, it is certain that while these two mounds had been disturbed at some time or other

the contents of those that we examined had never been displaced.

The graves which we examined were sixteen in all, comprising two groups, about a quarter of a mile apart. They were all hewn in the chalk rock to the depth, from the original surface of the ground, of from 3 ft. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and their presence was indicated by slight hillocks, rising seldom more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. above the ground, and resembling those little mounds in village churchyards, under which "the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

In every instance the skeletons were found extended at full length, with the heads placed towards the west, and the arms close to the sides; no traces of cremation, or of any kind of funeral pottery, were met with; every bone was found in its proper place and perfectly sound, except in three or four instances, in which possibly the rain may have reached the bones, or the skeleton was that of a child or young person. It was also observed that, with these few exceptions, not only was every tooth present in every jaw, but all the teeth were perfectly sound.

One of the graves first examined contained two skeletons, probably man and wife. They were placed so close to each other that the skulls almost touched; but no traces of armour or of ornaments were found. An adjoining grave contained the skeleton of a young person, probably a girl: the bones were much decayed. Near the remains of the skull we found two small silver pins, the figure of one of which is given in Plate I. The workmanship of these is very good; they are made to swell a little in the middle, in order to keep them fast in the cloth or other material in which they were placed, and the head is formed of a small coil of silver wire, through which the blunt end of the pin was passed, and was then flattened and made firm by one or more blows. The only other object here found was the blade of a small iron knife, with a rounded back, somewhat resembling in shape those which are now called Wharncliffe knives.



PIN, RING, KNIFE, ETC.

In an adjoining grave, probably that of a woman, we found near the head the remains of a *situla*, or bucket. It is formed as usual of wooden staves, bound together at the top and bottom by thin bands or hoops of bronze, half an inch wide, and the lower one being much thinner than the upper. Both are quite destitute of any kind of ornamentation; the handle, which is riveted on to the upper bronze band, is of iron; the staves, which, although in this as in the several instances presently to be mentioned, much decayed, are found under the microscope to be of the wood of some coniferous tree.

The several graves already noticed were situate towards the northern extremity of the ground. On a succeeding day we proceeded to examine the group lying south, and on higher ground. In the first grave that was opened we discovered lying near the skull a small gold *bullæ* or bracteate, of which a figure is given in Plate I. The edge is formed by a thin ring of gold, with crenated edges, welded on to the round plate and furnished with a small loop or ring for suspension. On one face is the figure of a cross inclosed in a circle, both formed by a series of slight indentations, in some of which the remains of some kind of paste or enamel may be seen by the aid of a microscope. Probably some kind of ornament which has perished, or was not found, was attached by this cement to the *bullæ*. The reverse is quite plain, and the whole seems to have been much worn by use.

The next grave that was opened presented several objects of remarkable interest. It was about three feet and a half in depth, and contained the full-length skeleton of a man of large stature. The femur and tibia together measured 3 ft. 2 in. in length; from which, as Professor Rolleston informs me, we may conclude, that, when living, the man was 6 ft. 5 in. in height. Every bone was perfect, and found in its place, and the teeth were all quite sound, although a good deal worn down. Lying across the breast, and reaching from the right shoulder to the left knee, was a sword of iron, 3 ft. 2 in. in length, 2 in. wide, and of considerable thickness. It is in very good condition and weighs 1 lb. 14 oz. :

it appears to have been double-edged and pointed; the *strig*, or iron portion of the hilt, is 5 in. long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide.

But the most remarkable object found with this interment, was the boss or *umbo* of a shield (*see* Plate II.), placed on the right foot of the skeleton. It is of iron, 7 in. high and 5 in diameter, and of a very unusual form; indeed, as far as I have been able to discover, it is unique. It would seem that in the first instance a framework was constructed of six bars or *laminæ* of iron, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in width, welded together into a kind of projecting button at the top, and then bent out into a dome-shaped form. Each of these plates is depressed or forced out through its whole length in the middle, so as to form six vertical ribs on the outside, leaving a flange or rim on each side $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. The framework thus formed is held in its place and strengthened by a little cup, also of iron, an inch in diameter, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, fixed on the inside under the intersection of the plates. An iron or steel plate was then placed between each pair of ribs, and riveted to the flanges left on each side of them; thus presenting the figure of an hexagonal dome. The whole was then placed over, and riveted to, a second rim or circlet of iron of slightly less circumference. This is worked into a circular flange, which occurs about an inch below the lower margin of the dome-shaped frame, and the flange is then furnished with six bosses or studs, answering to the vertical ribs, each of them being perforated, doubtless in order to allow the *umbo* to be attached to the hide or the wood of which the shield was formed. No traces of this were found; but on lifting up the *umbo*, we found a short cylinder, or rather half-cylinder, of iron, resembling the longitudinal section of a gas-pipe. This corresponded with the diameter of the *umbo*, and was furnished at each end with a slight wing or projection, for the purpose of attaching it to the *umbo*; and it can hardly be doubted that it was contrived as a handle by which the shield could be firmly held.

Although we made a long and careful search for the



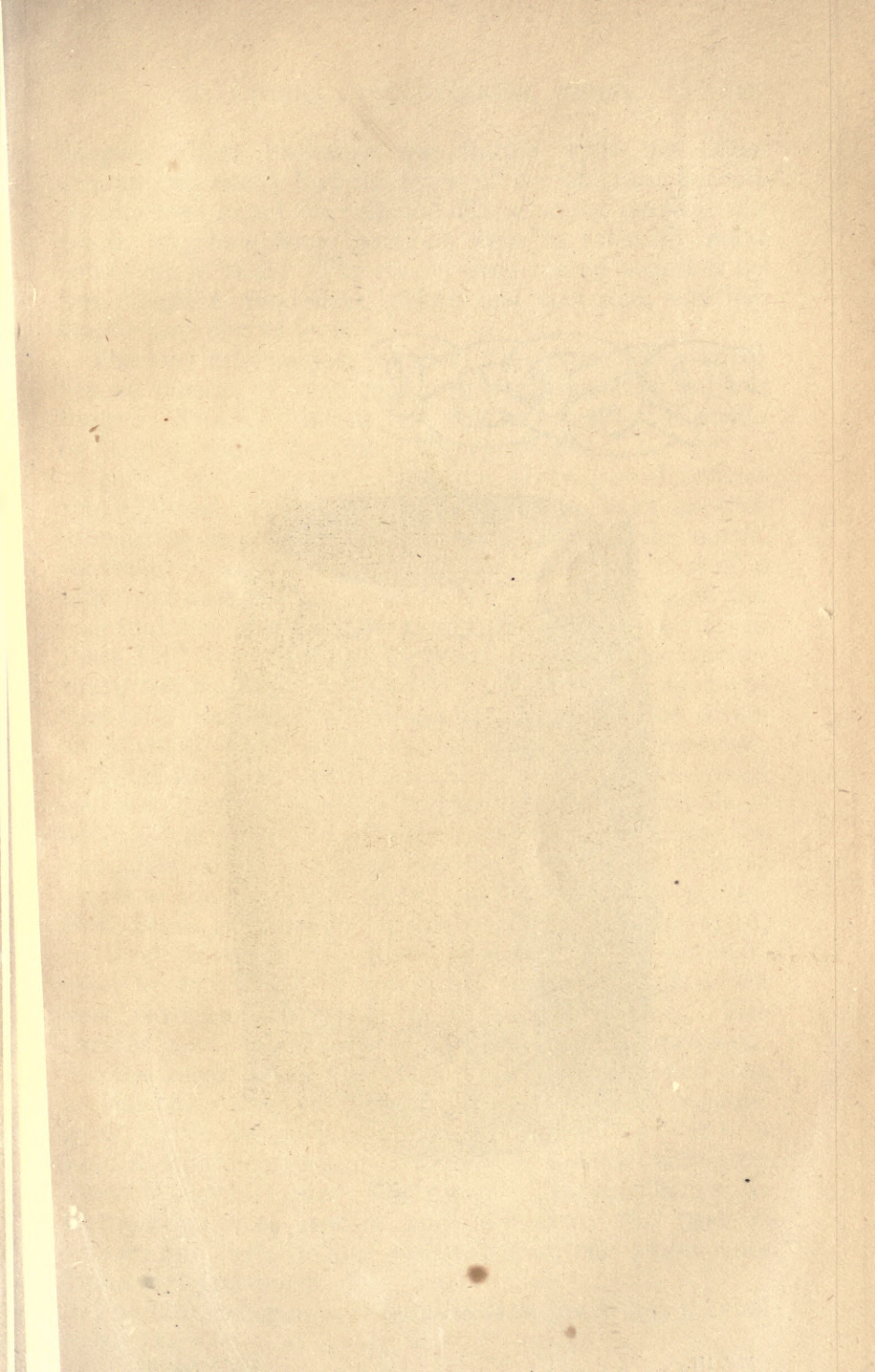




Plate II.

UMBO OF ANGLO SAXON SHIELD.

FARTHING DOWN.





DRINKING CUP.

dagger, which probably was buried with the other armour, we could find no trace of it; but near the left shoulder we found the remains of a *situla* or bucket: the wood, of which some portions were in tolerably good condition, is of fir. The staves were bound together by iron hoops a good deal broken and corroded, and the handle was also of iron.

The only other object found in this grave was a small bronze buckle, of very good workmanship, with an iron tongue (Plate I.). It was probably attached to the girdle or band to which the sword was suspended.

On the same day on which the grave last described was explored, we were so fortunate as to make another interesting discovery. In a grave a little to the north, we found a well-preserved skeleton, probably that of a lady, and near the left shoulder were the remains of the beautiful drinking-cup of which a figure is given in Plate III. It cannot be called a *situla*, since it is certain that it never had the handle which characterizes objects of that kind; indeed it never had any handle. The staves are of wood, which, when examined under the microscope, is found to be of either oak or ash. They were bound together, both at the top and at the base, by bands of bronze, half an inch in width and very thin; and these are strengthened by a second smaller band, which slightly overlaps the first and covers the edges of the staves. Both bands are attached to each other and to the wood, by three small bronze fillets, and these again are fastened by two small bronze nails, round-headed, which pass through the lower band into the wood. The smaller band—that on the edge of the cup—quite plain, but the larger ones—both that on the rim or lip and that at the base—are gilt, and are ornamented in *repoussé* work, with a design of admirable workmanship. It is a kind of Runic pattern, and represents a snake with very intricate convolutions. The rim of this beautiful cup is fortunately quite perfect and unbroken, the base is broken into three or four pieces, but all the pieces were found and preserved.

The only other object found in this grave was a small

well-shaped knife of iron, of the same pattern as that already described (Plate I.).

We next proceeded to open a small tumulus, in which we found the skeleton, very much decayed, of a young person, probably a boy. The only other object found in it was a socketed iron spear, 18 in. in length, and well formed: the wooden haft had perished.

The only other grave that contained any object of interest was that, probably, of a young girl; the first teeth had not all been shed. The head had been laid on a large flint stone, and near the jaw was a small iron buckle, of which the tongue was wanting, and six beads, two of them white, two yellow, one red, and one blue (*see* Plate I.).

This concluded our explorations for the year. The bones were carefully reinterred in the graves in which they were found, with the exception of one skull, which was retained in order that it might be examined by Professor Rolleston. The sword, and umbo, and drinking-cup, and other objects, have, with the permission of Mr. Byron, been placed in the Museum of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, lately established at Croydon.

Although it is impossible to assign any precise date to these remains, yet from the position of the skeletons, with the feet placed towards the east, and the absence of any traces of burning, it seems tolerably certain that they are of the Christian or post-Augustine age, while from the absence of a vast number of objects of elaborate and artistic workmanship found in Kent, and on that account of a presumably much later date, they may perhaps be assigned to a very early period after the conversion of the Saxons to Christianity.

The name of the place may perhaps in this, as in other instances, assist us at least in forming a conjecture on the subject.

Coulsdon, the parish in which Farthing Down is situate, is undoubtedly the *Cuthredesdune* of the Anglo-Saxon charters. This name occurs in no less than four several charters, or confirmations of charters, of land in

Surrey to the Abbey of Chertsey, which are printed in Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus*. In the index to this work the place thus designated is conjectured to be *Cotherstone, Surrey*; but there is, however, now no such place as Cotherstone in Surrey; nor is it likely that there ever was; and this probably is one of the numerous errors which are met with in the index to the Codex. In all the charters in question, which range from 675 to 1062, *Cuthredes-dune* is placed in the same category with Merstham, Chaldon, Epsom, Ewell, Carshalton, Beddington, and other villages which either immediately adjoin Coulsdon, or are near to it; and indeed, *Whatindone* (incorrectly given by Kemble as Wootton), one of the manors granted, is in Coulsdon parish. Besides this, we know that Coulsdon remained in the possession of the Abbey of Chertsey until 1538, when it was sold to the King.

The earliest of the four charters in which this name occurs is one dated in 675, by which Frithewald, described as "*Sub-regulus Provinciæ Surraniorum*," in conjunction with Erkenwald, Bishop of London, granted to the Abbey, of which he was the founder, large possessions in the county, and amongst them "*XX mansas cum pascuis illic rite pertinentibus in Cuthreds-dune*."

From the circumstance that the village, or, if not then a village, the hill or dune, was named after Cuthred, we may infer that he was a person of some importance. In the same way, *Cwichelms-hlæwe* (now known as Cuckhamsley Hill, Berks) was in all probability so named from *Cwichelm*, King of the West Saxons; and many similar instances are met with elsewhere. Indeed, from the earliest times, and in all countries, men have been accustomed to "call their lands after their own names," as well as to commemorate persons of great importance by giving their names to those places in which they had dwelt, or in which they were buried.

The only person of any eminence bearing the name of *Cuthred* prior to 675, of whom any mention is made in the chronicles of the time, was the son of *Cwichelm*

and grandson of *Cynegils*, the first Christian kings of Wessex.

This *Cuthred* was baptized by Byrinus at Dorchester in 639, and having materially aided his uncle Cenwalch in the recovery of his dominions, in the year 648 was rewarded by him with the grant of a large portion of his lands;—the Saxon Chronicle says 3,000 hides,—“by *Æscesdune* :” he died in 661.

It is not impossible that Coulsdon and the surrounding district may have formed part of this *Cuthred*'s possessions, nor is it impossible that his name was given to the hill on which the graves were found, because he was buried there, and that the village or town may have acquired its name from that circumstance. It is true this hill has long been known as *Farthing Down*; but that name, the meaning of which has not been discovered, may be of comparatively recent date. And if I may be allowed to add conjecture to conjecture, may we not regard it as possible, that he was interred in that grave in which the umbo and sword above described were found?

It may be presumed, from the paucity of graves at this spot—there not being more than eight or ten,—that it was the burial-place of the family and retainers of some Anglo-Saxon prince or chieftain, rather than the cemetery of a parish or district; and when we take into account the beauty and unusual form of the drinking-cup, the singular and elaborate character of the shield, the presence of only one sword, and the *iron situla* (those met with elsewhere being, I believe, always of *bronze*), we are justified in concluding that the remains here interred were not those of obscure or ignoble persons. As Professor Rolleston has reminded me, burials with armour or *insignia* were early discontinued by Christianized populations, except in the case of distinguished personages, ecclesiastical or temporal; and Mr. Akerman¹ has justly observed, that the comparative rarity of swords

¹ “Researches in a Cemetery of the Anglo-Saxon Period at Brompton, Oxon,” *Archæologia*, vol. xxx. p. viii.

in Anglo-Saxon graves is, in reality, referable to the fact that it was not the ordinary weapon of a man under the rank of a thane, as is apparent from Canute's law of heriots; and in proof of this, he shows that out of a thousand graves which were examined at different places in Kent and Cambridgeshire, only nineteen were found to contain these emblems of superior rank.

Note.—Professor Rolleston having examined the skull found in this grave, informs me that it is a very remarkable one, evidently that of a strong, vigorous man, such as was Hengist or Horsa. It greatly resembles the skull of an Anglo-Saxon lady who was buried with a profusion of trinkets at Savre, a Kentish, and therefore Jutish cemetery.

ACCOUNT OF A ROMAN VILLA LATELY DISCOVERED AT BEDDINGTON, SURREY.

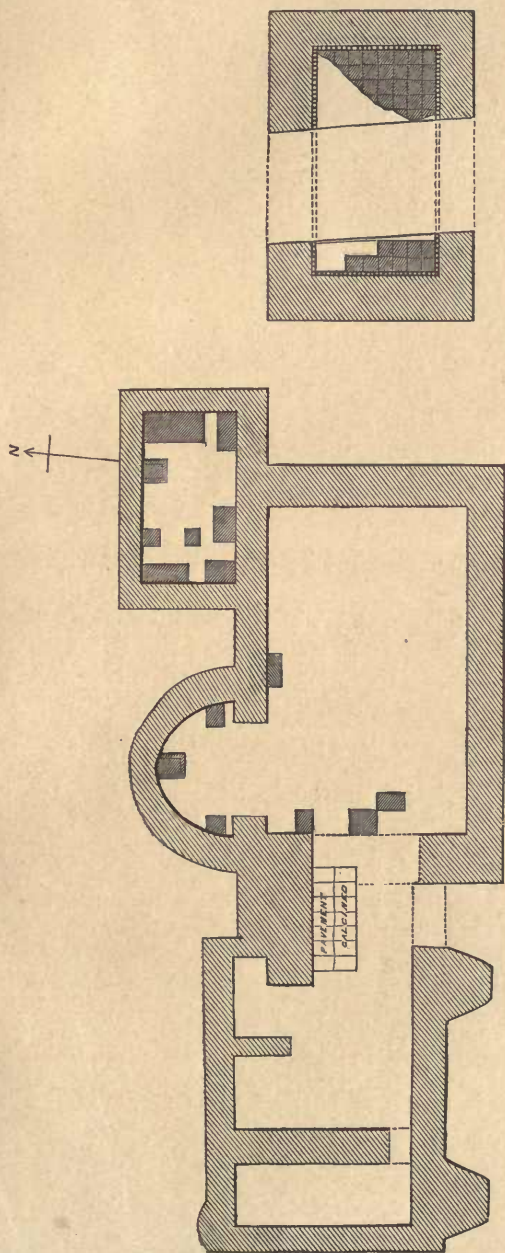
THE following account of the remains of a Roman villa, lately discovered at Beddington, was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by John Addy, Esq., Stud. Inst. C. E., and by his permission is here republished:—

“Early in 1871, certain works in extension of the sewage irrigation system, for some years in operation under the Croydon Local Board of Health, were commenced upon lands, a portion of a farm of 170 acres, called the Park Farm, in Beddington, lying on the north side of the river Wandle, between Beddington Lane and Hackbridge railway station.

“Early in February the workmen engaged in cutting one of the ‘carriers’ running east and west, for the conveyance of the sewage to the land, at a depth of two feet, came across a wall, which they removed, and fragments of red earthenware tiles about nine inches square were thrown out. This attracted the author’s attention, but knowing that further excavations would have to be made on the same site, no additional search was continued at that time.

“On February 24th, in digging another carrier at right angles to the above, at a distance of fifty feet from the first discovery, many fragments of Roman pottery, chiefly of a coarse slate-coloured ware, were found. Several of these pieces were marked crossways with stripes, and upon being joined together as carefully as possible, proved to be an elegant vase, about nine inches high, and of a similar diameter. A piece of Samian ware, having a small pattern, was also picked up. Accompanying these were also large quantities of bones of animals and birds, and a sheep’s horn. These remains were about eighteen inches below the surface.

“In continuation of this carrier the workmen cut across a detached chamber, and at a distance of two or three hundred feet further south, found three coins in three separate places.



Note.—The portions indicated by dotted lines were accidentally removed.

SCALE OF FEET
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

GROUND PLAN OF ROMAN VILLA DISCOVERED AT BEDDINGTON, SURREY, APRIL, 1871.

To face page 118.

" 1. Commodus (second brass). Extremely corroded.

" 2. Constantine period.

Obv. Head to the right, of Rome or Constantinople.

Rev. Victory.

" 3. Constantine period. Constantius? (much worn).

" It was apparent that we were on the site of Roman remains, and it was therefore determined to use every effort to prosecute the excavation. The walls cut through were evidently Roman, and valuable advice was given by E. L. Brock, Esq., who kindly visited the site. He gave his opinion that a Roman villa was about to be uncovered, and suggested that more extensive excavations should be made.

" The site of these remains, and the surface of the ground for several hundred feet around, is considerably higher than that of the surrounding farm, the general character of which is that of a deposit of drift gravel, covered with surface mould, varying in depth from nine inches to two feet.

" The walls of the house are about two feet below the surface, and the portions that have escaped the ravages of time stand from a height of six inches to twenty-one inches from the foundation. No artificial foundation was visible beneath the walls, which are placed upon the natural gravel-bed. The walls are composed of large flints and flat Roman bricks set in mortar. The bricks are from one and a half to two and a half inches in thickness, and ten inches square. The exterior walls are built solely of flints and mortar. The buildings extend east and west from the larger central chamber, the walls of which are more regular and thicker than any of the others; and probably this was the principal apartment of the building.

" The internal dimensions of this chamber are sixteen feet by ten feet. At the north-western extremity there is an opening into a semicircular structure of about three feet six inches radius; at the mouth of this recess are two piers or buttresses, which project forward from the interior line of walls ten inches. In this recess there were the remains of the columns of the hypocaust. A similar recess, only larger, was found at Uriconium: this, it may be remarked, was also on the northern side of the chamber.

" At the north-eastern corner of the central chamber is a rectangular apartment annexed to, but apparently having no opening into it, at least at the level of the existing remains. This chamber conclusively shows that a hypocaust existed in this as in other Roman dwellings. It was most carefully excavated, and the supports for the floor above were clearly exposed. These supports are built up of the common Roman tiles, of red earthenware, varying in size from eight inches to eleven, square, and one and a half inches thick, which were laid in mortar. They were built here to the height of twelve inches from the foundation of the walls. The thickness of the exterior walls of this apartment is fifteen inches.

" Immediately east of the central chamber, and at a distance from it of seven feet, is a building entirely detached, and unconnected by any wall with the main part of the villa. This building was unfortunately

cut through by the workmen. It was more perfect than any other portion; perhaps its separation from the main building had preserved it from destruction. This chamber is ten feet in length by six feet in breadth. The western wall is of unusual thickness, being two feet three inches, the other walls being from eighteen to twenty-one inches across. The flooring is composed of red tiles, nine inches square, laid regularly in mortar to a depth of twelve inches. The interior walls are coated with a coarse plaster, composed of lime and powdered burnt clay, which presents the same appearance as the mortar beneath the tiles.

“A series of outer and partition walls, of a much rougher construction, and less easily defined, are attached to the western part of the large chamber. Their relation was ascertained by careful examination. From all appearances, it is conjectured that they were offices attached to the dwelling. South of the thick wall abutting on the large chamber, a portion of pavement, five feet by one foot nine inches, composed of square tiles, appears to have been subjected to great heat whilst in its present position. They were found to be fragile when attempted to be removed, and had a dark appearance, as though they were calcined. Probably this was where the fire of the hypocaust was made.

“Nothing like a tessellated pavement was met with, and from all appearances it was doubtless a dwelling of but moderate pretensions.

“Large quantities of fragments of plaster from the walls were found in and around the building. They are of a white ground, marked with bands of various widths, from a quarter of an inch to two inches. The stripes are principally of a crimson colour, but pieces having sepia and pink stripes were picked up, and some fragments had traces of a yellow pigment. Corner pieces coloured red were also found, showing the angles where the lines joined. These fragments of plaster are formed of lime mixed with small pieces of bricks and flint. It is interesting to note that the colour on these fragments is apparently as fresh as if painted recently, although they have been subjected to the action of air and moisture for so many hundred years.

“Large quantities of portions of the flue tiles were found in the interior of the larger chamber, some retaining the traces of fire very distinctly: they are scored in various patterns.

“The space within the walls was a mass of *débris*, composed of made earth, soot, fragments of brick, tiles, pottery, and plaster from the walls.

“The pieces of pottery were of various kinds: several pieces of Samian ware were met with, and others of a peculiar red ware, ornamented by the impression of a small marine shell on the still moist clay.

“Two pieces, supposed to be Castor ware, are of a chocolate colour, embossed with white ornaments.

“A bronze bead, about half an inch in diameter, was found in the interior of the large chamber. Two coins only were found in removing the earth from the buildings.

“1. Constantine period.

Obv. Head of Rome, URBS ROMA.

Rev. Romulus and Remus. Mint mark TR.

"2. A Saxon silver penny.¹

Obv. ✠ ÆDELSTAN REX TO BR. Seven small pellets forming a rose.

Rev. ✠ EADMUND MO LEIGCE. Nine similar pellets.

"Many oyster-shells and snail-shells were found amongst the *débris*, also the skull and bones of a dog, the lower jaw of an ox, or of some other large animal, with many bones of smaller animals and birds. A roof-tile, deeply indented with the impress of the foot of an animal, probably that of a sheep, was taken from the walls of the building.

"A lump of mortar of the well-known Roman type was discerned by the writer at another spot on the farm, and upon excavation being made underneath, the foundation of a building, apparently about twenty feet square, was met with, accompanied with many fragments of large vessels or amphoræ, but nothing worthy of note in addition. These remains were so little attractive that no extensive search was made.

"A coin of Claudius II. ? was picked up adjoining this building.

"Two other coins were picked up in separate places on the farm.

"1. Allectus.

Obv. ALLECTVS. Head of Allectus to left.

Rev. LAETITIA AUG. . Galley.

Mint mark, probably indicating that it was struck at Colchester.

"2. A coin of Carausius?"

Mr. Addy having thus preserved a careful record of these discoveries, it was found indispensable to continue the irrigation works, and these interesting remains are now effectually hidden from sight.

¹ The obverse of this coin agrees precisely with that figured in Ruding's *Annals of the Coinage*, Pl. 17, No. 19, except that in that specimen there are eight and not seven pellets. The moneyer Eadmund occurs on a coin of different type, *ibid.*, Appendix, Pl. 28 (Æthelstan No. 2), and the contraction LEIGCE for Leicester on other pieces.

NOTICES OF AN ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY AT BEDDINGTON, SURREY.

By JOHN WICKHAM FLOWER, Esq., F.G.S.

VERY shortly after the discovery of the remains of the Roman villa described in the preceding paper, Mr. Addy was so fortunate as to meet with some traces of an Anglo-Saxon burial-ground in the same field with the villa. The following particulars of this discovery were communicated by Mr. Addy to the Society of Antiquaries in the same memoir with the preceding account:—

“About 500 yards in a southerly direction from the villa, the workmen engaged in excavating surplus material on April 14th discovered the remains of a human skeleton; adjacent to this an iron spear-head of superior workmanship was found, together with fragments of thin iron, which probably composed the boss of a shield, and an iron knife. All these articles are very much oxydized. A few feet further from the above skeleton, another was found, the excavation made for the grave being very distinct to a depth of about eighteen inches below the surface.

“A most important discovery was made also on the same spot and on the same day, as a large sepulchral urn of dark ware, marked with patterns of considerable elegance, was found. The workmen, having received instructions, were fortunately very careful in using their picks, and although very brittle, on account of the moisture, the vase was removed almost entire. It is about nine inches in diameter, and of a similar height, and contained some fragments of bones mixed with earth. Another one of smaller size, adjoining, fell to pieces upon removal. On the same site, on the 24th April, a third urn of similar appearance, marked with patterns, but very much damaged, was found; adjoining it were human bones. A few hours later, attention was again called to a fourth urn, of smaller size and more elegant proportions. It is about seven inches in height, and is ornamented with encircling lines and

impressed ornaments. This vase stood upright in the ground, and when the writer arrived, its impress was visible at the depth of eighteen inches below the surface. In removing the earth from the interior, a fragment of bone was noticed. Adjacent to the above, another human skeleton was found accompanied by an iron dagger or knife. On the following day an urn, very much fractured, was exposed. It is of a similar make to those previously described."

When Mr. Addy had discontinued his researches, the ground was further examined by A. Smee, Esq., F.R.S., and by myself. Mr. Smee's labours resulted in his finding one cinerary urn, very much damaged, and two human skeletons with the heads placed towards the west. The only other objects discovered by Mr. Addy were a blue glass bead, a bronze bracelet devoid of ornament, and some pieces of bronze,—probably broken fibulæ.

My own discoveries during a week, in which I had several men at work, were confined to two skulls, much crushed; four cinerary urns filled with burnt bones, one of them with markings much resembling those found on some British urns; the iron *umbo* of a shield of the usual



Anglo-Saxon form, of which a figure is here given, and four well-formed spear-heads and three daggers of iron, found in four several graves.

The ground in which these remains were found occupies about half an acre, and is slightly raised above the level of the adjoining meadow. It is composed of river gravel, and as the river now flows at the distance of about fifty yards, it would seem that it has flowed in the same course for probably the last 1,400 years.

From the entire absence in these graves of any jewel-

lery or personal ornaments, except the small bead and the plain bronze bracelet, and from the fact that no sword was found, it seems reasonable to conclude that the persons here interred were not of any great wealth or importance, probably husbandmen or *ceorls*; and from the fact that some of them were burned, and their ashes placed in urns, while others were not burned, but were placed with their heads lying towards the west, we may suppose that the cemetery was commenced in pre-Christian times, and was continued in use after the people were converted from heathenism. As an Anglo-Saxon coin was found in the Roman villa, it seems not unlikely that it was taken possession of, after the Romans had abandoned it, by occupants of the same condition in life as those who first made it their dwelling-place.

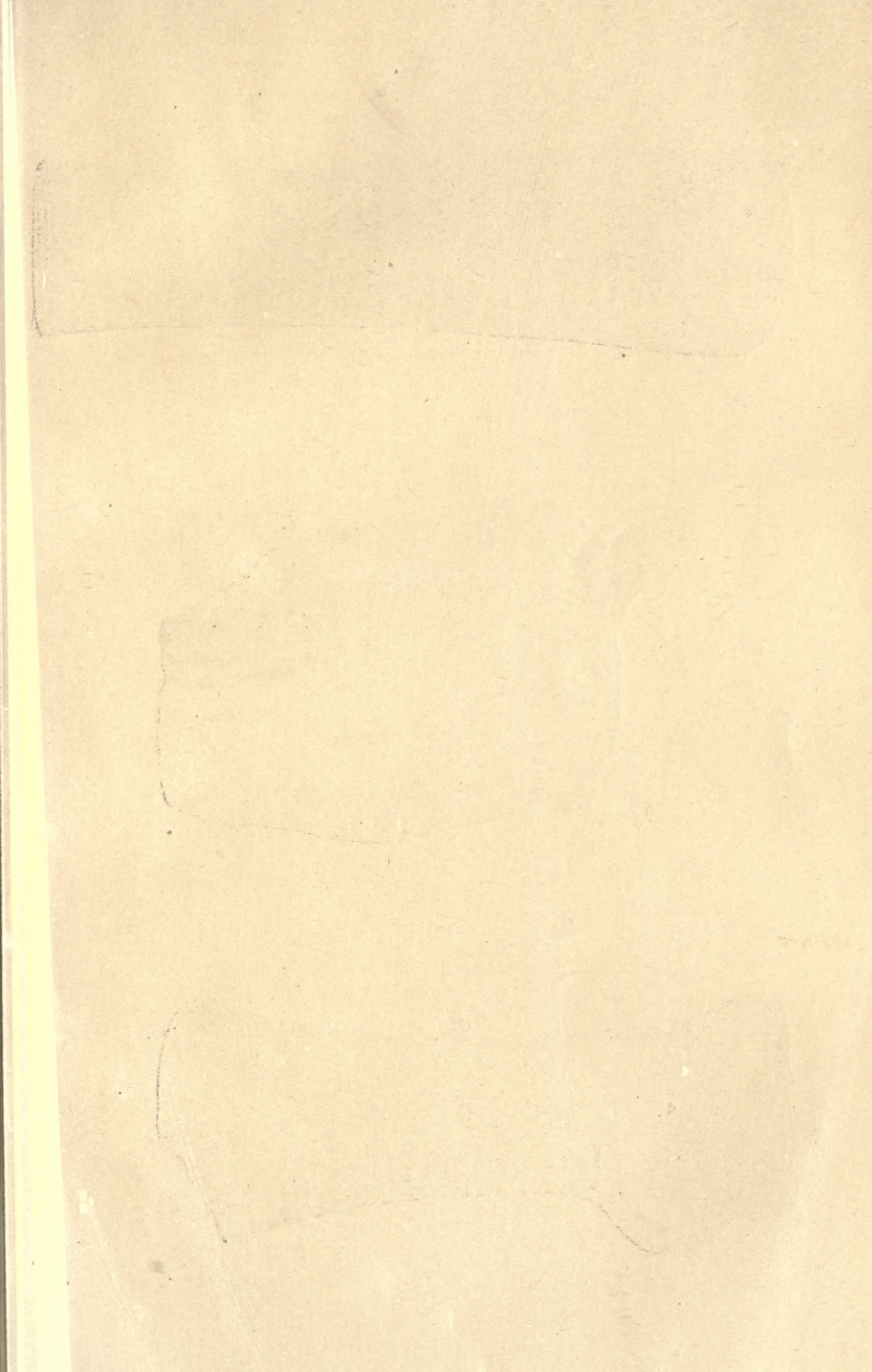


FIG. 1.



FIG. 3.

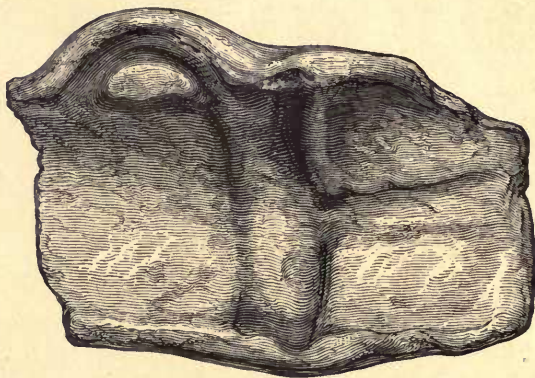


FIG. 2.



NOTICE OF A HOARD OF BRONZE IMPLEMENTS FOUND AT BEDDINGTON,
SURREY.

By JOHN WICKHAM FLOWER, Esq., F.G.S.

THE objects in bronze, of which figures are given in the accompanying plate, are part of a small collection which was discovered three or four years since in Beddington Park, in preparing the ground for the foundation of a house nearly opposite the school-room: they are now in the possession of Dr. Strong, of Croydon.

The total number of pieces found was thirteen; viz., three ingots or lumps of bronze, one gouge, two broken spear-heads, one half of a mould for casting bronze celts, and six celts. They probably formed part of the stock in trade of some manufacturer of such implements, as, from the battered and broken condition of most of the pieces, it is clear that they, as well as the ingots, were intended for the melting-pot.

The gouge (fig. 1) is socketed to receive a haft, or handle, of wood or bone. These implements are not very common, and the one here figured is a remarkably fine specimen, as perfect, indeed, as could be made at the present day from the same material. The celt, No. 2, is one of the usual types; it is figured here, as being the most perfect that was found. The celt-mould is somewhat broken, but it is perfect enough to show its design and character. It is evident, from these samples of their handiwork, that our remote predecessors—possibly our ancestors—were not quite so rude as we sometimes fancy.

These implements were obviously of home manufacture, and those who made them must have been tolerably well skilled in the working of metals, bronze being compounded from two such different metals as copper and tin, which in the composition of all implements of this kind appear to have been mixed in due proportions. It is also evident that a certain amount of commercial enterprise and activity must have been exhibited, as the implements are frequently found in localities very far distant from those in which the metals in question are obtainable.

The discovery of these objects is locally interesting, as showing that the district was inhabited before the Roman invasion by those who had not yet learned the use of iron. As the clear waters of the Wandle probably induced some British tribe or family to settle on its banks, so probably the Romans found here a pleasant and convenient habitation, and after they had taken their departure the Saxon invaders took possession, and gave the place, probably for the first time, a distinctive name. *Beddington* is evidently the town or dwelling-place of the *Beedings*,—the tribe or family of *Bede*; a name which is illustrious in English history as having been borne by our earliest, and learned historian, justly termed “the Venerable.”

SURREY ETYMOLOGIES.

BY GRANVILLE LEVESON-GOWER, Esq., F.S.A.

TANDRIDGE HUNDRED. Part II.

OXTED.

OXTED; Anglo-Saxon Charter, Acustyde; Domesday Survey, Acstede; Deed of 27 Edward I., Okstede. The Anglo-Saxon Charters in which it is mentioned are one of Æthelberht, king of Wessex, A.D. 862; and another of Æthelred, A.D. 987. The first is a deed whereby Æthelberht granted to his minister Dryhtwald ten carucates of land at Bromley, and the boundaries of the grant are minutely described. This charter contains so many names of places in the immediate neighbourhood which Mr. Kemble in his Index has not attempted to identify, that I think it well to transcribe it at length:¹ "These are the boundaries of the said land from the north from Kengley² to Langley,³ Bromley Mark, and Lewisham,⁴ then from Langley to the Wonstock,⁵ then from the Wonstock by Modingham Mark⁶ to Kent Style,⁷ then from

¹ Part of this charter is printed in *An Account of Excavations at Keston*, by Mr. George Corner, F.S.A., and he has identified several of the places.

² Ceddanelage, Kengley Bridge, is at Southend, between Lewisham and Bromley.

³ Langley, in Beckenham.

⁴ Leofshema.

⁵ The stump or post of Wodin. Mr. Corner suggests Stump Hill, between Southend and Beckenham.

⁶ "Modingahema." Kemble conjectures Mottingham, but the name has disappeared.

⁷ Cinta Stiogole. Probably, as Mr. Corner suggests, Kent Gate, on the borders of Wickham in Kent and Addington in Surrey.

Kent Style by Modingham Mark to the Eagles Tree,¹ and from the Eagles Tree the hedge of the Cray Settlers² from the east half divides it to Leasons³ Dene; then from Leasons Dene to the Gulf;⁴ then from the Gulf the hedge of the Cray Settlers to Six Slaughters;⁵ then from Six Slaughters to Farnborough⁶ Mark: the Farnborough Mark divides it to Keston Mark;⁷ the Keston Mark divides it on the south towards the Watch Station;⁸ then from the Watch Station Keston Mark to Wickham Mark; then the West Mark⁹ by Wickham Mark out to Beddlestead;¹⁰ then from Beddlestead to Oxted to Beeham (?) Mark¹¹ from Oxted to Kengley. Then belonging there to that land five denes¹² at the outwood, the name of this dene Broxham,¹³ the name of the other dene Sangridge?¹⁴ Billanore¹⁵ is the name of the third, then two denes at Glapfield.”¹⁶

Oxted is the Ac-stede, the place of the Oak, a name which must fitly have described it in ancient times, and is singularly applicable in the present day. “To this

¹ Earnes beame.

² Cregsetna. The settlers on the river Cray; hence Crayford, Foot's Cray, St. Mary's Cray, &c.

³ Liowsandene. Mr. Corner suggests Leaves Green, but I think it is more probably Leasons, the name of a wood in Cudham.

⁴ Swelgende, a swallow or gulf.

⁵ Sixslihtre.

⁶ Fearnbiorginga.

⁷ Cystaninga. The conversion of Cystaninga into Keston, says Mr. Corner, is elucidated by Domesday Book, in which the place is called Chestan, the ‘ch’ being pronounced hard gives the modern name.

⁸ Setle, the Station, indicating probably the Roman station at Keston.

⁹ Westmearc. Probably Westmore Green in Tatsfield.

¹⁰ Bipple styde. Beddlestead, a farm in Chelsham.

¹¹ Biohahhema. Mr. Corner suggests the word may mean the Bee inclosure or Apiary. See also Leo on *Anglo-Saxon Names*, p. 16.

¹² A certain allotment of woodland in the Weald.

¹³ Brocesham, a farm between Edenbridge and Westerham.

¹⁴ Sanget hryg. Possibly Sundridge, as that parish runs down into the Weald.

¹⁵ Billan ora. This name is lost, but we find it mentioned in Charter 518 as part of the forest of Andred, and there described as close by Linhurst, which is the name of a farm near to Broxham.

¹⁶ Gleppan felda. In Charter 518 this place is mentioned as part of Sharnden, which is a large tract of wood in Edenbridge parish.

gives countenance," says Salmon,¹ "the number of fat Hogs paid as Lord's Rent at the Survey, which were an hundred."

BIRSTED, *alias* BIERSTED, a manor in Oxted, and formerly part of the possessions of the Priory of Tandridge, is the 'bearo' stede, the place of the wood which supplied mast for fattening pigs, another allusion to the wooded character of the place. Bersted is the name of a village near Maidstone, which occurs as Berhamstede in the Anglo-Saxon Charters, and South Berstead is a village in Sussex.

BROADHAM, anciently written Brodeham, is another manor, and belonged formerly to the Abbey of Battle. It is the 'brad,' broad or large inclosure. The name occurs in the Anglo-Saxon Charters as Bradanham, in that of a place in Berkshire, Hampshire, and Worcestershire. Great and Little Broadham are the names of two meadows on Titsey Court Farm. Bradenes, *alias* Bradwyn's Crofts, occur as the names of fields at Titsey in a Court Roll of 15 Ric. II. Brad, or Broad, is one of the commonest prefixes we meet with; *e.g.*, Bradbourne, Bradanstede, now Brasted, in Kent; Broadmoor Vale, near Leith Hill, in Surrey; and Broadwater, in Sussex.

FOYLE, *alias* LA FOYLE, another manor, is spelt in a Deed of 36 Edw. III. Foyllye. It is possible that 'fylle,' the wild thyme, is the derivation of this word, places so often taking their name from natural productions. It is locally pronounced the File. Halliwell gives Foyle as a word for fallow-land.

STOKETT's, another manor, and a principal residence, giving name to a family of de la Stockette, or Stocket, whom we find living there, and represented by John de la Stockette in 12 Edw. III. Two members of the family, Katherine and Eleanor, were ladies of the household of Joan Lady Cobham, and are mentioned in her will. The former is buried in Lingfield Church, where there is a brass to her memory. It is clear that the place gave the name to the family, not the family to the place. The

¹ *Antiquities of Surrey*, p. 65.

origin of it is the 'Stoc,' or inclosed place, which is the root of the numerous Stokes that we find all over England.

BARROW GREEN, the principal residence in the parish, has been supposed to take its name from a barrow. "At Oxted," says Manning,¹ "is a very large barrow or tumulus, from which a capital house, called Barrow Green, takes its name;" and in the Index he tells us that this barrow was thrown up by the Danes. A careful examination of the so-called barrow, made under the direction of the late Mr. J. Wickham Flower, has proved conclusively that it is nothing but a natural hill; and, disagreeable as it is to upset long-cherished traditions, we must seek for the origin of the name from some other source, since it is not reasonable to imagine that any place would take its name from a supposed resemblance to a barrow. I do not find the name earlier than a Court Roll of 20 Edw. IV., where it occurs as "Barowes tenement," unless "Berewe," in a Court Roll of the 14th year of that king, be the same place. In a Rental of 1568 it occurs as Barogrene, in a Survey of the Manor of 1576 as Barowe Grene, in a Rental of 1577 as Barow Grene, and in a Rental of about the same date as Barrowegrene. The origin of it is not, I think, difficult to find. A district in the parish was called the Borough, or, as it is written in a Deed of 12 Ric. II., "The Bergh." Mention is there made of land at the Bergh lying between the common called the Bergh and land of Rauf at Bour; and so Borough Green, which was the piece of waste in this district, became corrupted by an easy process into Barrow Green, and the singular conical-shaped hill at once gave plausibility to the idea of a barrow.

HURST GREEN, a common in the parish, called in a Deed of 15 Edw. IV. le Herst, and in a Rental of 1577 Herstegrene, and some land adjoining, Herstelond. It is from the 'hurst,' or wood, and points to the amount of woodland formerly existing in the parish. Hurst Field is a field in Caterham, Hurst Green is the name of a place on

¹ *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 322.

the high-road between Tonbridge Wells and Hastings, and there is a parish near Blackburn so called.

MERLE, or MERROL COMMON, a common on the borders of Limpsfield parish, and standing high, is a corruption of 'Merehill,' the boundary hill. In a Court Roll of 19 Edw. IV., and in a Deed of 3 Hen. VIII., I find it written Merehill, and in the Survey of 1576, among the waste lands of Oxted it is described as the waste or common called Mearehill Common, containing 23 acres.

PERRYSFIELD, now a principal residence, was formerly a part of the demesnes of Stockett, and under the name of Perieslonds formed one of the three shares into which that property was divided 6 Hen. VIII. In a Court Roll of 14 Edw. IV. occurs Pyryesgrove, in one of 19 Edw. IV. Perislond and Perisgrene, and in a Rental of 1577 Perrys. Isaac Taylor¹ says that the names of fruit-trees are very unfrequent, with the exception of the apple-tree; but, notwithstanding this remark, I believe that the derivation of this word is to be sought for in 'pirige,' the Anglo-Saxon for a pear-tree. Pears were no doubt cultivated as well as apples. We find a small farm in Godstone called the Pear-tree Farm, at which was an iron spring of great reputation. Purley, in Sanderstead, anciently written Pirilea; Pirbright and Pirford, in the hundred of Woking, in this county, formerly written Pirifrith and Piriford, are probably from the same source, and not, as Manning says, from the name of some ancient proprietor. Piri, Perie, or Pirie is old English for a pear-tree, and is used by Chaucer in his "Canterbury Tales:"—

"But for her lorde sche durste not done
That sate benethe and pleyed hym merye
Before the towre undur a 'perye.'"

In the Survey of 1576 two fields are mentioned in Broadham, called the Peare Crofte and the Little Peare Crofte. On Addington Lodge Farm is a field of the same name. On Foyle Farm is a field called Pear-tree Field. Perry-

¹ *Words and Places*, p. 367.

field is the name of some land close to Maidstone; and there are numerous places in the Anglo-Saxon Charters which have this prefix; *e.g.* Pirigtun and Pyritun, now Piriton, in Wiltshire; and Pirigfleet, Purfleet, in Kent.

GINCOCKS, the name of a farm in the parish, also one of the three shares into which Stockett was divided. We must at once discard the popular tradition which would ascribe it to the casks of gin brought hither by smugglers. It is an old name variously written. In a Court Roll of 2 Hen. VI., Janecoaks; in one of 19 Edw. IV., Jenkoks; in a View of Frank Pledge, 4 Hen. VIII., Gennecoaks; in a Deed of 6 Hen. VIII., Gyncockks; and in a Rental of 1577, Gencoaks. Some lands called Cokeslands and Coks Riden are constantly mentioned in all the early deeds, and in a Court Roll of 19 Edw. IV. "Cokeslands *prope* Jenkoks" occurs. Cokesland I take to be an owner's name, and to have been the land of a certain Coke or Cox, as in the Computus Roll of 35 Edw. III. appears "*firma terræ quondam Cokes,*" and Jencoaks to have been the possession of some member of that family; and in support of this somewhat prosaic derivation I have the authority of the earliest orthography of the word, 2 Hen. VI., wherein it is spelt Janecoaks.

FOYLE RIDDEN, the name of a small farm, is the 'Riden' or grubbed ground near the Foyle: it occurs as Folldriddings in a Court Roll of 16 Eliz. In 36 Edw. III., in 15 Edw. IV., and in 1577, we find a district called the Ryden or Ryddens, a tract of woodland doubtless which had been brought into cultivation.

SUNT, a farm bordering upon Crowhurst parish, written Suns in some of the early deeds. In a Court Roll of 1568, I meet with Merrells, *alias* Hunts, *alias* Scrivens, and in a Rental of 1577, Hunts, *alias* Sunts. It is clearly a possessor's name, although the final *s* is now lost. It is described in 1577 as consisting of 100 acres, and at the present time it is about 110, a remarkable instance of how little change it has undergone in three centuries.

ALLEYLANDS, possibly connected with 'aller,' a name for the alder-tree. This land is situated near the brook.

In the upper part of the parish, on Flint-house Farm, is a field called Gorse Alley, mentioned in a deed of 1649; but this was probably a gorse field with alleys or roadways cut in it.

ROSELANDS, a name still preserved in Rose Farm. In a Court Roll of 14 Edw. IV. mention is made of "Rose-landstrete between Hall Hill and Brodeham." In a View of Frank Pledge of 4 Hen. VIII., land is named called Le Rose. In a deed of 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary, and in a Rental of 19 Eliz., it occurs as Roselands. It was very usual for lands to be held by the nominal rent of a rose, and this is probably the origin of the name. In a Deed of 18 Edw. III., John, son of Richard le Smith, covenants to pay yearly to Sir Robert de Stangrave, Kt., and Lady Johan, his wife, a rose at the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist for two pieces of meadow-land in Oxted; and in a Court Roll of Tatsfield, 1641, Richard Hayward is said to hold Bassets-meade by rent of a red rose. Roses Field, on Broomlands Farm, in Titsey, may be named, perhaps, from the same cause; and on Kingsland Farm, in Farley, are two places called Rose Field and Rose Shaw; and on Goddard's Farm, in Tatsfield, Little and Great Rose Field.

HALL FARM, HALL HILL. This farm, otherwise known as the Hall, was formerly part of the possessions of the Abbey of Battle, and went with the Manor of Broadham. It points to the existence of an old house or hall at this place.¹

STONEHALL, now a principal residence, is a comparatively modern name. It represents the ancient "Stonehamme," the site of an old habitation, and mentioned in the Computus Roll of 35 Edw. III. The change to Stonehall is probably due to some former owner for whom the old Saxon name had no charm in comparison with the modern hall, and is one instance among many of the ruthless way in which old names are sacrificed to the vulgarism of modern taste. Aubrey mentions Stoneham Lane as the name of a lane in Caterham.

¹ On the word 'Heal,' hall, see Leo, *Anglo-Saxon Names*, pp. 52-3.

SNATTS, *alias* KNATTS, is a possessor's name. Snatt occurs in the parish register of Oxted in 1640, and in a Subsidy Roll of 15 Car. II. as Snet. I find also in the parish register of Limpsfield, in 1706, the name of Richard Snatt, and the greater part of this farm is in Limpsfield. In a Rental of Tatsfield, 1561, is some land called Snates.

COLTSFORD MILL. In a Court Roll of 15 Edw. IV. this appears as le Collys atte Mille, in 19 Edw. IV. Colts at Mill, and in a deed of 29 Eliz. as Colésett Mill. I can give no explanation of the two latter. If the former, which is the name it now bears, is in reality the ancient form handed down by oral tradition (and local pronunciation will often afford the key to the meaning of a word which in written documents has become hopelessly corrupted¹), it will be the Colt's-ford. We find the names of animals in connection with fords in Oxford; Hertford, the stag's-ford; Swinford, the swine's-ford; Gatford, the goat's-ford; Horsford: and of birds also; *e.g.*, the eagle and the goose in Erningford² and Gosford. In the Computus Roll of Oxted Manor, 35 Edw. III., a field is mentioned called Goseforde, and in an Extent of Limpsfield Manor, 5 Edw. II., is a field of the same name.

EARLS WOOD, GREAT and LITTLE; spelt in a deed of conveyance of 1782 Eyerles Wood. We find the same name in Earlswood Common, near Red Hill. References, says Leo,³ are very numerous to the customary and judicial modes of life and to the different national grades; *e.g.*, Thengles-ham, the dwelling of a prince; Ceorlatun (Charlton), the village of peasants. Earls-wood is the wood of the eorl or earl, just as Charlwood, in the lower part of the County, still locally pronounced Chur-le-wood, is the ceorle's or peasant's wood. In a Court Roll of 19 Edw. IV. mention is made of Lordeslands, near Earls Wood; and in Tatsfield is a field called Lords Mead.

¹ The name of Cheverills, noticed under Titsey, p. 63, affords a good instance of this.

² *Cart. Ang.-Sax.*, p. 607.

³ *Names of Places*, p. 23.

GIBBS BROOK, the name of the stream that divides Oxted and Crowhurst. It is an old name, and is met with in the following forms: In a Court Roll of 14 Edw. IV. occurs Gibbys Mede; in a View of Frank Pledge of 4 Henry VIII., Regia via vocat. Chepsbrooke; in a Deed of 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary, Gippes Brooke. In a Survey of the Manor of Oxted, taken 19 Eliz., the boundaries are thus described: "South the river of Gippes, which parteth the Manor of Okested from Crowhurst, butteth all along the said Manor of Okested from Tanrige Meadow to Caterford Bridge." Gib is given by Halliwell¹ as a young gosling, but it seems to be merely a local word; it is more probable that it must be classed with the large number of possessor's names, and points to the surname of an owner of land in that part of the parish.

THE RIDGEWAY, in the grounds of Barrow Green, occurs in the Computus Roll of 35 Edw. III. as 'Rugweye;' in a Court Roll of 1568, Rodgeways; in a Rental of James I., Ridgeway. It is either the ridge-way or path on the high ground, 'rig' or 'rugge' being old English for a ridge, just as Reigate is from Rigeigate, the ridge road, or else it is from 'rug,' rough.

RYE WOOD. A wood under the chalk-hill mentioned in an account of the demesne lands of the Manor of Oxted, in 1576. It appears that one of the districts in the parish went by the name of the Rey, or the Rye. In a Deed in Latin, of 12 Ric. II., Reginald de Cobham grants to Geoffrey Stremond a cottage with a crofte of land at the Rey, abutting on the king's high strete, leading from the Reye towards the Bergh. In Court Rolls of 14 & 15 Edw. IV. mention is made of the highway called Rye, and of a district called La Rye, which occurs again in a Rental of 19 Eliz. and in one of James I., and in 1576 it is called Rye Boro. Rye, *alias* Raye Croft, is the name of a field near Oxted Church. This district included the village of Oxted, and appears to have lain round Oxted Church and Barrow Green, in the valley, and therefore it is difficult to explain the

¹ *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words*, in verbo.

meaning of the word. Had it been the hill district, it might have been referred to *Rei* or *Rige*, a ridge; as in *Reigate*, and in *Ryested* and *Ryelands*, in *Tatsfield*.

ROBIN'S GROVE, the name of a wood, partly in *Oxted* and partly in *Tandridge*, occurs in a Court Roll of 20 Edw. IV. It might seem at first sight to be called after the bird, Keble's "sweet messenger of calm decay;" but the robin being found everywhere, it is hardly likely that any wood would be specially dedicated to him. *Robbyn* is given in the "*Promptorium Parvulorum*" as the old English for a robber; and it may well be that in the thicket of this grove in days of yore, some notorious highwayman lay concealed ready to exercise his calling upon unwary passengers along the *Pilgrims' Way*, which ran hard by.¹ *Robin's Ham*, below *Tilburstow Hill*, in the parish of *Godstone*, may possibly be referred to the same cause. I mentioned a field in *Tandridge* called *Rawbones*, a name given, I imagine, like *Starveacre*, to mark the poverty of the soil. The transition from *Rawbones* to *Robins* is a very easy one.

SPITAL FIELDS. In the Survey of 1576 the *Outer* and *Inner Spittlefields* are mentioned, and between the two a "*Turrett of Okes called Spittle Hill.*" A spittle or hospital was originally applied, says *Halliwel*,² to a lazar-house or receptacle for persons afflicted with leprosy, but afterwards to a hospital of any kind. The existence of leprosy in England is called to mind by the *lychnoscopes* or *lepers' windows* in our churches, of which an example may be seen in the chancel of *Limpsfield church*, and by such a name as *Burton Lazars*, a village in *Leicestershire*. *Spitalfields*, in *London*, took its name from the *Priory and Hospital of St. Mary Spital*, founded in the reign of *Richard I.*; and these fields were doubtless named from some hospital or pest-house formerly standing there. The *Computus*

¹ *Robin's Grove* is still the home of another notorious class of robber. It is a more certain find for a fox than perhaps any cover in the country.

² *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words*, p. 785.

Roll of 36 Edw. III. mentions a field called Spitelhulle, the Spital Hill.

LINCOLN'S LAND. This name, which occurs in an account of the demesne lands of Oxted *cir.* 1576, as the Outer and Inner field of Lincolnesland, Lincolnesland Croft, and Lincolnsland Grove, still exists. It is the name of an owner, who appears to have possessed land both in Titsey and Limpsfield. We meet in the former with Lincoln's Mead, in the latter with Lincolns. In the Parish Register of Limpsfield I find the name of Lincoln in 1561, and William Lincoln in a Court Roll of 1582.

CHALK-PIT WOOD. In the same document the Great and Little Chalk-pit Wood are mentioned. They are so called from being situated below the chalk-pit, which, from its great size, must have been worked from very early times.

BARDOXE BLOCK. In the Survey of 19 Eliz. it is said, "North the Manor of Oxted boundeth on Bardoxe Block," in a note to which, Manning¹ says, that it was "a stone placed to assist a traveller in mounting his horse, after having quitted it to ascend or descend the very steep hill here. It was remaining not many years ago." The stone mentioned in the Survey was at the top of the hill. Whence it acquired the name of Bardoxe Block I cannot say. In an Extent of Limpsfield Manor, 8 Hen. VI., land called Burdoux is mentioned.

THE TYE. This was a tract of land near Stockhurst. In a Deed of 36 Edw. III. it occurs as the Tegh; in Court Rolls of 15 Edw. IV. and 2 Hen. V. as Le Tye; in Deeds of 6 Hen. VIII. and 19 Eliz. as Tye. I noticed the frequent occurrence of this word under Bletchingley.² In three of the deeds cited above, it is mentioned in conjunction with the Ridons, or Ryden, and Chart, two other tracts of land in the same vicinity. These names have also been explained before.³ In an Extent of Limpsfield Manor, 5 Edw. II., are many names

¹ *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 382.

² "Surrey Etymologies," *ante*, part i. p. 85.

³ *Id.*, pp. 26 and 22.

with the suffix 'tegh;' *e. g.*, Chalvetegh, Horsetegh, La Thegh.

ABBOT'S HETHE and ABBOT'S DEANE recall the fact that the Abbots of Battle were, until the dissolution of the monasteries, lords of the manor of Broadham and owners of the Hall Farm.

MESEMEDE (Computus, 35 Edw. III.) is probably the mossy meadow, from A.-S. 'meos,' moss. We find various places in the Anglo-Saxon Charters with this prefix; *e. g.*, Meosbroc, Meesbrook, Berkshire; Meosden, Kent;¹ Meosdun, Sussex. In a Court Roll of 14 Edw. IV., a field in Oxted is mentioned, called Meseheld, *i. e.* the mossy slope, the word 'held' being explained by Stratman to mean a slope or declivity.² And in an Extent of Limpsfield Manor, 8 Hen. VI., is a field called Maseden, and in a Rental of Tatsfield, of 1402, is a field called Mosecroft.

AILSWELL, *al.* AYLESWELL (Survey, 1576). "The name of Eigil the hero-archer," says Taylor,³ "is probably to be sought at Aylesbury, formerly Æglesbyrig, as well perhaps as at Aylesford, Aysworth, and Aylstone." Besides these places, we find in the Anglo-Saxon Charters, Æglestona in Worcestershire, and Ægeleswurdh (Aylesworth), Northamptonshire.⁴ This, then, would be Eigilswell, the well dedicated to Eigil.

ARDYNG GROUNDS, mentioned in Court Rolls of 14 & 19 Edw. IV., and occurring in the Survey of 1576 as Addingren, seems rather to bear out the supposition expressed in a former paper⁵ on the name of Arding Run, in Lingfield, of the settlement of the clan of the Ardings in the neighbourhood.

ALDBERYES. A Court Roll of 1 Hen. VIII. speaks of three crofts called Aldberyes. This name, which we meet with in Albury, a parish near Guildford, and again at Merstham, as that of a manor there, is one of the many words in which the prefix 'eald' (old) is found.

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat. Cart. Ang.-Sax.*, 1177, 114, 18.

² *Dictionary of Old English*, in verbo. ³ *Words and Places*, p. 328.

⁴ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat. Cart. Ang.-Sax.*, Cart. 549 and 423.

⁵ *Ante*, part i. p. 98.

There is not, so far as I know, any earthwork or borough here, and it is probable that the termination is merely used in its primary sense of an inclosure or space walled in.

ANDREWE'S CROFT (Court Roll, 1 Hen. VIII.; Andres, Survey, 1576; now Andrew's Wood), recalls the name of a former owner or occupier. Richard and William Andrews appear on a Subsidy Roll of Oxted, 14 Henry VIII.

BABBESWELL (Court Roll, 1 & 2 Ph. & Mary). In a Rental of Titsey, 1402, is a field called Babhurst. There are three places in the Saxon Charters¹ which are akin to the word, viz., Babbanbeorh, Babban fæling, and Babban med, but Mr. Kemble has not been able to identify them, and there is a place in Nottinghamshire called Babrooth. It is probably the name of some Anglo-Saxon owner.

BARKSTEDE (Court Roll, 6 Hen. VI.). This is a very common prefix, and occurs in Barkby and Barkestone (Leicestershire), Barkham (Berks), Barking (Essex and Suffolk), Barkstone and Barkwith (Lincoln), and other places; and Berkshire is the bearroc or baroc-scyr. Halliwell² gives 'barken' as a south country word for the yard of a house or farmyard. Barking Bottom is the name of a field in Warlingham.

BOURELOND (Court Roll, 2 Hen. V.), Bowerslonds (*Id.*, 20 Edw. IV.). In Crowhurst there is a small farm called Bowerland, and the lane leading to it is known as Bowerland Lane.

BOWSHOT (Bowshots Brook, Court Roll, 14 Edw. IV.), the name also of a wood in Crowhurst. This has reference to the practice of archery,³ the final 'shot' being explained to mean a wood.⁴ Cockshot is the name of a hill between Reigate and Redhill.

BROMHULL (Court Roll, 38 Edw. III.), from 'brom,' A.-S., broom, and 'hull,' a hill. This, which occurs in

¹ *Codex Diplomat. Cart. Ang.-Sax.*, Cart. 623, 262, 389.

² *Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words*, in verbo.

³ *Ante*, p. 108.

⁴ *Ante*, p. 81.

Bromley and numerous other places, is a very common prefix. I shall have occasion to notice it more fully hereafter under Broomlands Farm, in the parish of Titsey.

CHALVENCROFT (Court Roll, 12 Rich. II.) is the Cealfen-croft or Calves-croft, Ang.-Sax. 'cealf,' - a calf. Chaldon, in the Anglo-Saxon Charter Céalfdun,¹ and Chealfhill, Chealfaleah, and Cealfeswull, are other instances occurring in the Anglo-Saxon Charters.² The number of names that take their origin from animals or birds is very large indeed.³ Cowsland is still the name of some land in Oxted. It appears in a Court Roll of 14 Edw. IV. as Couslislands, and in one of 19 Edw. IV. as Cowsleland. It is a contraction doubtless of Cowlees land. Cowcroft is the name of a field in Farley, and in a Court Roll of 20 Hen. VII. I find a field in Titsey called Cowlese, and on Cheverells Farm, in the same parish, are three fields called the Calfease. In an Extent of Limpsfield Manor of 5 Edw. II. is land called Chalvetegh or Chalfitegh. Another name of the same kind in Oxted is Hareway. In a Court Roll of 20 Edw. IV. occurs "Regia via apud montem vocat. Harewaye." Leo⁴ remarks of words of this class, "that the first component of the names of places has reference to matter of history, to an event, or to a local feature; the historical occurrences, however, are often only such as befell the first settlers. A hare bounded across their path—they noticed a tree on the spot, or some peculiarity of ground, and the word which thence arose bore such a signification."

CHAPELL LANDS, at Brodham (Court Roll, 1568). This name possibly points to a chapel at one time standing there, or not improbably the rents of these lands were devoted to the sustentation of a chapel in the parish church under the will of some owner.

COLEACRE (Survey, 1576, and Rental, 36 Eliz.), written

¹ *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 532.

² *Id.*, Cart. 331, 436, 1202.

³ See Lower, *Cont. to Lit.*, pp. 30-2.

⁴ *Anglo-Saxon Names*, p. 1.

in an earlier document Cold-acre. This and such names as Colefeld, in this parish (Court Roll, 25 Edw. III.); Cold-blows, that of a hill near Plaxtol, in Kent, tend to support the theory advanced as to Cold Harbour.¹ Taylor² remarks that "Caltrop, Colton, Caldecote, and Cold Harbour, are all cold places, and the name of Mount Algidus may be paralleled by that of Coleridge."

CRABBIS (Court Roll, 14 Edw. IV.), from the Anglo-Saxon 'crabbe,' a crab, is one of the long list of names taking their origin from vegetable productions. Between Bletchingley and Outwood is a wood called Crabhill, and on Farley Court Farm a wood called Crab Wood, and three fields called Great, Upper, and Lower Crab-field. Appledore, Appledram, and the numerous Appletons, are from the apple-tree.

COMFORT'S PLACE, a small farm near Hurst Green, has been alluded to before under Godstone,³ as a possessor's name, and derived from the family of Comporte. I find in a list of the tenants of the manor, *temp.* Eliz., "Thomas Alfrey holdeth freely in right of Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Ambrose Comporde, three parcels of land in Rye Boro."

CROTCHFYLD, *alias* CROUCHEFIELDS (Court Roll, 19 Edw. IV. and 1568), Crutchefeilde (Rental, 19 Eliz.), must be added to the list of names derived from the custom of erecting crosses. In an Extent of Limpsfield Manor, 5 Edw. II., is some land called Crouchelond, and in a Court Roll of Titsey, 15 Rich. II., and a Rental of 1402, is a field called Crouchfield, *alias* Crochfeld. Croucheacre occurs in a Court Roll of Warlingham, 20 Eliz. Finche's Cross, near Gincocks, I cannot explain, except it be from an owner's name. I find the place under this name in a Deed of 13 July, 16 Henry VIII. Finche's Cross is also the name of a field in Caterham.

DAWNEY MEAD (Survey, 1576), written in the Computus Dueneye. Halliwell⁴ gives Dawny as a word for

¹ *Ante*, part i. p. 84.

² *Words and Places*, p. 470.

³ *Ante*, part i. p. 93.

⁴ *Archaic Dict.*, in verbo. It is used in this sense in Herefordshire.

damp, soft; and, in the absence of any better explanation, I offer it, although I am not aware that the word is used in this part of the country in that sense.

DEWELANDS (Survey, 1576). It is difficult to say why some land should be supposed to be more subject to the influence of dew than other; but I can only derive this from the word dew, A.-S. 'deaw.' In the Anglo-Saxon Charters¹ we meet with a place called Deawesbroc, Dewsbrook, Worcestershire.

DODWATER MEAD (Court Roll, 1 & 2 Ph. & M.), a meadow near the brook by Gincocks, I take to be 'dead water mead,' a name which still exists on the farm.

FARNEDENE (Rental, 19 Eliz.) is an instance of the occurrence of the prefix 'fearn,' fern, alluded to in a former paper.²

FRANKMANNIS (Rental, Jac. I.) is the land of the frank or the freeman.

GODWYN'S ERSH (Deed, 4 Hen. V.). The first part is the name of a possessor, whom we meet with again in Godwynesland, in an Extent of Limpsfield Manor, 5 Edw. II. 'Ersh,' given by Halliwell³ as the Kentish word for a stubble, is commonly used in that sense throughout the district, and pronounced 'ash.'

HANLE WOOD (Rental, 19 Eliz.). Derived from the Anglo-Saxon 'hean,' poor, or 'heah, heáne,' high. There is a wood of the same name in Chelsham; Henlee occurs in a Rental of Titsey, 1402; and Hoseland Wood in Limpsfield, anciently written Honesland, all of which I refer to the same source. Henley Hill is the name of a hill in Sussex, between Midhurst and Haslemere. There are as many as twenty-nine places in the Anglo-Saxon Charters commencing with the prefix 'heán,' and the same occurs in Handley, Dorsetshire; Henley, Hants; Henley-on-Thames; Henley, Somersetshire and Wiltshire; Hanley, Worcestershire; to which may be added Henley Wood, Yorkshire; Henley, Suffolk,

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat. Cart. A.-S.*, Cart. 570.

² *Ante*, part i. p. 82.

³ *Arch. Dict.*, in verbo.

and Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire. On this suffix Taylor¹ says: "Names of bad omen are rare. From the Anglo-Saxon 'hean,' poor, we have Henlow, Hendon, and Henley."

HOLLINDEN (Rental, 19 Eliz.); and in a Survey of the Manor of the same year, this is given as one of the boundaries of the manor on the north. It is the 'holandene,' or valley of the hollow, a name singularly descriptive of the shape of the ground immediately under the chalk-range. In the Anglo-Saxon Charters² is a place called Holan-dene, near Hoddington, in Hampshire, and another place of the same name near Ockwell, in Berkshire. There are thirty-six places given in the charters commencing with the prefix 'hol,' or 'holan.'

HOAREMED (Survey, 19 Eliz.) may be compared with Horelond, alluded to under Tandridge³ as being from 'hor, horu,' dirty; and Hokelonds and Hokemed (Survey, 1568) supply two more instances of the prevalence of the prefix 'hoc' or 'hook.'⁴

HORSTONE CROFT (Survey, 1576) may be taken to be the place where a boundary-stone was set up between an estate or a parish. Halliwell⁵ says that "Hoar-stones are stones of memorial; stones marking divisions between estates and parishes. They are still found in several parts of England, and are frequently mentioned in old cartularies."⁶ Hoare's Oak is a place on the borders of Somersetshire and Devonshire.

HOMEWOOD (Court Roll, 14 Edw. IV., *et al.*). This word speaks for itself; it is the word of the hóm, or hame, the home of the early settlers. In the Survey of the manor and various rentals, it is always spoken of as the Boro' of Homewood. It seems to have been in the southern part of the parish, and Rye Boro' in the northern.

¹ *Words and Places*, p. 470.

² Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 783, 1171.

³ "Surrey Etymologies," *ante*, p. 106.

⁴ *Id.*, p. 88.

⁵ *Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words*, in verbo.

⁶ For a long and exhaustive paper on the subject of these 'Hoar-stones,' see *Archæologia*, vol. xxv. pp. 24-60.

HODERSLANE (Court Roll, 15 Edw. IV.), Hodersbrook (View of Frank Pledge, 4 Hen. VIII.), Hoders and Huderste (Survey, 1576). This, which has now been corrupted into Woodhurst, and is a residence in the parish, may be a possessor's name, but I am inclined to derive it from *híd*, *húd*, or *hýd*, the Anglo-Saxon measure of a hide, and *hurst*, a wood. The actual quantity of a hide has been very variously estimated, and Kemble¹ has devoted a chapter of his work to the discussion of the subject. If we may consider, with him, that it was about 33 acres, it is easy to imagine that there might have been formerly a wood of this size here. There is, to this day, one near the brook between Oxted and Limpsfield (to which, I suppose, the name of Hodersbrook to be applied), and some land, that was evidently formerly woodland, has been grubbed. The View of Frank Pledge speaks of "Regia via vocata Hodersbrooke." This, I presume, to be the road leading from the confines of the parish towards Broadham. Hidhirst is the name of a place in Sussex, near Bognor, given in the Anglo-Saxon Charters;² and several others occur with the same prefix. It is close to the district called formerly the Herst, and now retained in Hurst Green.

HOGTROUGH LANE (Survey, 1576). The lane leading up the hill at the back of Barrow-Green House; it continued to deserve the name until about two years ago. The miserable state of the roads and lanes formed a constant source of complaint at the Courts Leet in the Middle Ages, and to bequeath sums of money by will for the reparation of the highways was considered a meritorious act. Their condition formed the subject of many jesting names, such as this. Feather-bed Lane and Honey-pot Lane are the names of two lanes in Limpsfield. Hogtrough Field is a field in Caterham.

ILLY WOOD (Court Roll, 5 Edw. IV.), Illyewood Gate (Court Roll, 16 Eliz.). In the Anglo-Saxon Charter³ a place is given, called Illanleah or Illáleh, said by Kemble

¹ *Saxons in England*, vol. i. chap. iv.

² Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 432.

³ *Id.*, Cart. 715.

to be in Kent; but it is described as in the kingdom of the East Anglians, and occurs with Barking and Hadley, and is manifestly in Essex. I can suggest no satisfactory derivation. In Woldingham are two fields, called Isle Hole and Isle Bank.

LEMED (Computus, 35 Edw. III.) is explained by a deed of the following year, in which it appears as Lec meade; Anglo-Saxon leáh, our word lea, still common in poetry. It is very usual as a suffix, and appears as a prefix in Leighton.

LOVEKYNELOND (Computus, 35 Edw. III.). This is one of the names of good omen, indicating, probably, a piece of good land on which cattle thrive. In an Extent of Limpsfield, 8 Hen. VI., is a field, which is called Goodlukkes. The number of names of bad import have been pointed out in a former paper.¹

MALYNSLONDS (Court Roll, 14 Edw. IV. and 1568); Mallingstones, in the tithing of Homewood (Court Roll, 1 Hen. VI.); Malingston (16 Edw. IV.); Mallingscroft, on Ledger's Farm, Chelsham. The Mallingas is a name given by Kemble² as one of the marks or tribal names. We find it in Malling in Kent, and it is possible that this name is from the same source.

THE MARLES (Survey, 1576). In Tatsfield there was formerly a wood, called the Marle Wood, 40 acres, written Moreleswode in the Rental of 1402. This marks the constant practice in former times of marling land, or dressing it with clay dug from pits. The name is of frequent occurrence, and the numerous large pits, now ponds, are evidence of the same thing. The word is used by Chaucer in his "Canterbury Tales."³

"He walked in the feldes for to prie
Upon the Sterres, what ther shuld befall
Til he was in a 'marlepit' yfalle."

Of the antiquity of the custom, we have evidence from a passage in Lambarde's Perambulation of Kent,⁴ in which

¹ *Ante*, part i. p. 84.

² *Saxons in England*, vol. i. App. A, p. 469.

³ *Canterbury Tales*, 3460.

⁴ Edition 1596, p. 445.

he says, speaking of the old chalk caves at Crayforde : “ In the opinion of the inhabitants, these were in former times digged as well for the use of the chalk towards building as for to ‘ marle ’ or amend their arable lands therewith.” Marles is the name of some land at Newdegate, mentioned in an Inquisition post mortem, 1576 ; Jacob’s Marle, that of a field on Marsh-Green Farm, Edenbridge.

MOTTECROFTE (Rental, 19 Eliz.) is probably another instance of the word ‘ mote,’ or meeting-place, alluded to under Motelands, in Tandridge.¹

MELSTRETE (Court Roll, 9 Hen. V. and 2 Hen. VI.) is probably the road by the mill ; so kiln is locally pronounced kell, and pit, pet. We find the prefix mel in Melton, Melbury, and other places. Melbury Pool is a place in Chelsham.

MORANT’S GATE (Deed, 5 Edw. IV.). This is apparently derived from the name of a possessor, the gate being probably a gate across the road near his land ; so we have Kent Gate on the confines of Surrey and Kent, at Wickham. These gates across high roads are still common in many parts of the Weald of Sussex and Kent, and were formerly universal. There was a knightly family of Morant seated in Kent, one of whom, Sir Thomas Morant, was of Morant’s Court, in Chevening, *temp.* Edw. III. Madams Court, and Madams Court Hill, on the road from Sevenoaks to London, is a corruption of Morant’s Court. In an Extent of the manor of Limpsfield of 8 Hen. VI., two crofts of land are mentioned, called ‘ Morauntescroftes,’ and among the farm tenants is John Moraunt ; and his name appears as a tenant in an Extent of the manor of Broadham, in Oxted, of the same year.

NETHERLONDS (Rental, 1568), from the Anglo-Saxon Nyðera, Neoðera, the nether or lower lands. This prefix occurs in Neoðerehama, Netherham, and Neoðeretun, Netherton (Worcestershire), Nyðeran Stanford, and Nyðerantun, not identified, mentioned in the charters.²

¹ “ Surrey Etymologies,” *ante*, p. 105.

² Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 764, 139, 1301, 1296.

The Netherlands are the low-lying lands, and in this country the prefix occurs in Netherfield, near Battle; in Netheravon and Netherhampton, Wilts; in Netherby and Netherwick, Cumberland, and various other places.

NOTTINGHAMES, *al.* NETTINGHAMES (Rental, 1568, and Survey, 19 Eliz.). This is a possessor's name; Thomas Nettyngham appears on a Subsidy Roll of Oxted, 14 Hen. VIII.

POPESLANE, *al.* POPESLAND LANE, a name still existing, occurs as early as in Court Rolls of 7 and 21 Hen. VII., and Popesland and Popismede in a Rental of 19 Eliz. It is a possessor's name.

POWDER DICKS, the name of a small wood on Ginceock's Farm. I don't find it in any of the early deeds. Halliwell¹ gives "Pow-dike, a dike made in the fens for carrying off the waters;" and as this is in the lower part of the farm, near some flowing meadows, it seems not improbable that this is the origin of the name.

POWKEBROOKE (Court Roll, 14 Edw. IV.) is an instance of the prefix 'pouk,' alluded to in a former paper under Horne and Crowhurst.² In a note to the Journal of Timothy Burrell, Esq.,³ Mr. Blencowe says: "There are many farms and closes in Sussex which owe their names to having been the reputed haunts of fairies, such as Pookryde, Pookbourne, Pookhole, Pookcroft." Pookhole is a name of a field in the Manor of Ottenham, in Hailsham, and one of the local names in the Chronicle of Battle Abbey.⁴

PILLORIE CROFT (Rental, 1576). This is described as being in Rye Borough; and as that included the village of Oxted, it was probably close to it, and took its name from the pillory being set up there. In the *Sussex Arch. Collection*⁵ is a sketch of a pillory, which still

¹ *Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words*, in verbo.

² *Ante*, part i. pp. 88, 102.

³ *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. iii. p. 124.

⁴ *Id.*, vol. v. p. 174, and *Chronicles of Battle Abbey*, M. A. Lower, p. 15.

⁵ Vol. ix. p. 361, *et sequent.*, where a full description is given of the construction of it.

exists in Rye Church. "Throughout the Middle Ages it was in use (says Mr. Lower) in all corporate towns for the punishment of men who broke the assize of bread and beer, and committed such-like small acts of injustice against the common weal." These presentments were very common at the Courts Leet of manors, and probably the punishment was employed in other places besides corporate towns. We find it generally associated with the cucking-stool, which was used in the punishment of women. In a presentment on the Rolls of Seaford, 37 Eliz., the jury present that the pillory, cucking-stool, and the butts are in a state of decay, and the same complaint is made in subsequent years. In a Rental of Oxted of 4 Hen. IV., the Manor is said to be held of the King, with a court from three weeks to three weeks, view of frank pledge, free warren of the Old Park, infangthef, outfangthef, *pillory*, cucking-stool, soc and sac, &c. We find from Maitland,¹ that in Cornhill was placed a pillory, for the punishment of bakers offending in the assize of bread; for millers stealing of corn at the mill, and for scolds and other offenders; and that in the year 1468 divers persons, being common jurors, such as at assizes were forsworn for rewards or favour of parties, were judged to ride from Newgate to the pillory in Cornhill with mitres of paper on their heads, there to stand, and from thence again to Newgate.

REMBOLDESMORE (Deed, 18 Edw. III.). I derive this word from Rumbald, a proper name; *i.e.* Rumbald's 'mór' or 'mére,' a pool or pond. And this its situation would justify, for the deed describes it as lying by the river separating Limpsfield and Oxted. In the Anglo-Saxon Charters a place is given in Buckinghamshire, Rumboldes-den,² and in Worcestershire, Rumboldes-mór.³ Rombald's Moor is the spot just fixed upon for the site of a large military camp. The prefix

¹ *Hist. of London*, vol. ii. p. 903. In *Long Ago*, of Sept., 1873, is a full account of the pillory, and the nature of the punishment, with several representations of it from early manuscripts.

² Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 449 (so Index, but the reference is wrong).

³ *Id.*, Cart. 308.

‘Róm’ or ‘Rúm,’ which occurs in Romsey, Hants, and in Romney, Kent, and various other places, may be from ‘rúm,’ A.-S., roomy, spacious. Taylor¹ derives the latter from ‘ruimne,’ the Gaelic for a marsh; but certainly the ‘Róm-ea,’ or wide water, would as accurately describe this large tract, which was formerly overflowed by the tide. Mr. Edmunds refers the name to St. Rumbold, and cites Rumbold’s Wick, near Chichester, Sussex.

ROKESLONDS (Court Roll, 14 Edw. IV.), from A.-S. ‘hróc,’ a rook. The prefix occurs in three places given in the Charters²—Hrocanleah (Rookley, Berks), Hrocastoc (Rookstock), and Hrocaswyll (Rookswell, Devon). Rooksbury is the seat of J. C. Garnier, Esq., near Wickham, in Hampshire. It compares with Crowhurst, Rooksnest in Tandridge, and numerous other places into which the names of birds enter.³

SAXPAYS GATE. This is a possessor’s name. The family of Saxby are a very ancient one in the place, and are, or were until lately, owners of property therein. In a Court Roll of 6 Hen. V., I find that John Saxpays is a tenant of the manor, having married the daughter and heir of William Benet; and in 8 Henry VIII. Richard Saxper appears on the Rolls. It is also a Sussex name. John Saxbies is one of the witnesses to an Extent of the Forest of Ashdowne, made 14th April, 1576; and in the Registers of Maresfield, where it is of frequent occurrence, it is variously written Saxby, Saxpies, Saxbyes.⁴

SAWNEY MEAD (Note of demesne lands, *cir.* 1576) is perhaps from the A.-S. ‘sauene,’ ‘sauine,’ the savine, a species of juniper.

SEDECAPPYS (Court Roll, 14 Edw. IV.), Sodcops (Deed, 7 Hen. VIII.). The latter part of the word is apparently copse, or coppice. Sidcup, near Foots Cray, in Kent, approaches very nearly to it in form.

¹ *Words and Places*, p. 349.

² Kemble; *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 1221, 371, 272.

³ See Lower, *Cont. to Lit.*, p. 31.

⁴ *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. xiv. pp. 44, 150.

SHEARE-LEYS, SHIRLESE, and SHIRLEYS (35 Edw. III. and 1576). This I derive from the A.-S. 'sceran,' to cut. Compare Shirley, near Croydon, possibly from the same root; and Long Sherlow, a field in Warlingham. In the majority of cases, where this prefix occurs, it is 'scire,' 'syr,' a county. Scireburne, Sherburn, the county brook; Scire-mere, the shire-mark, or county boundary.

SILKHAM, *al.* THE SILK'S HAME (Survey, 1576). A field of seventeen acres, adjoining Chalk-pit Wood, and a name still in use. I am not able to give any satisfactory explanation of it, but mention it, because, in the Anglo-Saxon Charters we find a place in Hants of the same name, Sioluc-ham.¹ If Latin roots were admissible, 'silex,' a flint, would be a plausible derivation.

SKETEHACCHE (Court Roll, 5 Edw. IV.). Presentment that a bridge at Sketehacche, in the tithing of Stonehurst, was broken. Der.: Sceatt, Scœtt, a division or corner; and this, being by the brook, was probably a parish boundary. On the word hatch, Taylor² remarks, that it is a hitch-gate and a common suffix in the neighbourhood of ancient forests; *e.g.*, Colney-hatch, Westhatch. If the derivation suggested of the prefix be correct, we meet with it in the name of a place in Hants, called in the A.-S. Charters Sceattelêah.³

SOGEAMS (Court Roll, 18 Ric. II.) is to be compared with a field of the same name, mentioned under Crowhurst.⁴

SOMERBERYES (Court Roll, 15 Edw. IV.). Der.: Sumer, summer; Bearo, pasture for swine, the place of summer pasture for hogs. In the A.-S. Charters we meet five times with Denbæro,⁵ the pasture in the dene or wooded valley, and Wealdbæro,⁶ the pasture in the wood. This pannage for swine was of great value in

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 673.

² *Words and Places*, p. 484.

³ Kemble, *Codex Dip.*, Cart. 342.

⁴ *Ante*, part i. p. 104.

⁵ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 114, 160, 179, 198, 239.

⁶ *Id.*, 162.

those days. The Domesday Survey states that the woods in Oxted yielded yearly 100 fat hogs; those of Limpsfield 150. The prefix Somer, or Sumer, occurs frequently; *e.g.*, Somerset, Somerton, Somerleyton, &c., Somerset Lane and Somerset Farm, near Peper Harow, and Sommersbury Wood in Ewhurst, in this county.

SWIERS (Rental, 19 Eliz.). "One meese, called Swiers, and three parcels of land thereto belonging, containing nine acres." It is derived, I think, from the Anglo-Saxon *swerra*, or *swora*, a neck, as suggested under Tandridge.¹ The word 'Swire' is given by Halliwell² as meaning the neck. There are two places in the A.-S. Charters of like name—Sueire (Swyre, Dorset) and Suiran (Swyre, Hants). In a Rental of the Manor of Titsey, 1402, is a field called 'Swirefelde,' and in an Extent of the Manor of Limpsfield (5 Edw. II.) one called 'La Swere.' Swereslond (Court Roll of Titsey, 1391). In Capel parish, on the borders of Leigh, is a farm called Swire's Farm.

VYNCHESLO (*Visus F. P.*, 14 Edw. IV.). Compare Wincheston Lane under Crowhurst,³ and in the Anglo-Saxon Charters, Winceburne, Winchbourn, and Wincawell, Dorset; Wincendun, Winchdon, Oxon.; and Wincesburug, Somerset. The termination 'lo' is applied to a slope of ground.

WARDINS (Rental, *cir.* 1605). There are two places in the Anglo-Saxon Charters almost identical,—Wearddún (Warden, Kent), and Wérdun (Warndon, Worcestershire). It is probably from the Anglo-Saxon 'wer,' or 'wær,' an inclosure, the inclosure on the down or hill. The prefix 'wer' or 'wær,' enters into numbers of places, and was noticed under Warwick Wood⁴ in Bletchingley.

ASHBY FIELD, on Whitehouse Farm, is either the field by the ash-tree, or is so called from an owner or occupier of that name.

TEYNTFIELD (Court Roll, 14 Edw. IV.). A field of the

¹ *Ante*, part i. p. 107.

² *Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words*, in verbo.

³ *Ante*, part i. p. 103.

⁴ *Ante*, p. 80.

same name in Croydon was noticed by Mr. Flower,¹ but no derivation suggested. Taint is given by Halliwell "as a large protuberance at the top of a pollard tree." The practice of pollarding trees was very common in the Middle Ages. We find pollards constantly mentioned as boundary-marks, or giving names to fields or woods; *e.g.*, Pollard Oak, Pollard's Wood. Teyntsfield is the name of a place near Bristol.

GRESHAM MEAD, a field near Broadham Green, records the possession by the Gresham family of the Manor of Broadham and the Hall Farm. The Manor of Broadham remained in the hands of that family from 1539 until 1718, and they did not part with all their interest in the Hall Farm until the close of the last century.

The following list is of names which are derived from former owners:—

ALLENLONDS (Survey, 19 Eliz.). Ellinor Allyne, one of the tenants of the manor.

DABERONS. John Dabrun, witness to a charter of release of the Manor of Oxted, 27 Edw. I.

DANEMED (Survey, *temp.* Eliz.). Robert Dane, tenant.

GILDENS. Thomas Gilden, tenant (Deed, 4 Hen. V.).

HEREWARDS, probably Haywards. The name of Hayward appears in a Court Roll of 25 Edw. III., and they were a yeoman family of some importance.

HOMMANDS (Survey, 19 Eliz.). Richard Hommand, tenant.

KNIGHETES (Deed, 1 Edw. V.) Thomas Knight, armiger.

MAYNESFIELD (1 & 2 Ph. & Mary). Henry Mahen, tenant. (Extent of Manor of Broadham, 5 Edw. II.)

SALMANS CROFT (1 Ric. II.). The family of Saleman owned lands at Caterham, *temp.* Edw. III.

SCHENLESLAND. Martin Schenche, or Schenke, married Clarice, the second daughter and heir of Roland de Acstede, *temp.* Edw. II.

SHOTTS (Rental, 1568). Richard Shot, one of the tenants at a court held 14 Edw. IV.

¹ *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. iii. p. 251.

STRAMONS (Court Roll, Jac. I.). Grant from Reginald de Cobham to Geoffrey Stremond of one cottage, with a croft of land at the Rey in Oxted, date May, 2 Ric. II.

SEVYERSTRETE (Court Roll, 9 Hen. V.). The names of John and William Sevier appear on a Court Roll of 3 Edw. IV. In a Rental of Titsey, 1402, is a field called Severescroft.

SCRIVENS (Rental, 1568). Eustach Scriveyn appears as a tenant of the adjoining manor of Limpsfield, in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI., and Nicholas Skryveyn, in a Rental of Titsey, 1402. Mr. Flower¹ mentions a field called Skrevens in Croydon.

The following are probably from possessors, though their names do not appear on the Court Rolls, or elsewhere :—

ARMOURLAND (Rental renewed, *temp.* Eliz.).

BARNARDS, *al.* BECKETTS BARNARDS (1576).

BUGLES, *al.* BIGLES (Survey, 1576).

BUCKERELLS (Rental, 1568).

CLEMENTSDENE (Computus, 35 Edw. III.).

CULLEBOLESLOND (35 Edw. III.). King's highway at Kilballs (Court Roll, 37 Edw. III.); Kilboles Brook (20 Edw. IV.); Kelboles (Rental, *temp.* Eliz.).

DEKESLAND (1576).

FENNERS (Rental, *temp.* Jac. I.).

HARBERS (1568).

JOLYFESMED (Computus, 35 Edw. III.).

Jolliffe ?

LACYES MEAD (36 Edw. III.).

STRUDERS (1576).

SPARKS HOUSE (19 Edw. IV.).

WORMERSLAND (36 Eliz.).

The following is a list of names of which I can give no satisfactory derivation :—

BICKE, *al.* BITTE MEAD (Survey, 1576).

CHANCEY CROFT (Court Roll, 15 Edw. IV.).

CORDIS (1568).

¹ *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. iii. p. 253.

ERTHIGORS (Deed, 1649).

GLYWOODS (Court Roll, 14 Edw. IV.).

GRENE EYSER (Court Roll, 15 Edw. IV.).

HYKEDES (36 Edw. III.).

INHOMES (17 Hen. VIII.).

JACKELYNGEFELDS (15 Edw. IV.).

*Mackerell
not
Epsom*
—MACKERELL CROFT (Rental, *temp.* Jac. I.).

NATYES, *al.* NATCHES (1568 and 1577).

PEAKE MEAD. Name still in use.

PAPSOMES (1576).

PETEPEND (36 Edw. III.).

SCALLIDRYDEN (15 Edw. IV.). Compare SCALLEDFIELD (Court Roll, Warlingham, 1717–1745); and Scald Hill, the name of a field in Caterham.

THE SCUTELL (19 Eliz.).

THINCHAMES, *alias* THE INCHAMES (1576).

THYNNANS (1576).

WECHE, or LE WECHÉ (Rental, *temp.* Jac. I.).

WOMBLANDS (18 Ric. II.).

WYSDOMFIELD (37 Edw. III. and 19 Edw. IV.).

LIMPSFIELD.

LIMPSFIELD. Domesday Survey, Limenesfeld; Extent of the Manor, 5 Edw. II., Lymenesfeld; *temp.* Eliz., Lymesfeld; 1685, Lympsfield and Limpsfield. We must dismiss the plausible derivation which would assign to it a Latin origin; *i.e.* ‘ager in limine,’ the field on the borders of Surrey (the parish marching on the county of Kent throughout its eastern boundary); it is inconsistent with the opinion before expressed,¹ and exceedingly unlikely that in a district where everything is purely Saxon, one place alone, and that one not of great importance, should have a Latin name. A Latin prefix with a Saxon suffix is, I think, fatal to the notion, even if other arguments were wanting.² To give the

¹ *Ante*, part i. p. 92.

² Chesterfield, which might at first sight seem to be so compounded,

right derivation is not so easy. J. P. Harrison, Esq., in a paper on a Vicinal Road in the parish of Ewhurst,¹ mentions that along the line of it occur these names—Leming Lane, Lemon's Barn, and Lemmon Bridge; and he cites the opinion of Mr. Hodgson, in his "History of Northumberland," "that 'leam' and 'leming' are words very commonly applied to ancient roads or places situated near them." He says further, that Manning, in his "History of Surrey,"² agrees with Dr. Gale and Mr. Denne in thinking it probable that the public way or 'leman' which terminated at Stangate, on the Thames, gave its name to Lambeth. On this supposition, Limpsfield, or Lemanesfeld, as it is sometimes written, might have taken its name from the fact that the line of ancient road,³ called in the Middle Ages the Pilgrim's Way, traversed it from east to west. In the adjoining parish of Titsey, immediately on the confines of Limpsfield, is some land called Lemaneslond (Rental of Titsey, 1402). The objections to this derivation are, 1st, that the word Leming seems ordinarily to occur in connection with Roman roads; and 2nd, that the Pilgrim's Way did not pass through the village, but considerably to the north of it. Supposing it to be Lemanesfeld, it is easy to see how the transcriber of Domesday would have given it the Latinized form of Liminesfeld.⁴ Lympstone, near Exeter, and Lympsham, near Bridgewater Bay, have apparently the same prefix.

BRAMSELLE (Domesday Survey: "Bramselles belonged to this manor in the time of King Edward, as the men of the hundred say"). This place cannot now be identified. The derivation would be 'bremel' or 'bramel,'

is not so in reality, for the Latin word *castrum* had come to be adopted generally, and appeared in the Anglo-Saxon form of 'ceaster.'

¹ *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. iii. pp. 5, 6.

² *Id.*, vol. iii. p. 46, and *note*.

³ I do not by this remark intend to imply that the 'Pilgrim's Way' is a Roman road. I think that it is in all probability an ancient British track, as I before remarked (*Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. iv. p. 217).

⁴ Lemman is a Saxon word, used for a gallant or mistress, and occurs in Chaucer and Gower; so Lemanesfeld might be the land conferred by some Saxon on his mistress.

A.-S. for bramble, which occurs as a prefix in so many names; *e.g.*, Brambletye, near East Grinstead; Bramley Wolf, a meadow in Titsey,—and ‘sele, sel,’ a dwelling, which we meet with in Selesdune Selsdon, and Selhurst, Croydon.¹ ‘Sele’ is the dwelling of the wealthy, as distinguished from ‘cote,’ the cottage.²

HOOKEWOOD, the principal residence in the place. It is not an old name in its present form; it is locally called the Hook, and occurs as ‘La Hoke’ in an Extent of the Manor, 5 Edw. II., “*Pastura vocata ‘la Hoke.’*” The lane leading to it is called, in an early Court Roll of the Manor of Titsey, Hokstrete. Nomanshoke is a field at this point, mentioned in a Court Roll of Titsey, 1525, and Clayhouk Croft is a name of a field in that parish mentioned in a Rental of 1402. Little and Great Hook are two fields at Trevereux, as also Hocfield, Hocmeade, and Nicholhooke. In an early Deed relating to Caterham mention is made of eleven acres in the valley below ‘Hoca,’ now perpetuated in Hook-arm. I have already pointed out³ the meaning of this name as implying the place at the ‘hoc’ or corner of the parish. The old name for the residence was Beckett’s or Hare Hill, as appears by the Deeds. Beckett’s is doubtless from a possessor, the name appearing in the Parish Register in 1561. Harehull, as it is there written, occurs in an Extent of the Manor, 8 Hen. VI., and is derived from the hare, and may compare with Harewey, in Oxted.⁴ It is a dry, sandy bank, singularly suited to hares.

NEW HALL recalls the existence of a large manor-house at that spot, the residence of the Gresham family, the only traces of which now remaining are some of the old walls: the foundations may be seen in a dry summer. There is no record of the date of its building. It was probably erected by the Greshams after they became possessed of the manor in 1539, and may have occupied the site of the ‘capital messuage’ of the Abbots of

¹ *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. iii. pp. 248–9.

² Leo, *Anglo-Saxon Names*, p. 54.

³ *Ante*, part i. p. 88.

⁴ *Vide ante*, p. 140.

Battle, the former lords of the manor, mentioned in the Extent of 5 Edw. II. Sir Thomas Gresham lived there *cir.* 1600, and died there 1st July, 1630. In the marriage settlement of Edward Gresham, son of Sir Marmaduke Gresham, Bart., in 1671, it is described as the Mansion House called Newhall, and a power is reserved for Sir Marmaduke Gresham to hold his courts for the Manor of Limpsfield at the Mansion House called Newhall, as hath been formerly used and accustomed. In a Hearth-tax Return of 1663, it is returned at twenty chimneys, which implies a house of considerable size; and in Symme's "Collections for Surrey" ¹ I find, "Nere unto the street of Limpsfield is a proper house of Sir Thomas Gresham, K^t, nearly allied to the Founder of the Exchange. He late inhabiting the Manour of New Hall, in Limpsfield, was the son of W^m Gresham, of Titsey, Esq." New Place is the name of a good house in Lingfield of the Jacobean period, formerly larger, but now in part pulled down and made into a farm-house.²

TENCHLEYS, formerly an old moated house of some size, now a farm-house, and considerably reduced, was the residence of the Homden family, one of whom, Sir Thomas Homden, was knighted in the reign of James I. It is properly applied to the old house near Itchingwood Common, not to that which now goes by the name of Tenchleys Park. In a Court Roll of Limpsfield, 29 Eliz., I find it written "Tenchleys" and "Kentsleys, *alias* Tenchleys." In the Extent of the Manor, 2 Hen. VI., John Tyntesle appears as one of the tenants; so that it seems probable that it is a possessor's name. It is also written Fensleys, the derivation of which would be from the fenny or marshy ground which surrounded the old house.

TREVEREUX. The orthography of this place is very various: 33 Hen. VIII., Trivyrocks; 36 Hen. VIII., Trivyrock; 4 Ph. & M., Treurokes; 23 Eliz., Treverocks; 1626, Trewrock; 1637, Treverook, Treverox; 1644, Tyverox; 1648, Treverock; 1714, Treveruex;

¹ Add. MSS. British Museum, 6167.

² Visited by the Surrey Arch. Soc. in 1862.

1745, Treverux; 1788, Trevereux. It is commonly supposed that the name was derived from some Norman-French possessor, but of this there is no record; and it will be seen that the present spelling of the word, which gives it a French appearance, is of recent origin, while all the earlier documents give 'rock' as the termination. The prefix I cannot explain; the suffix is explained by the rocky nature of the soil in the upper part of the land. In the Extent of 2 Hen. VI., Thomas Treverak is a tenant of the manor; and in a Court Roll of 31 Hen. VIII. Thomas Trivyrock appears; it may therefore be a possessor's name; but I think it more probable that the persons above mentioned took their name from the place. It has been suggested to me that it is a personal name, originally of Cornish origin. Trevarrick is the name of a village in that county.

ITCHINGWOOD COMMON. This is probably the same place which occurs in the Extent of 5 Edw. II. as Ethenewood. It is there described as a wood of sixty-five acres at Skymmany (a district in that part of the parish), and, as its name implies, it was formerly wood ground, though now entirely pasture. Its present acreage (fifty-six acres) tallies very well with its ancient description, as, no doubt, certain inclosures have taken place since that time. In a Deed of 1767 it is called Haling Wood, and locally sometimes Eastwood. Although I do not find Itchingwood in the earliest documents which I possess, there can be no doubt that it is an ancient name, and one of the tribal or clan names. The Iccingas are given by Kemble¹ among the marks inferred from local names. From them we have Itchingfield, near Horsham, Sussex, and Itchington, in Gloucestershire and Warwickshire, and possibly Etchingham, Kent, and Etchinghill, on Cannock Chase.

ETHENEWOOD would be from the A.-S. 'eten,' 'etan,' a giant, the root probably of 'Ethandun' (Edington, Wilts), mentioned in the A.-S. Charters.² The names of fairies and monsters enter very largely into Anglo-

¹ *Saxons in England*, vol. i. App. A, p. 468.

² Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 314, 465, 1067.

Saxon names. I have suggested the same derivation for Enterden, in Godstone.¹ The Puckmires, Puckwells, &c., belong to the same category; and Devules Meadow (Rental of Tatsfield, 1561) is apposite.

HALING WOOD would, in all probability, be another tribal name from the clan or family of the Hallingas, whom we meet with at Halling, Kent, Haling Park, Croydon,² and Halyngbury, mentioned in a Deed of 1527, as a place in Caterham.

STAFFORD'S WOOD, anciently written Stafhurst, and still so pronounced locally. Extent, 5 Edw. II., Stafferstwode; ditto, 2 Hen. VI., Staffirsteswode; Deed 1750, Stafforst Wood. It is from the Anglo-Saxon 'stæf,' a staff; and 'hurst,' a wood. The same prefix occurs in Stafford, originally Stæf-ford; Staveley, Derby; and Staverton, *i.e.* Staf-ford-tun, Devon.³

LIMPSFIELD LODGE, the name of a farm, is one of the many instances in which we find Lodge. Loge is an Anglo-Norman word for a dwelling, from the French 'loger.' In a Deed of 1750 it is called the Court Lodge.

LIMPSFIELD PARK, the name of a farm. It derives its name from the park attached to New Hall. It is mentioned in a Deed of 1671. Park Mead, on this farm, is from the same source.

BALLARDS. (Extent, 5 Edw. II. and 2 Hen. VI., Ballardesland.) There is a wood of the same name in Addington parish. As I find William Ballard among the tenants, 5 Edw. II., I suppose it is a possessor's name. In the Church of Merstham is, or was, a brass to the memory of John Ballard and Margaret his wife, date 1463. Ballard Down Foreland is on the Dorsetshire coast. Cape Ballard is a cape of Newfoundland, and Ballards Point a cape on the west coast of Ireland co. Clare.

¹ *Ante*, part i. p. 93.

² See Mr. Flower's remarks, *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. iii. p. 246.

³ A Stafford is a local word in Gloucestershire for a rough piece of ground covered with thorns and bushes. In Williamstrip Park, Fairford, is a piece of ground so called.

BOLTHURST, *al.* BOLTERSALL, *al.* WALTERS, is the 'Bold' or 'Bolt,' the dwelling by the 'hurst' or wood. There is to this day a wood immediately at the back of the house, and, being in the wealden part of the parish, it was doubtless at one time surrounded by wood.

GRANTS, a farm of that name. It occurs in the Extent of 2 Hen. VI. as Grauntz. It may be a possessor's name, as we find in the Extent of 2 Hen. VI. the name of Roger Graunt; but, from its proximity to the waste land at Itchingwood Common, it is not improbable that it was originally a grant of a portion of the waste, and thence derived its name.

DOGGETTS, now corrupted into Doghurst, is a possessor's name. John Doget occurs as one of the tenants in the Extent of 2 Hen. VI., and the name is met with in the early rolls of Oxted.

STOCKENDEN, an ancient dwelling-house, now a farm, and much reduced in size. It gave the name to a family of De Stalkynden, or Stawynden, one of whom, Roger Stalkynden, is mentioned in a Deed of 1384 relating to Foyle, and in a Deed of 1367 relating to Tatsfield, in which he is called Roger de Stanyngdenn. John de Steneghendene is mentioned in the Extent of 5 Edw. II. Kemble gives Stocingas as one of the tribal names, occurring in Stocking, Herts, Stockingford, co. Warwick, and Stockingham, co. Devon, from which, perhaps, it derives its name. 'Stoc' is also A.-S. for a stem, or log of a tree; and in Crowhurst is a farm called Stocklands. The place is very often written Storkenden; and, if this orthography be correct, it would be derived from 'storc,' a stork. Its situation in somewhat low, marshy ground, with large woods adjoining, would suit very well with this derivation. In a Rental of Titsey, 1402, a field is mentioned, called "le Bromfeld nuper Stawynden."

THE MOAT FARM, so called from the moat with which, until quite recently, it was surrounded. There is a farm of the same name in Lingfield. Many of the old houses in the district were originally moated. Tenchleys and Stockenden both were so. At Lagham the moat incloses

a very large space of ground. Chevington Farm, in Bletchingley, was moated. Crowhurst Place has a very large moat; and in a field called Butler's Garden, on the farm adjoining Rooks' Nest, are distinct traces of a moat, although all tradition of any dwelling-house there is lost. There are the remains of a moat in a field to the right of the high road, leading from Bletchingley to Godstone, nearly opposite the Ivy-house Farm. Parish Register, Limpsfield, 1622, 26th November: "Buried a young daughter of Philip Casinghurst, of the Moate."

BRILLS, the name of a farm, probably a possessor's name.

PRIVETTS, a possessor's name. In the Parish Register of Limpsfield, 1728, occurs the name of Prevet.

BLACK ROBINS, the name of a farm, called, in a Deed of 1685, Long Robyns, or Robbins, and, 1781, Black Robbins, and in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI., Brounrobyns. I have already¹ alluded to the popular theory, that these names with 'Robbin' are so called from the poverty of the soil, and in this case ('Starveacre' is the name of a field on the farm) the name would apply. Hungry Haven, on Great Brown's Farm, is not far off.

BUTCHER'S WOOD BANK, another name for this farm, and for the bank of wood opposite. It is so called, thus runs the local tradition, from the fact that one Wood, a butcher in Limpsfield, and owner of this farm, was murdered at this spot, and that his body was thrown into the limekiln and burnt. This story must have some foundation, and it is curious, in referring to the old deeds, to find that, about the year 1685, the inheritance in fee of these premises, called Long Robyns, escheated to Sir Marmaduke Gresham, Bart., then lord of the manor, upon the attainder of Thomas Wood, late of Lympsfield, butcher, deceased. The name of Butcher occurs in the Parish Register as far back as 1560, and possibly it is derived thence.

PARTRIDGE FARM, *alias* BENNETTS. Both names are from

¹ *Ante*, part i. p. 84.

owners or occupiers; the former dates from the time of 5 Edw. II., when we find William Partrich among the tenants, and are able to identify the farm by the fact that it is there said that he pays a rent of 4d. yearly for a right of exit on to Stafhurst Wood; and in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI., John Partrich holds a messuage and 16 acres of land near Staffirsteswode. The name of Part-ridge Farm occurs on a tombstone in Limpsfield churchyard of the beginning of this century, but it is now generally known as Bennett's. The name of William Benet occurs in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI.

WHITEHOUSE FARM, *alias* STACYES. The latter is the ancient name, and is derived from the family of Stacey, who are still to be met with in these parts. In the Survey of Oxted Manor of 19 Eliz., "Stacie his Farm" is mentioned as one of the boundaries: the bounds of Limpsfield and Oxted manors meet on this farm. Stacey occurs in the Parish Register, 1569, and in a Court Roll of Titsey, 15 Ric. II., is a field called Staciescrofte.

GRUBBS, *alias* MOUSES, a possessor's name. John Grubbe appears as a tenant in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI., among others, holding land at Stafford's Wood, near which this is situated. Mouses appears as Musherte in the Extent of 6 Edw. II., and as Mousherstisfeld in that of 8 Hen. VI., in which we find the names of John Mousherst and Gilbert Mous, holding a toft and a garden at Stafford's Wood; and in a Court Roll of Oxted, of 14 Edw. IV. we find a field called Mouseherst.

PLUM PARK, a small field lying by itself in the middle of Stafford's Wood, charged, under the will of John Wood, in 1710, with an annuity of 10s. to the poor of Limpsfield, to buy thirty loaves of good bread at 4d. the loaf, to be distributed to thirty poor people of the parish, at the discretion of the churchwardens and overseers; to be given and distributed at the church porch upon every Good Friday in the forenoon. The name does not appear in the early records, but probably it is an ancient name, and a very old inclosure. The word 'pluma,' A.-S., a plum or plum-tree, enters into the names of several places. There is a place in Kent,

mentioned in the A.-S. Charters,¹ singularly like it in form,—‘Plumwearding pearrocas,’ *i.e.* the park or inclosure of the plumward, or keeper of the plum-trees. In the same charters are Plumhyreg (Plumridge, in Worcester), Plumleah (Plumley, Berks), and Plumstead, Kent and Essex. Plum Park is the inclosure of the plum-trees, and affords a good instance of the primary signification of the word ‘parrog,’ or ‘pearroc,’ park; namely, an inclosure.² Crabbett Wood, on Grant’s Farm, is of a kindred origin, being derived from ‘crabba,’ A.-S., a crab-tree; as also Apeltun, a field in Caterham. The present occupier understands it, from its being a solitary inclosure in the middle of the waste, in the sense of a plum taken out of the pudding.

STEWARD’S LAND. Two fields lying by themselves at Stafford’s Wood, and doubtless inclosed at some time from the waste. They may have originally been allotted to some steward of the manor. Steward is said to be derived from ‘stoweward,’ the keeper of the dwelling-place.

THE HORNS, a cottage and inclosure on Stafford’s Wood. In the Chart is a piece of ground adjoining the boundary of Westerham, called Horns Acre. In the Extent of 5 Edw. II. six acres of wood are mentioned in Hornesland, and in that of 8 Hen. VI. Horneslond occurs. This latter place is not identified, but it is somewhere in the district called Chart. I believe the derivation to be from ‘horn,’ a corner.³ The Horns is at the corner of Stafford’s Wood, and Horns Acre is in a corner of the Chart. It is remarkable that the Horns is now in part the property of Richard Heath, and occupied by him; and that in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI., John atte Hethe appears as tenant of Horneslond. I am informed that there was a public-house at this spot, by the sign of the Horns.

BIRCHIN HALL, another name for the Horns, men-

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 204, 670, 1216, 562.

² See *ante*, part i. p. 86, and *note*.

³ See *ante*, p. 85.

tioned in a Deed of 1727. It is from 'beorc,' A.-S., a birch-tree, and 'hall,' a house. It was a noted resort for smugglers. In Chelsham is a field called Birch Hall.

VINTELLS, *alias* LENTILS, a small farm. I can suggest no derivation for this name.

HIGH RIDGE, so called from its situation on the high ground adjoining Merle Common.

HIGH LANDS, *alias* ROWLANDS, are the high, otherwise the 'row,' or rough lands. A croft near Stafford's Wood, of nine acres and a half, called Hegheland, is mentioned in the Extent of 5 Edw. II.; and in that of 8 Hen. VI. occurs Heyelondeshaghe, Highlands-hawe.

NEWINGTONS. Probably a possessor's name.

BATTERELLS, *alias* RED LANE FARM. It occurs in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI. as Baterellslond, and in a Court Roll of Oxted of 19 Edw. IV., to which parish it adjoins, Baterellys, and in a conveyance of 1745, as Batterhill. It does not appear to be a possessor's name, and admits of no satisfactory explanation.

HOLLAND, the name of an old dwelling, now removed, but retained in Holland Lane, is probably from 'hol,' a hole or hollow,—the land in the hollow. In a Court Roll of Titsey, 26 Hen. VIII., some land is mentioned, called Hallond.

THE ROCKS, *alias* BRICES (Rental of Oxted, 19 Eliz., the Roicks). The first name is from the character of the soil, which is of a sandy, rocky nature. Will atte Rokke is the name of one of the tenants in the Extent of 5 Edw. II.; the second is a possessor's name. Henry Brice appears on the Homage in 5 Edw. II., and in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI. there is one of the same name. In the same Extent some land is mentioned, called Briceslond, and again Brisinxcroft. It is difficult to distinguish which land is part of the Rocks, and which is at a place still called Brice Cross. The origin of Brice Cross is from the saint St. Brice, to whom a cross was probably dedicated at that spot. His festival was on November 13th, on which day, in 1002, the Danes in England were

massacred. Brixton,¹ in this county, originally written Brices-tane, is perhaps from the same saint; Brize Norton, Brices Norton, Oxfordshire, and, probably, Brislington, Somerset.

RIDLANDS, called Ridding's Farm in a Deed of 1712. I have already explained² that the prefix 'rid' means ground cleared or grubbed. This farm bears every appearance of having been formerly part of the common or waste, which at this part is covered with scrubs and bushes, and was an 'assart' or grant of forest land. This word, 'assart,' Latinized, occurs in the Extent of 5 Edw. II., speaking of a grove on the Down of 33 acres. It is said to be "de subbosco debili quia totum fere spine et tribuli et sic vix valet inde nunc per annum xii^d Et si prædicta grava fuerit 'assartata,' pastura valeret in eadem per annum 5^s 6^d." I append here a list of the instances in which I have met with the word 'Riddens.' It is interesting, as showing to what an extent grubbing and clearing was carried on, and how entirely the Weald or Wood was one vast forest. From the Extent of 5 Edw. II. we have Chert-reden, Osegodes-reden, La Redene. From the Extent of 8 Hen. VI., Hoosgoodredne, Parisesriden, Le Rednes. Extent of Broadham, 5 Edw. II., Reden. Court Roll, Oxted, 15 Edw. IV., Ryden, Scallidryden; 19 Edw. IV., Coksriden; Court Rolls, Titsey, 1395—1700, Brendredene, Le Rudene, Rydon; Rental, Tatsfield, 1561, Great, Little, and But Riden; Court Roll, Warlingham, 4 & 5 Ph. & Mary, Ridon; Court Roll, Borough of Langhurst; Limpsfield, 35 Eliz., Rydons; Court Roll, Felcourt, Lingfield, Stockeridden; Court Roll, Westerham, 1649, Southriddens Coppice and the Riddens.

Cheverell's Farm, Titsey, Benridings.

Beddlestead Farm, Titsey and Chelsham, Great and Little Riddens.

¹ Taylor, *Words and Places*, pp. 254 and 380, following Salmon (*Antiq. of Surrey*, p. 3) derives Brixton from Brigges-stan, a bridge, but this is not probable, as the ancient spelling is Bricestane, or Brixistane. Manning derives it from a pillar or stone, set up by one Brix, a Saxon, who owned land in Surrey, *temp. Domesday Survey*.

² *Ante*, part i. p. 103.

Tatsfield Court Farm, Riddens, But Ridden, Great But Ridden, Chalk-ridden.

Warlingham, The Ridings, and Button Ridden (Court Roll, 1745). Chelsham, Scott's Hall Farm, Riddens.

Limpsfield Lodge Farm, the Riddens.

Crouch House Farm, Edenbridge, Great, Little, and High Riddens.

Oxted, Foyle Riddens and the Riddens.

This makes more than thirty instances within a very small compass.¹

John Rodelond occurs in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI. as one of the tenants, taking his name, doubtless, from the place.

LOCKHURST, a corruption of Lockyers, occurs as Lokiereslond (Extent, 5 Edw. II.); Lockyerslond and Lockyersden (Extent, 8 Hen. VI.); Lockearsland (12 Anne). It is probably a possessor's name, though the name does not occur in the early Extents of the Manor.

HEADLANDS, immediately adjoining the common or heath, is properly Hethlonds, and is so written in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI.

LOMBARDENS, *alias* LUMBARDINGS, a small farm. There is a wood of the same name on Chelsham Court Farm, in Chelsham, and Great and Little Lombardens are the names of two fields adjoining it on Beddlested Farm. It is suggested by Mr. Edmunds² that these words are derived from 'Lamba,' the name of a chief (or clan); and he cites Lamb-hithe, Lambeth; Lamberhurst, Kent; and Lambourn, Berkshire, in support of this opinion.

CROWHURST, mentioned in a Deed of 1720, is not, I think, like the parish of Crowhurst, the Crow's-wood, but a possessor's name. Robert Crowhurst appears in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI., and there is still a family of this name living in the parish. The Deed above cited

¹ Among some property lately advertised for sale in Godalming and Chiddingfold were 11 acres of land called 'The Riddings.' Rydon is the name of a place near Watchet, Somersetshire, and also of a parish in Norfolk.

² *Traces of History in the Names of Places*, p. 238.

describes it as a field of three acres, abutting to the common.

MOOR HOUSE appears as Morelond in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI., and in the Parish Register as Moorhouse and the Moor. It is so called from its situation at the edge of the moor or common.

PASTENS, or PASTINGS, is probably a possessor's name, but I can give no authority in support of it, and I do not find the name in any early deeds.

VICAR'S HAW, written also Vigor's, Wickers, and Vigorous in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI., which latter I take to be a corruption of Vigor's House. Vicar's Haw is not, I think, in any way to be connected with our word 'Vicar,' nor like the Vicar's Oak in Norwood, referred to by Mr. Flower.¹ I think it is from some person of the name of Vicker or Vigor. Haw, according to Leo,² may be rendered 'view;' and if this be correct, it would in this case be singularly applicable, the view from this spot being one of the finest and most extensive in the whole district. Taylor³ interprets Haw to mean a place where trees have been hewn, and almost synonymous with field. Watts Haw is the name of some land on the side of Pain's Hill in this parish, commanding a distant view over the Weald; and Clerkesagh, Bernehagh, Calipreshawe, Chertehagh, all occur in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI.

CHARTLAND. Mentioned in the Extent of 5 Edw. II., and described there as consisting of $27\frac{1}{2}$ acres in two fields, worth per acre 6d. In the Deed of Conveyance from Sir Charles Gresham, Bart., to the trustees of Archbishop Tenison, to whose Charity the farm still belongs, it is described as eight parcels of land, called Chart Lands and Chart Haws. The name is derived from its having originally, no doubt, formed part of the Chart, to which it adjoins, and having been inclosed from it: which Cherteriden, mentioned also in 5 Edw. II., would seem to imply. The occurrence of haw

¹ *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. iii. p. 245.

² *Names of Places*, p. 115.

³ *Words and Places*, p. 480.

here would apply, as in the last instance, to a fine point of view.

THE CEARN, *alias* CEARN BANK. The local pronunciation is Saine, and in a Rental of the Manor of Langhurst, 1671, occurs Saines Field. In noticing the same name under Lingfield,¹ I suggested that possibly it was derived from 'cearn,' A.-S., a pine. Taylor,² however, remarks that in no single instance in the charters do we meet with a name implying the existence of any kind of pine or fir, a circumstance corroborating the assertion of Cæsar, that there was no fir found in Britain; so that it is more probably a tribal name, from the tribe or clan of the Cearningas.

THE GROVE, a portion of Limpsfield Common. In a Court Roll of Titsey, 15 Ric. II., and a Rental of 1402, is a place called 'Le Grove.' It is from 'gráf,' a wood.

LANGHURST, anciently called the Borough of Langhurst, for which a headborough used to be chosen at the Sheriff's tourn for the hundred, is a separate manor. It went with the manors of Sanderstead and Felcourt, in Lingfield, and formed part of the possessions of the Abbey of Hide. It was granted at the dissolution, Feb. 6, 1539, to Sir John Gresham, Kt., by whose descendant, Sir Richard Gresham, Kt., it was sold to John Ownstead in 1591, and is now held by the owner of Trevereux. Courts are no longer held: the last was held in 1788. It is the Lang-hyrst, or long wood. Being in the Weald district, it was originally no doubt wood, and the prefix describes its shape, which is a long narrow strip on the eastern border of the parish. Starting on the north somewhere below Limpsfield Common, it runs to Edenbridge parish on the south, being bounded on the east by the brook which parts Kent and Surrey, and on the west from the Manor of Limpsfield by a small tributary stream which joins the main brook on Batchelor's Farm. Robert de Langenherst appears in the Extent of 5 Edw. II. It includes within it the following farms and places:—

¹ *Ante*, p. 97.

² *Words and Places*, p. 367.

TREVEREUX, mentioned above.

COULDEN, or COULDENS, a farm belonging to Archbishop Tenison's Charity at Croydon. It is mentioned in a Court Roll of 1626, and is a possessor's name, as I find in the Parish Register of 1583 the name of Coldin.

GUILDABLES. The name has been already explained under Lingfield.¹ It is here not only the farm of that name, which is mentioned in a Court Roll of 1694 as a message and lands containing 40 acres, called Geldables (the farm which now bears the name is 38 acres), but also a district, for in the same Court Roll we find Sir William Hoskyns, Kt., holding 160 acres of land called Batchelers, lying in a place called the Geldables, and William Fuller holding 8 acres and 15 acres respectively in the same. The actual limits of it it is impossible to ascertain, or what was the nature of the tribute to which it was assessed. In a Rental of Chelsham, 1568, is a field called Gildenefild.

BACHELOR'S FARM, a possessor's name. It occurs in a Court Roll of 3 Hen. VIII. as Batchellers, and in the Parish Register in 1592 occurs the name of Batcheller, which as Batchelor still exists in the parish.

MONKS, also a possessor's name, and not, as might appear, the property of any monastic body. The name of Monke appears in the Parish Register in 1634, and still remains in the district. There is a small farm in Tatsfield of the same name.

CAPERS, a small farm. In a Court Roll of 33 Eliz. a meadow is mentioned called Capersland, and in one of 31 Hen. VIII. occurs Chappersland, neither of which admits of any satisfactory explanation. In an earlier Roll, viz. 5 Hen. VIII., a toft and 40 acres of land is mentioned, called Cowperslond, which appears again as Cowps, and the late tenant John Cowper. This far exceeds the present size of the farm, and it is not easy to see why Cowpers should become altered into Capers; but I offer it as the only suggestion I can give.

¹ *Ante*, p. 98.

The following are all names mentioned in the Court Rolls of the Manor of Langhurst: ¹—

LE HURSTE (Court Roll, 1644), now the Hurst, *i. e.* the wood, may be compared with the same name at Oxted, and confirms the supposition that Langhurst was once chiefly or entirely wood-land.

SWAINSLAND. Swaynesland (Court Roll, 27 Hen. VIII.), Swainesland (*id.*, 1626), Swaynes-barres, now known as Swainsland Barn, is from the Anglo-Saxon 'swán,' a swain or herdsman. The prefix 'swan,' which enters into many place-names, is sometimes from the bird the swan; but in this case, and in that of a place in Kent, 'Swanadionu,' Swanden, mentioned in the Charters,² the first syllable being long, shows it to refer to a swain. These bars in old days were very common. Aubrey, under Warlingham, says, "Between the way from hence to the road from Croydon to Coulsdon is an old great Bar, as also two Barrs more in Croydon road."

LE CLEEVELANDS. Cleves, Clebyland, Cliveland, Cleve Platt (Court Rolls, 1646, 16 Hen. VIII., 31 Hen. VIII.); Clethesland, Chelsham (Rental, 1568), perhaps the same. Cleeve, Cleve, Clive, or Cliff, is given by Mr. Edmunds³ as a steep bank, and occurs in various places of the name of Cliff, Clifton, &c. If so, it is synonymous with the banky fields which are so numerous in the district. Halliwell gives Cleve, A.-S., a dwelling.

GARLANDS, *alias* GAYLANDS (1648), are the gay or forward lands. To say that wheat or other corn is looking gay is a common expression in the district to mean forward.

STONEYSHOTT, *alias* STONEYSHOUTE. (19th Oct., 13 Hen. VIII., Robert Heath is presented for cutting two oaks at Stoneyshowte.) If Taylor's⁴ explanation of 'shot' be the correct one, *i. e.* a wood, although it is far from satisfactory, this would mean the Stony-wood; and so

¹ Kindly lent me for inspection by H. Cox, Esq., of Trevereux, the present lord.

² Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 364.

³ *Traces of History in the Names of Places*, p. 189.

⁴ *Words and Places*, p. 360.

far as this particular place is concerned it is a correct appellation. It is a wood, and the soil is what is locally called 'chavokey,' a mixture of clay and stone. There are two other places mentioned in these Rolls which terminate in 'shot,' viz. Cockshot Field and Cockshot Mead; Hebber, *alias* Hibershott Croft, and Hithershot Field. The first would be from the bird the cock, the second is the hither or further field. Cockshot Hill is the name of a hill between Reigate and Redhill, and of a wood in Caterham. The word occurring in connection with field, mead, &c., makes Taylor's explanation very doubtful. Mr. Flavell Edmunds¹ explains 'shot' to be from 'sceotan,' to shoot, indicating an offshoot from a larger hill or range of hills; and, as far as orthography goes, his explanation appears the most probable, for it is difficult to see how 'holz,' German, a wood, English holt, became corrupted into shot, and to account for the appearance of the letter *t*. At the same time, although this meaning of offshoot would apply in a great many cases, in others, as in Aldershot, it certainly would not, for the alder does not grow on the hills. The same writer gives Cockshott, Yorkshire, and Cockshutt, Hereford, and explains them to mean a little shoot or spur. Cock, he says, means little, but on what authority I do not know, for I cannot find the word given in that sense; and where it does occur as a prefix, it is no doubt like the Gosfords, Henleys, &c., from the bird. Winshot is the name of the hill leading off the common to Hookwood, and may be from 'wincen-shott,' the spur of the hill in the 'wincel,' the nook or angle; or possibly it is from 'whin,' the furze or gorse, which grows very abundantly there.

WIMBLES, *alias* WYMBLES (Court Rolls, 31 Hen. VIII. and 33 Eliz.). It is described as three crofts, a messuage, and a garden. In the Anglo-Saxon Charters² is a place in Middlesex called Wemba-lea. Wimble-bent is given by Halliwell³ as the name of a long, tall grass;

¹ *Traces of History in the Names of Places*, p. 282, Vocabulary.

² Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 220.

³ *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words*, in verbo.

and, again, wimble is a word still in use for an auger ; but neither of these seem very probable derivations.

NICHOLHOOKE (Court Roll, 1626) is another of the many 'hooks,' or corners. The first part of the name is perhaps connected with St. Nicholas.

Simstead
 PUBLETTS, *alias* PUPLETTS. Publett Barne (Court Rolls, 1646, 2 Edw. VI., and 33 Eliz.) is an owner's name, and the name existed in the parish not long ago. In Farley parish is a wood called Puplet Wood.

Simstead
 SOLLAM'S LAND is from a family of that name, who appear as tenants in 1648 and 1671.

PRIDDLES. I can give no explanation of this name.

The following are names of woods, hills, and other places in the parish which are in use at this day :—

DETILLENS, the name of an old house in the village, is from the family of Detillen, probably a French refugee family, who possessed it at the end of the last century.

PEBBLE BALL HILL. (Deed, 1712 and 1723, Pribble Ball Hill ; 1792, Pebble Hill ; in an old map of Limpsfield, Triple Bowl Hill.) On the top of this hill, on the common, was the bowling-green, and therefore I suppose the name is in some way connected with the game of bowls. Bowling Alley is the name of a field in Chelsham.

RIPS HILL and the RIPS COMMON, on the road to Westerham. I have already pointed out,¹ under a place of the same name in Godstone, that the commonly-accepted derivation of 'ripæ' is erroneous, and have suggested the mythical Hryp or Hreopa. Mr. Edmunds² cites a place in Kent,—Hreoplege, now Ripple.

PAIN'S HILL is from the name of a man. I find Richard Peyn mentioned in the Extent of 5 Edw. II. as formerly holding some land. In the Extent of 8 Hen. VI. some land is spoken of called Payneslonde, and two crofts of land containing 10 acres, and a messuage formerly of Nicholas Payn, are mentioned. Paynesfield is the name of a wood in Oxted, on the borders of Limpsfield. Paines-

¹ *Ante*, part i. p. 93.

² *Traces of History in the Names of Places*, p. 274.

lond occurs in a Rental of Tatsfield of 1402. Painesfield Coppice is in Tatsfield, and mentioned in a Rental of that manor of 1561, and land called Painesfild occurs in a Rental of Chelsham, 1568. John Payne appears in a Court Roll of Titsey, 15 Ric. II., and only a few years ago an old inhabitant of that name was buried in that parish. Pain's Hill is also the name of a hill near Cobham.

POLLARDS WOOD HILL is the hill leading to Pollards Wood. Pollardeswode occurs in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI. It took its name from some old pollard tree or trees.

DROVERS' WOOD, anciently called Tyes, takes its name from the old green lane running by it, formerly much used by cattle-drovers, and called locally Drove's Lane. In the Extent of 8 Hen. VI. occur Dryvereslond and Dryvers.

PARISH CROFT WOOD, not, as might at first appear, from being, or having been, parish land, for of this there is no trace. Among the names of those on the Survey in the Extent of 5 Edw. II. is William Paris, knight; in the same Extent we find Parishawe, Parisland, and in that of 8 Hen. VI. Parisesreden and Parysbrooke, the latter probably being the brook running across Itchingwood Common. It is therefore Parises-croft or Paris' Croft. The name of William Parys also occurs in an Exchequer Lay Subsidy of 6 Edw. III.

THE RACK PLATS, a part of the above wood. A plat is a flat piece of ground, explained in the "Promptorium"¹ as synonymous with plane. One of the meanings given by Halliwell to 'rack'² is a narrow path or track. In this case the designation would apply very well. It is a flat piece of ground through which the cartway passes from Itchingwood Common to the cultivated land beyond. A field in Caterham is called Mil Platt, and Platts Bottom is a place there. The Plats is the name of a field on Marsh-Green Farm, Edenbridge.

COLLESTERS WOOD, mentioned in the Court Rolls of the

¹ *Prompt. Parv.*, in verbo.

² *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words*, in verbo.

Boro' of Langhurst. In the Extent of 8 Hen. VI. is a croft called Coliestren, and being in juxtaposition with Clenchelands, the name of lands adjoining, there is no doubt it is the same place. It is probably derived from some owner.

HOSELAND, *alias* HONESLAND WOOD, is, I believe, from 'héan,' high or poor, as I have already noticed under Hanle Wood, in Oxted.¹ The character of the wood amply justifies the designation of poor.

GALLEYS WOOD, *alias* GALLEY LANDS, I conceive to be from 'gale,' A.-S., a nightingale. The district abounds with them, and I am writing this within a few hours of listening to a chorus of them in this very wood. The Gally-bird is a name for the woodpecker, so, perhaps, he may share with the former the distinction of having given the name to this wood. Such places often take their name from gallows having been erected there; but of this there is no local tradition.

KELL COPPICE, on Batchelor's Farm. So called from a limekiln at the end of it; kill or kell being the local pronunciation for a kiln.

CRONKLANDS (Cronksland, Deed, 12 Anne). This is a possessor's name. Thomas Cronge appears among the tenants in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI., and the name appears as Cronke in the Parish Register in 1543. It still exists in the neighbourhood.

LOAM-PIT WOOD, so called from a large pit in it, from which probably clay was dug for the manufacture of pottery. In the Middle Ages there was a considerable manufacture of pottery in Limpsfield, as appears by large refuse-heaps, two of which were on land adjoining this wood. The fact is further confirmed by the Extent of 5 Edw. VI., which mentions Roger and Geoffrey, the potter; and in that of 8 Hen. VI., in which 'Potters' occurs as the name of a cottage.

THE BIRCHES. Numbers of woods bear the name, the birch being one of the indigenous trees in this country. It occurs in various places in the A.-S. Charters; *e.g.*,

¹ *Supra*, p. 142.

Beorc-ham, Beorc-lea, Berkeley, &c. In the Extent of 8 Hen. VI. a place is mentioned, called 'le Byrchet,' in Pollard's Wood. On the Manor Farm, Farley, is some woodland called Birchin Shaw.

LAKE STREET. This word street always denotes an old line of road, and very frequently a Roman road. The Saxons, says Taylor,¹ were not road-makers; they even borrowed their name for a road from the Latin language. The Roman 'strata' became the Saxon street. There was an old track here leading from the high road across Lake Street Green and over Watt's Hill to the Chart; whence the name street. Lake I imagine to be derived from its swampy position, a great part of the road being ordinarily under water. In the Extent of 5 Edw. II. Thomas atte Lak is mentioned; and in that of 8 Hen. VI. a place, called Le Lake, *alias* La Lak. Lac, Laca, A.-S., is not necessarily a lake, as we understand it, a large piece of water, but a pool. In the "Promptorium Parvulorum" lake is explained as 'stondyng watur,' a fit description of this place. Lagham, in Godstone, I refer to the same source.² In a Court Roll of Titsey, 26 Hen. VIII., is a meadow near the brook, called Lakesmede.

GRUB STREET, the name of another old line of road, leading formerly from Limpsfield Common to Titsey. One is reminded of a street of the same name in London, though the origin of the one and the other is very different. The latter was so called from its mean, dirty appearance; the former is either a possessor's name, from John Grubb, mentioned in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI., and who, as stated before, has left his name in Grubb's Farm,³ or it is the grubbed street, the road made by grubbing wood and trees. Other instances of street are French Street and Well Street, in Westerham; Old Strete (Court Roll of Oxted, 1 Hen. VI.); Roseland Strete, in Oxted; highway called East Strete (Court Roll, Warlingham, 3 Edw. VI.); Heavenstrete (Rental

¹ *Words and Places*, p. 250.

² *Ante*, part i. p. 90.

³ *Ante*, p. 35.

of Chelsham, 1578); Oldstret (Court Roll, Titsey, 1 Hen. VIII.); South Street, Cudham.

WOLF'S ROW and WOLF'S WOOD are from a former possessor of that name. I meet with Wolfe in the Parish Register in 1565.

DIPSON BOTTOM, spelt in an old map Diptin Bottom, is where the road dips and then suddenly rises again.

KENT HATCH, mentioned in a Court Roll of Westerham of 1663, is where the parishes of Limpsfield and Westerham and the counties of Kent and Surrey meet. At this place stood formerly, no doubt, a 'hatch,' or hitch gate. On the high road between Lynmouth and Porlock stands a gate called County Gate, on the confines of Devonshire and Somersetshire. Hogelotes-hache occurs in the old Court Rolls of Titsey.

WHITE MARE, the name of a large pond on Limpsfield Common, is from the A.-S. 'mere,' a pool; white is probably a corruption of 'wæt,' A.-S., wet. I remember seeing a place of the same name in Wales, advertised as a meet of Sir Watkin Wynne's hounds.

CHAMPIONS, or CHAMPION'S PITS, the name of a cluster of cottages on the common, and of the waste adjoining, which has been all dug over for stone, but the pits have long been disused. It may possibly be from an owner's name, but more probably, I think, records the deeds of some hero of former days, whether champion archer or wrestler.

SHAGS POND. A shack-hole is given by Halliwell¹ as a hollow in the ground which receives the surface-water. I never heard the word used in that sense in this district, but it exactly describes the position of this pond, which is at the foot of a steep hill. In a Rental of Chelsham, 1568, is a field called Shagardene.

ALFONESMEDE (Extent, 5 Edw. II.), I take to be a corruption of Elfinesmede. In the same Extent we have a place called Eylfynescroft. It is from the A.-S. 'elfe,' an elf or fairy, and is one of the many names

¹ *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words*, in verbo.

derived from mythology: other like names are Elfenden, Elvaston.¹

BET-LES-HAM (*id.*), described there as a field of thirteen acres, now fourteen acres, pronounced Beetles-ham, is a field on Limpsfield Park Farm, spelt also Bedlesham and Pedlesham. 'Betl,' genitive 'betles,' is A.-S. for a beetle. Scarcely any animal, or even insect, was too insignificant to enter into Anglo-Saxon nomenclature, as may be seen from Lechford and Lechmere, derived from the leech.²

BUSARDESLAND (*id.*) is from the busard or buzzard, which Mr. Yarrell³ says is one of the most common of the larger hawks which inhabit the wooded districts of this country. The very large woods in this parish would have been congenial to them. Leighton Buzzard is not, says Taylor,⁴ from this bird, but a corruption of Leighton Beaudesert.

CLENCHESLAND (*id.*), Clencheslond (Extent, 8 Hen. VI.), now Clenchlands, or Clenches, described in the Extent of 5 Edw. II. as 36½ acres, now 40 acres, showing how little variation there is in the quantities between that time and the present day. It may be an owner's name, though the name does not occur in the early Deeds. I can offer no other explanation for it.

ELDEHAWE (*id.*) is from the A.-S. 'eald,' old. There are various places in the A.-S. Charters with the prefix; viz., Ealdenham, Aldenham, Ealdanleah, Ealdanhahl, &c.

ELLIOTES-GRAVE (*id.*), a possessor's name. The name does not occur in the early records, but in the church is a small brass, "To George Elyott, died 1644, room of the Privie Chamber of the Queen." He may have belonged to an old family of the name in the place.

¹ See Lower, *Cont. to Lit.*, p. 29.

² Halliwell, *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words*, explains 'Betle,' soft, fitted for cultivation, a term applied to land—North country word. The word in this sense being a north country word, it should be hardly justified in accepting it as the derivation of this name.

³ *British Birds*, vol. i. p. 77.

⁴ *Words and Places*, p. 390.

'Grave' or 'graf,' a wood or grove, is retained in the name of a part of the common called the Grove.

EASTOVENYE (*id.*). In the same Extent are mentioned Middleovenye and Westovenye, and in an old Court Roll of Oxted occurs Oveneye. They were three districts on the hill, containing respectively 38, 61, and 60 acres. It is clear that from very early times, judging from the large size of the chalk-pits and the quantity of refuse that has been wheeled out, that there were limekilns at various places along the hills. It appears to me probable that these places were named from the ovens or kilns. 'Ofen' is A.-S. for an oven or furnace. On Chelsham Court Farm are two fields called Ovenholes Bottom and Ovenholes Top.

FULEMEDE (*id.*). Compare also Fulegrove, in Prinkham, Lingfield, mentioned in the same Extent, and Fowlway, the name of a field in Warlingham. It is explained to be from the A.-S. 'fúl,' foul or dirty. In the Anglo-Saxon Charters¹ a place is mentioned in Surrey called Fulebróc, Fulbrook; and Fulham, Middlesex, and various other places, are referred to the same root;² but, according to Lower, they are from 'fugel,' A.-S. for a bird; whence our word fowl.

GAMELYNGDENE (*id.*, and Extent, 8 Hen.VI., Rental of Titsey, 1402). There was a grange at Gamelyngdene, *temp.* Edw. II. It was in the northern part of the parish. The Gamelingas are given by Kemble³ among the 'mark' names, from which he derives Gamlingay (Camb.) and Gembling (York.). Other places are Gamble-by and Gamelsthorp;⁴ and in the A.-S. Charters⁵ a place in Kent, called Gamelanwyrth. To the same source, therefore, this word must be referred.

GELDENEWODE (*id.*) is for Geldan or Gildan-wood, the wood that paid the gild or tribute, like the name of Guildable, before mentioned, but not the same place, as

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 987.

² Edmunds' *Traces of History in the Names of Places*, p. 210.

³ *Saxons in England*, vol. i. p. 464.

⁴ Edmunds' *Traces of Hist.*, p. 212.

⁵ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 407.

that was within another manor, that of Langhurst. In Caterham is a field called Upper Gilsden.

GREGORIESFELD and GREGORIESDENE (*id.*), land on the hill, the name probably of some possessor, who does not appear in any of the early Deeds.

HAMO NETTESLAND (*id.*). 'Neát' is A.-S. for cattle, which we find, says Taylor,¹ at Nutford and Netley. Nutfield in this county is probably from the same source. Bosworth, in his Dictionary, gives neát-land to mean land let or rented: if this be correct, Hamo Nettesland is the land rented by one Hamo.

HALEMANNESLOND (*id.*) is possibly from 'hæla,' a hero, assumed also as a man's name. Mr. Edmunds² cites Hail-weston, Hailes (Glouc.), Halesowen (Worc.), Healhaugh (Yorkshire), &c.

IMPETONESLAND (*id.*), Intonesland (Extent, 8 Hen. VI.), a field of 36 acres 3 roods. In the Codex³ a place is given in Cambridgeshire called Impintún (Impington), which Kemble⁴ refers to the family of Impingas, and this, in default of anything better, is the only explanation I can offer.

JUNONIE (*id.*, and Extent, 8 Hen. VI.), the name of a wood, 22½ acres, and of a field also, the former being near Itchingwood Common, the latter on the hill. It is a very remarkable name: 'avis Junonia' is used by Ovid for a peacock, and I can only suggest that it is a piece of monkish Latin; but the name occurring in two different parts of the parish is strange. Peacock's Mead, a meadow in Titsey, and Po Shaw, at Trevereux,—'pó,' A.-S., a peacock,—are perhaps synonymous.

LUNTESFORD (*id.*), a croft of 3 acres, at a place probably where the stream could be forded. I cannot explain the prefix.

OTYNDENE (*id.*), a name still preserved in that of a field on Grant's Farm. In the Anglo-Saxon Charters⁵

¹ *Words and Places*, p. 468.

² *Traces of Hist.*, p. 221.

³ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 907.

⁴ *Saxons in England*, vol. i. p. 467.

⁵ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 230, 1093, 198, 409, 179.

are places called Otтанforda, now Otford, Otanhurst, Kent, and Otansihtré. The terminations of 'dene' and 'hyrst' following this prefix make it impossible to connect it with 'ote-otyn,' the corn, oats. Taylor¹ would explain Otford to be at the ford, 'quasi at-ford.'

OSEGODESRIDEN (*id.*), Hoosgoodredne (Extent, 8 Hen. VI.), records the clearing made by some Saxon of the name of Osgood. The same name appears in Osgotbi (Osgodby), Lincoln, mentioned in the A.-S. Charters.²

PASSEMERESFELD (*id.*, and Extent, 8 Hen. VI.) is a possessor's name. Roger Passemer appears as a tenant in the Extent of 5 Edw. II. Mr. Flower³ mentions a place of the name of Passemores in Croydon.

PRESTESMEDE (*id.*), Prestelande and Prestescroft (Extent, 8 Hen. VI.), land probably belonging to the Church. Priesthill is the name of a field in the village at the back of the Forge, late part of the glebe. In the A.-S. Charters⁴ are Préstesméd (Worces.), Prestemere (Wilts), Prestegráf, &c.

QUARRERE. The existence of stone quarries is as old as Domesday Book. "There are two stone quarries," says that Survey, "value 2s. and three hawks' nests in the woods." Ralph de la Quarrere occurs in a Subsidy Roll of 26 Hen. III. Gilbert atte Quarrere is one of the jurors named in the Extent of 5 Edw. II. The mention of his name and that of John atte Pette, and that of William atte Quarre, and John atte Pette in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI., shows that the quarries continued in use in the Middle Ages. It is rather singular, however, that in the construction of so many of the churches in the district, the soft chalk-stone or clunch is used, and not the native sandstone.

RUSES LAND (*id.*) is from the A.-S. 'risc' or 'rusche,' a rush, which we find as a prefix in Ruscomb (Berks), Rushden (Herts), and in Rushbroc, Rushbrook (Oxford);

¹ *Words and Places*, pp. 384 and 463.

² Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 908, 984.

³ *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. iii. p. 253.

⁴ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 61, 329, 984.

and Russeleah, Rushley (Somerset), mentioned in the A.-S. Charters.¹

STROTEFELD (*id.*) (Gilbert de Strotefeld), now the Streatfields, a field on Broomland's Farm, mostly in Titsey, is so named from its proximity to Grub Street. It is the Street-field, or field by the road.

SKYMANNYE—SLYKEMANNYE (*id.*), a district near Itchingwood Common, where, *temp.* Edw. II., there was a grange, and now preserved in Slickendens, the name of a wood upon Grant's Farm. The suffix in both cases is 'ea' or 'eye,' water. Perhaps the first may be connected with the A.-S. 'sciman,' to shine or glitter, and the second with 'slik,' the A.-S. and old English for smooth; whence our word 'sleek' as applied to anything smooth.

SWALEWECLIVE (*id.*), a field of 16 acres, from Ang.-Sax. 'swalewe,' a swallow, and 'cleve' or 'clif,' a steep bank. We find a place of the same name in Wilts, mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Charters.² 'Swealewan-cliff,' Swallowcliff; and besides, 'Suueealuue,' Swallow-river; 'Swealewanhlyp,' Swallowleap (Hants); Swealwanthorn.

The following are from the Extent of 8 Hen. VI.

LE COMBE. A comb is explained by Bosworth in his Dictionary, to be "a low place inclosed with hills, a valley." It may probably be rendered by our word dell or dingle. Taylor,³ with much probability, says that it is the Saxonized form of the Celtic 'cwm,' which is frequent in Wales, where it denotes a cup-shaped depression in the hills. Leo,⁴ however, states that there is no connection between the two; that it is derived from the Anglo-Saxon verb 'cimban,' to join, and that its original meaning is confined to a sheet of water, and that it afterwards acquired the signification of a valley formed like a trough or water-course. Mr. Edmunds⁵

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 709, 577.

² *Id.*, Cart. 387, 1176, 199, 739, 1038, 1122.

³ *Words and Places*, p. 226.

⁴ *Anglo-Saxon Names*, p. 82.

⁵ *Traces of History in the Names of Places*, p. 89.

asserts that Surrey has no combes; in which he is in error. Addiscombe, Combe, Farncombe, Hascomb, Combe Brabes, a manor in Godalming, Combe Bottom, near Albury, Combe Farm, Chiddingfold, and Combe Wood, Wimbledon, are names which suggest themselves at once; besides Compton, and locally, Estcombe, mentioned in a Rental of Titsey, 1402, and Aynscombe, a tenement and 40 acres of land in Warlingham, given in a Court Roll of 2 Eliz., and Uttercumbe, Bramley Coomb, and Upper and Lower Aldercoomb, fields in Caterham.

EGLYNDENE. Kemble¹ gives the Eglingas as one of the mark names found at Eglingham, in Northumberland; and Mr. Edmunds² refers Eg-dean, Sussex; Eggesford, Egmont, &c., to 'Egga,' the owner's name. This word is doubtless from one of the two roots.

FLORECOTE LOND, a pretty name, signifying the land by the cottage of flowers. Flore is given by Halliwell as an ancient form for flower.³ I have noticed the place called Flore under Godstone.⁴

FOUREHERNE. Herne is given by Halliwell as A.-S. for a corner, still applied to a nook of land. In this place three fields are spoken of at Fowreherne. On Tatsfield Court Farm are some fields called Clerks Herne.

LE-GORE. In Warlingham is a field called Goores, mentioned in a Court Roll of 2 Eliz. Halliwell says that the word 'gore' is explained by Kennett in his Glossary, as a small narrow slip of ground. In Caterham is a field called Edmond's Gore.

JACOBES. Some land at the back of the windmill is still so called, and it is curious to note that Jacobus atte Melle is mentioned in this Extent. He was the miller of that day, and from him the land got its name.

KNOKKES, the same word probably which occurs as a prefix in Knockholt. Mr. Edmunds⁵ refers the word to the shape of a hill, and cites Knockin (Salop), and Knook (Wilts).

¹ *Saxons in England*, vol. i. p. 463. ² *Traces of Hist.*, p. 203.

³ *Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words*, in verbo.

⁴ *Ante*, part i. p. 94.

⁵ *Traces of Hist.*, p. 237.

LOVEDAYSLOND. A loveday was a day appointed for the settlement of differences by arbitration. This land may have been the subject of litigation, and the difference in respect to it having been settled in this way, it may thence have acquired the name.

PERSTED, from A.-S. 'pere,' 'peru,' a pear; the same prefix as in Perrysfield, Oxted. In this Extent we meet with a field called Perie Croft. In a Rental of Tatsfield of 1561, occurs Perhams. Pear-tree Field is the name of a field on Coulden's Farm in this parish. In the A.-S. Charters¹ are two places called Perham and Perhamstede.

STEYNGHOUS, the dwelling of Roger Stalkynden, and probably what is now Stockenden's Farm. It is possibly a corruption of 'stanen-house,' the stone-house. This was a house of some importance formerly, and the old part is built of stone.

VYNEACRE. This is one of the many names of places which point to the cultivation of the vine in England; and in many parishes there is still a field called the Vineyard. In a Rental of Titsey, 1402, is a meadow called Fynyerde; mentioned also in a Court Roll of 15 Ric. II. Among the Surrenden Charters there was a Roll of Accounts of the Abbey of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, of the early part of Edward III.'s reign, headed "Expense in Vineis," giving the salary of the keeper of the vineyard and the different processes of cultivation.² "Vineyards," says the Rev. Edward Turner,³ "were common in this country at this early period. Almost every convent possessed one or more. The Bishop of Rochester's vineyard at Rochester was very extensive, and the monks of the Priory of St. Andrew, in the same city, had a large plantation of vines, which is called to this day 'The Vinesfield.'" The Abbots of Battle had extensive vineyards in Battle, and in 1365 the receipt of moneys from "the Wyneyarde of the

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 824, 1223, 1014.

² *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. ii. p. 226.

³ Paper on "Battle Abbey," *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. xvii. p. 32, and note.

Rectory of Hawkherste" occurs as an item. The Vineyard and the Vineyard Rocks are names remaining at Buxted, in Sussex;¹ and in an early deed, relating to the Priory of Pynham, Sussex, Peter Fitzansell gives to the Church a garden and croft in Warne-camp, called the 'Vineyard.'² Vines may yet be seen on the walls of many of the old cottages in this district.³

These, from the same Extent, are from the names of owners or occupiers.

ALWYNESCROFT. Thomas Ailwyne appears in the Extent of 5 Edw. II. as a tenant; a name still existing in the neighbourhood.

BOGESELLE. John Bokesell appears in this Extent.

DOBERNOTE CROFT.

GLOVERSHOUS. Thomas Glover, a tenant in this Extent.

GEFFREYSHULLE. Geoffrey the potter occurs in the Extent of 5 Edw. II.

HENNEHORNE. William Hennehorne, a tenant, 8 Hen. VI.

MALCOTESHOUS. John Malcotes (*id.*).

MITCHELOTES-CROFT.

STERRES. Matilda Sterre, tenant, 8 Hen. VI. The name of Steer is still one of the most common in Limpsfield.

VARDONS.

WILMOTELONDE. Other instances of this name were mentioned under Bletchingley.⁴

Of the following, from the same Extent, I can give no explanation:—

Calipreshawe, Gonnore, Groboresland, Halideyes, Hykett, Knokkes, Plomaer, Tymoyms.

The following names are from the Tithe Survey and from Deeds, and are names of fields still in use:—

¹ Paper on "Battle Abbey," *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. xii. p. 13.

² *Id.*, vol. xi. p. 103.

³ For a controversy on this subject see *Archæologia*, vol. i. 344; iii. 53-67. *Genl. Mag.*, 1775, p. 513. Manning, *Hist. of Surrey*, ii. 537.

⁴ *Ante*, p. 83.

BARRCROFT (Deed, 12 Anne). Possibly from the A.-S. 'bar,' a boar. Barfield is the name of a field on Botley Hill Farm.

HIGHE À NOWRE (*Visus F. P.*, 22 Eliz.), a portion of the waste near Pebble Hill. This word 'Nower' occurs in a Rental of Titsey of 1402. "De Ricardo Woddene pro medietate del Noure"—La Noure in a Court Roll of Titsey, 15 Ric. II. The Nower was the name of a wood in Tatsfield, lately grubbed up, and it is also the name of a hanging-wood at a very steep part of the chalk-range in Brasted. In Chelsham also is a hill called Nore-hill. Compare also the Nore on the Thames off Sheerness, and Black Nore, a cape in Somersetshire, at the mouth of the Severn. It may be connected with 'nor,' the north.

JOAN AT WELL, the name of a field, is nothing more than Joan atte Well's, who appears on the Extent of 8 Hen. VI. "John Deraunt tenet terras nuper Johanne atte Well." The family of Atwell were owners of what is now called Chartwell, in Westerham, anciently Well Street, and were a yeoman family of some consideration.

KITCHIN CROFT (Deed, 12 Anne). I noticed the frequent occurrence of this name under Bletchingley.¹ To the list there given may be added Kitchen Mead, Caterham; Kitchen Field, on Park Farm, Limpsfield; Kitchen Mead, Tenchleys and Stockenden Farms; Kitchen Field, Foyle Farm, Oxted. In these latter cases it is the field at the back of the house, which explains it; but in many instances it is found far removed from the dwelling.

PADBROOK, a meadow at the back of Limpsfield village, near the Oxted road. The prefix is from 'pad' or 'pæth,' A.-S. for a path; but as it is nowhere near the brook, it is difficult to account for the suffix.

PUDDING CROFT (Deed, 1667). The same name occurs in a Rental of Tatsfield of 1561, and possibly as Putcroft in a Rental of that manor of 1402. I think that it is identical with Padingden and other like names, men-

¹ *Ante*, p. 82.

tioned under Lingfield.¹ The Podingas is given by Kemble as one of the mark or tribal names.

RODNEY MEAD recalls the Rodney, the sign of a public-house, now vulgarized into the Coach and Horses. "Admiral Rodney," says Hotten,² "seems to have obtained a larger share of popularity than Nelson himself."

SHAVING CROFT (Deed, 1667). Halliwell gives 'shaving' to mean anything very small.

TONBRIDGE ACRE (Deed, 1667), the field, probably near the bridge, which crossed the stream; ton, or t \acute{u} n, originally meaning an inclosure. Town is very commonly used in old deeds for a village. The Town Farm in Oxted is the farm close to the village; Townland Pond, the pond near the village; similarly Town Pond, Godstone.

POSTLANDS, *alias* POSTENS, land near Hookwood, but part of a different property, the bounds of which were probably indicated by posts.

MILL MEADOW, a field on Limpsfield Park Farm, probably recalls one of the two water-mills mentioned in the Extent of 5 Edw. II. There are traces of a mill-dam here, but it has long been disused.

NUTTON CROFT, a field on Ridland's Farm, is probably from 'nuote,' 'notu,' the nut.

NEWBERRY FIELD, Bolthurst Farm, is the 'niwe,' or new; 'bera,' or 'bearo,' swine-pasture; some land inclosed after the rest for this purpose.

STONE'S WOOD and STONE'S FIELD, on the same farm, are not the stony wood and field, but take their name from an owner or occupier of this name. Stone is not an uncommon name in the district.

THE PLECKS, Doghurst Farm. Halliwell explains this word to mean a plat of ground, a small inclosure. On Pilgrim's Lodge Farm, in Titsey, is a field called the Hog Plecks.

SANDERSTEAD FIELD. This may be, like the parish of

¹ *Ante*, p. 95.

² J. C. Hotten, *History of Sign-boards*, p. 57.

that name mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Charters,¹ the sandy place, or it is an owner's name—Sanders'-stede. Sanders is not an uncommon name in the district.

TOTFIELD, Brill's Farm. There are various places in the A.-S. Charters² with the prefix Tot; *e.g.*, Totenbergh, Totborough (Dorset); Totancumbe, Totcomb (Berks); Totham (Essex); Totleah, Totleigh (Wilts). Places called Tot-hill, Toot-hill, or Tooter-hill, says Taylor,³ are very numerous, and may possibly have been seats of Celtic worship. Near Vachery, in Cranleigh, is a wood called Tothill Wood. Halliwell gives 'tot' to mean a tuft or a bush. In the "Promptorium Parvulorum" it is explained to mean land commanding a large prospect; but in this instance it would not apply, as the land is flat and in the Weald. Totnes, co. Devon, stands on the slope of a hill above the river Dart, and takes its name probably from the same root.

DENCHER FIELD (*id.*). This name occurs in that of a field at Trevereux, Denshire Field, and on Stockenden Farm, and at Barrow Green, and on Cowsland Farm in Oxted, as also in Densher's Corner, Caterham. I find a William Drencher in a Court Roll of Limpsfield of 1582; so possibly it is an owner's name, though, as it occurs as the name of a single field on so many separate farms, it would seem more likely that it has some special meaning.

BATTLE CROFT, Monk's Farm. These names are generally considered to point to the scene of some encounter. Taylor⁴ enumerates several which have been the fields of famous battles, but he remarks, at the same time, that local names often conserve the memory of forgotten contests of which no other memorial remains. This may be the case in the present instance.

PIPER'S CROFT (*id.*). This name occurs on Beddlestead Farm, Chelsham, Foyle Farm and Barrow Green Farm, Oxted—Piper's Field. In the Extent of 8 Hen. VI. the

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 317.

² *Id.*, Cart. 447, 1069, 1151, 685, 23, 460.

³ *Words and Places*, p. 326.

⁴ *Id.*, pp. 299-305.

name of Thomas Pypherst occurs, and the name of Piper still remains in the district, so that possibly it is derived from that source.

KETTLE-DRUM WOOD, Trevereux, recalls some event, the remembrance of which is now lost.

GREAT GUN BUTTS, Tenchleys. The keeping up the 'butts' in a parish was the constant subject of inquiry at Courts Leet. In a Court Roll of Sanderstead, 37 Eliz., is a field called Le Butt; a field in Titsey is mentioned in a Court Roll of 1655, called Butcroft, and in Caterham is a field called Butts Field.

SLIPES (*id.*). The "Promptorium" gives 'slype' as identical with slime, mud; so this is possibly the muddy ground. Slipe has another meaning given by Halliwell, namely, to uncover the roof of a building; in which case it would be the place on which some old roofless building stood.

INGLEY,—GREAT, FURTHER, and LITTLE INGLE LAND (*id.*). "Where 'ing' forms the root of a word, it means a meadow," says Mr. Edmunds;¹ "e.g. Ingham, three places, Ing-grove (York)." In the A.-S. Charters² we find Ingham (Herts), and Ingethorp, Ingthorpe (Rutland). It is somewhat of tautology to say Ingley.

SYBBEACRE (Court Roll, 1582). 'Sibbe' or 'sib,' is A.-S. for goodwill, amity; and in the A.-S. Charters³ are three places with this derivative,—Sibbe-stapele (Worces.), Sibbeslea, Sibbeswey (Hants). It may perhaps be explained to be land given as a peace-offering, or in token of goodwill. Mr. Edmunds⁴ treats it as a man's name, 'Sib,' shortened from Sigbert, and cites Sibbertoft, Sibbertwold, Sibthorp, &c.

HELLINGDENE (*id.*) is from the tribe or clan of the Hellingas, whom we find at Hellingly (Sussex); Hellingbury (Essex); Hellinghill (Northumberland); and in Hellingh, a place mentioned in the A.-S. Charters.⁵

¹ *Traces of History in Names of Places*, p. 231.

² Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 950, 984.

³ *Id.*, Cart. 209, 1094, 595.

⁴ *Traces of History in Names of Places*, p. 282.

⁵ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 809.

ELGATE OAK, on Whitehouse Farm. Taylor¹ says, "we find the name of Ælle at Elstead in Sussex, and Elstead in Surrey;" and to this name, perhaps, the present word may be referred.

The following, which I append, is a list of names still in use, but for which I can give no explanation:—

LONG QUAKERS, ROLLS ORCHARD, TOWREY FIELD (Brills).

SAINS FIELD (Trevereux).

UPPER, LOWER, and FURTHER DORRANTS (Stockenden).

LANKEYS MEAD (Rocks).

GUTTER LOGS (Redlane).

TITSEY.

TITSEY. A.-S. Charters, Tydiceseg;² Domesday, Ticesei; Rental, 1402, Ticheseye; Tyttesey and Tytsey, Court Rolls *temp.* Hen. VIII. The final syllable 'ea' or 'eye' is the Saxon for water, a termination which it derives from the stream which rises in the garden at Titsey Place, and which is one of the sources of the Medway. Mr. Lower³ cites Titsey as an instance of the occurrence of 'Tit,' the legendary Saxon fairy, an explanation which would be satisfactory if Titsey were the ancient form of the word. Looking at the earliest spelling of the word, which in all cases must be the surest guide, I can only suppose that the first possessor was one 'Tydic,' the regular genitive of which would be 'Tydices,' and that Titsey, Tydiceseg, is Tydic's water. One is loth, of course, to disestablish the charming fairy and the poetical associations that surround her, and to set up in her place a plain prosaic Saxon owner, with a name so little euphonious as Tydic.

PILGRIMS' LODGE.⁴ This farm takes its name from its

¹ *Words and Places*, p. 311.

² Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 492.

³ *Contributions to Literature*, p. 29.

⁴ See a notice of this farm, *Historical Memorials of Canterbury*, Appendix, note D, p. 258,

situation on the Pilgrim's Way, and possibly in former times it was a halting-place on the road. Neither this name nor that of the Pilgrim's Way occurs in any of the old Deeds relating to the parish; the latter, in a Court Roll of 1667, is called Eastfield Lane; and le Est-gate in a Roll of 22 Hen. VII. is perhaps the same, 'gate' being Saxon for a road.

CHEVERILLS FARM. In an old Deed, *Firma de Chivaler*; Chivalers, Rental, 1402. The local pronunciation of Chiffiers retains the meaning of the name, which has been lost in the modern spelling. It is derived from Chivaler, a knight, and doubtless constituted one of the two knight's fees of which the manor of Titsey consisted. There is a place of the same name in Wiltshire.

BOTLEY HILL FARM. So called from its situation at the top of the hill of that name. In the Extent of Limsfield Manor, 5 Edw. II., Bottelegh is spoken of as a district, and the name of Roger de Botleye occurs. In that of 8 Hen. VI. some land is mentioned, called Botel-lond. In the Rental of Titsey, 1402, three crofts and two gardens, "apud Bottele," are spoken of. "Upon the hill of Bottelegh" occurs in a Deed of 47 Edw. III., relating to Oxted. From very early times, as appears by the Inquisition upon the death of Thomas de Ticheseye in 1297, there was a capital messuage or manor-house at Titsey; and as there is reason to suppose that this was close to the old church and at the foot of Botley Hill, I derive it from the A.-S. 'botl,' a house, the hill of the mansion-house. Botley is the name of a place in Hampshire, not far from Southampton. Camden,¹ quoted by Taylor,² mentions a hill in Chelsham called Botle or Battle Hill, with a Roman camp upon it; but if ever there was a place of this name, it is not known now. Newbottle (Durham) and Bootle (Lancashire) are from this word 'botel,' a dwelling or mansion.

KING'S BANK, the name for a part of this farm, on which is a field called King's Corner. In many cases, *e.g.* Kingston, this prefix denotes a royal residence; but

¹ Gough's *Camden*, vol. i. p. 103.

² *Words and Places*, p. 204.

there are numerous instances in which the word occurs in the name of a field or wood, and possibly these were in ancient times royal hunting-grounds. The A.-S. Charters¹ are full of them. Cyngeswic, Kingswick (Sussex); Cyningesdun, Kingsdown (Kent); Kingeswudu, Kingswood (Somerset). In this neighbourhood we have King's Coppice, on Bolthurst Farm, Limpsfield; Kingswood, Sanderstead; and Kingswood Warren, near Epsom; King's Field and Shaw, on Upper Court Lodge Farm, Woldingham; and Kingsland Farm, the name of a farm in Farley parish. Kingshold is the name of a part of Warlingham Common.

LONESOME LODGE, another name for this farm, in allusion to its lonely situation, is of the same class as Cold Harbour, Mount Misery, &c. In addition to those already noticed,² I have met with a place called Hungry Bottom, near the Oaks, Banstead. A Court Roll of Limpsfield, of 1582, speaks of two acres of land near 'Heaven,' called Bothelle Land. This is not the agreeable situation which might at first be supposed, but near Hungry Haven, the name of a field on this farm.

PITCH FUNT, formerly a small farm, now some cottages and a homestead. It appears in the Rental of 1402 as Pichesfunte; in a Court Roll of 20 Hen. VII. as Pychezfount; and in 1391 as Pychefronte. The latter part of the word is from the fount, or spring, which rises at the foot of the hill near it. Mr. Edmunds³ says that Pitch, Pytch, means a small hill; and cites Pitchcot (Bucks), and Pytchley (Northants); but this will not suit the situation here. I am inclined to think that it is a contraction of Pightelles-funt, the spring by the 'pightle,' as in the Rental of 1402 a 'pightell' at Pichesfunte is spoken of. This word, before explained⁴ to mean a small meadow, is met with in a Court Roll of Titsey of 15 Ric. II., where Robert Heyman is said

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 18, 1049, 408.

² *Ante*, p. 84.

³ *Traces of History in the Names of Places*, p. 266.

⁴ *Ante*, p. 81.

to hold 'one Pightell;' spoken of again in 1391 as 'le Pightell;' and in a Deed of 16 Eliz., relating to lands at Earlstonham, Suffolk, occurs "one pightell conteyninge III acreware and III rodes of londe." Half-moon Pightle, in Caterham, an existing name, is the small inclosure attached to the Half-moon Inn.

BROOMLANDS, the name of a farm. 'Brom,' the broom, is one of the commonest prefixes in local names; it occurs in fourteen different places in the A.-S. Charters, and in many places besides, not mentioned there. The soil on a great part of the farm is of a light, sandy character, in which the broom would flourish. In a Rental of Titsey, 1402, is 'le Bromfeld,' still the name of a field on this farm, and land called the Rougebromfeld and Bromfeldeshawe. In a Court Roll of Titsey, 15 Ric. II., a place is mentioned called 'le Brome,' which is probably the field in Chelsham, still so called. In a Court Roll of 4 Hen. IV. it is again mentioned as 'Bromfeldeshawe' and 'Bromfelde.' In the Extent of Broadham Manor, 8 Hen. VI., is a field called Bromfeld; and on Kingsland Farm, in Farley, is a field of the same name. Broomhall Mead is a field in Caterham.

WALKLANDS is a corruption of Wakelin's-land. Thomas Wakelin appears as owner in 1768.

BARTON SHAW, a small wood, now grubbed. This appears as 'le Bertones' in a Court Roll of Titsey of 8 Hen. IV., and can be identified as the same spot by the mention of the stream flowing by it. On Titsey Court Farm is a field called Barton's Mead. "In many parts of England," says Taylor,¹ "the rickyard is called the 'barton,' that is, the inclosure for the 'bear,' or crop, that the land yields." There are, he says, some sixty villages in England of this name.

PITCHERS WOOD and PITCHERS CROFT. The latter is written, in a Deed of 1616, Pitcherst. The latter part is the 'hurst,' or wood; the former 'pit,' a pit. Pitshurst would easily be corrupted into Pitchers.

SOUTH GREEN (Court Roll, 1667), Suth Green (26

¹ *Words and Places*, p. 120.

Hen. VIII.), locally pronounced Sow Green, and so written in a Court Roll of 1679. Formerly an open green, and so called from being at the southern part of the parish. South is frequently pronounced 'sow,' as in Sow-wester for Southwester. The Crook, a name of part of this green, appears probably in a Court Roll of 1525, as 'Crokedakar.' Crooksacre is the name of a field on Pilgrims' Lodge Farm, and Coney Crook and Crook Moon the names of two fields in Chelsham.

LEMANSLAND, Lemaneslond (Rental, 1402), Lemandeslond (Court Roll, 1525), has been already noticed under Limpsfield.¹ I refer to it here because in the latter Court Roll it is mentioned in proximity to "regia via inter Crokedakar et les quatuor acras," which would tend to strengthen the derivation suggested, viz., from 'leman,' a road.

GREAT and LITTLE TAGHURST. In the Rental of 1402, and a Court Roll of 15 Ric. II., occur Tigeresfelde and Tygeresmede; and in a Court Roll of 1391, Tigereslonde. Teggers, mentioned in a Court Roll of 26 Hen. VIII., is doubtless the same place. Walter Tagge appears in a Roll of 1391 as a tenant of the manor, and therefore I have no doubt that the modern Taghurst is a corruption of Taggers, *i.e.* Tagge's-land, and very possibly Tiger was another spelling of the same surname.

SWARF MEAD is probably from 'sweard,' sward, or grass, to which root Mr. Edmunds² refers Swarderton (Norfolk), Swarraton (Hants), and Swerford (Oxford).

BREWHOUSE, *alias* BREWER'S MEAD. It is possible that formerly there was a brewhouse here; it joins down to the stream; so in Bletchingley, Brewers', *alias* Brewhouse Street.

LINCOLN'S MEAD. This is a possessor's name. Robert Lincolne is presented at a court, held 1 Hen. IV., for erecting a gate between the domain of Limpsfield and Titsey. A man of the same name appears in a Court Roll, 27 Hen. VIII.

¹ *Ante*, p. 154.

² *Traces of History in the Names of Places*, p. 291.

MOUNT NODDY, the name of a field on Broomlands Farm, of one on Wet Wood Farm, Tatsfield, and also of one on Botley Hill Farm, called, in the latter instance, also Mount North, of which, perhaps, it is a corruption. In both these cases it is high ground facing the north.

WORMER'S CROFT. Wolmescroft (Rental, 1402); Wormescroft (Court Roll, 22 Hen. VII. and 24 Eliz.); Wormerscroft (*id.*, 29 Hen. VIII.); Wolnes, 1578. In the Extent of Limpsfield, 8 Hen. VI., is a field of the same name, and also one in Oxted, mentioned in a Survey of 36 Eliz. I derive it from the A.-S. 'wyrn,' 'worm,' a worm, or any snake or reptile. Worms Heath, a common in Chelsham, is probably from the same source. In the A.-S. Charters¹ is a place called Wormesléah-wel.

BURNT OAKS, a field adjoining Titsey Wood, and possibly at one time forming part of it, recalls some conflagration now forgotten. On the road between Sidmouth and Sidbury, co. Devon, is a place of the same name. The Brenderede and Brendredone, mentioned in a Court Roll of Titsey of 15 Ric. II., are no doubt the clearance made by burning. In Caterham is a field called Burntwood. Burntwood is a parish in Lichfield, and Brentwood (Essex) is possibly synonymous. Burnt Stump is the name of a field on Scott's Hall Farm, Chelsham.

BANISTER'S PIECE is an owner's name. Richard Banister is one of the jurors at a court held 26 Hen. VIII.

DOD'S MEAD, Dod's Lane, are the like. William Dodd appears on the same roll, and the name is found in this parish in 1727.

STRATTON'S MEAD, the like. There is a stone in the churchyard to one of that name, who died in 1773.

BRAMLEY WOLF, Great and Little, the names of two meadows, and a small shaw, may possibly date from the time when wolves infested the large woods in the district. It seems difficult in any other way to account for the

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 406.

word. The wolf has left his name in numerous places; e.g., Wolfridge (Somerset), Wulhill (Wilts), &c.

POP-GUN FIELD and SHAW recall, perhaps, the barbarous times, not long ago, when man-traps and spring-guns were set for trespassers.

FLAX MEAD records, I suppose, the cultivation of flax, which was formerly, and still continues to be, grown in parts of England. Leo derives such places as Linleah, Lincumb, Linland, Lintun, from 'lin,' flax.¹

DUTNALLS, the name of a shaw in the park, now grubbed, is probably an owner's name, though the name does not appear. Darknoll was the name of a rector of Titsey in the 17th century, and possibly it may be for Darknolls. Durtnall is a name in the neighbourhood.

CHURCH WOOD, the name of a wood on Pilgrim's Lodge Farm. It is not in proximity to the present, nor was it near the ancient church; neither is there any reason for supposing that it was ever church property. The legend in the parish, continued to the present time, is that an attempt was made to build a church at this place, but that what was built by day was pulled down by the evil spirits at night.² This was told me by an old inhabitant of the place, who stated that his father had come across foundations in ploughing in the field adjoining. The truth of this latter assertion I have not been able to verify; but it is difficult to account for the name unless we believe so much of the legend as would imply either an existing or contemplated church at this spot. The Saxon Church mentioned in Domesday Book may have been here, or a church may have been commenced at this place, and for some reason abandoned.

HORSLEY MEAD, so called from the horse. In this field there is a stone just showing above the ground, which a former tenant of the land endeavoured to move.

¹ The proximity of this field to the Roman villa might suggest a plausible derivation from Flaccus, *quasi terra Flacci*.

² In *Notes and Queries*, 4th S. xii. 245, an almost identical legend is related of St. Matthew's Church, Walsall. Similar traditions exist also to Winwick Church, Lancashire, and Little Marlow Church, Bucks. (*Notes and Queries*, vol. v. and 4th S. xii. 295.)

He employed eight horses to no purpose, and desisted from the attempt. It is probable that this stone is a Saxon 'mere,' or boundary-stone. Other instances of the prefix horse are Horscrofts, Limpsfield (Extent, 5 Edw. II. and Henry VI.); Horscroft, Tatsfield (Rental, 1402 and 1571); Great and Little Horsley Down, in Chelsham; Horsley, Surrey; and Horseleah, now Hursley, Hants. Horsleah and Horsleahden are instances of the same name from the A.-S. Charters.¹

GREEN WAMP, *alias* THE WAMPS, a field on Pilgrim's Lodge Farm, for which I can suggest no derivation. On Red House Farm, in Tatsfield, are two fields called Great and Little Wampy Isles.

LEIGH'S CROFT, from a former owner. William Leigh appears on the Court Rolls as a tenant. "William Leigh, an auntient housekeeper, buried Oct. 1627" (Titsey Par. Register).

CULVER'S FIELD (Court Roll, 1655). 'Culfre,' or 'culufre,' is A.-S. for a dove, and the wood-pigeon, says Halliwell,² is still called a culver in Devonshire. In the A.-S. Charters is a place written Culframmere, now Culvermere (Worces.), and on Doghurst Farm, Limpsfield, are two fields called Great and Little Culvers.

GREAT and LITTLE VARNAGE (Deed, 1697); Farnehegge (1521). The early spelling explains the word as meaning the 'fearn,' 'hege,' or hedge or inclosure, where the fern grew. In an old deed the word is corrupted into Barnish. In the Rental of 1402 is a field called 'le Fernecroft.'

WHITE DEAN (Rental, 1402), the white valley, from the chalky nature of the soil. On Cheverell's Farm is a field called White Bottom, and on the Lower Court Lodge Farm, Woldingham, one called White Banks; as also on Ledger's Farm, Chelsham. White Leaf is a name in Warlingham. In a Court Roll of Warlingham, 20 Eliz., a messuage and 32 acres of land are mentioned, called 'Whitmylke and Egge.' So the White Lane is the lane leading up the Chalk Hill in Titsey.

PHILIPSTHORN, Philipsheld (Court Roll, 15 Ric. II.);—

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 317, 958, 180, 896, 1235.

² *Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words*, in verbo.

Jack's Croft, Jakyshaghe, Jakislond (Court Roll, 391); Jakkeshawe (Court Roll, 15 Ric. II., and Rental, 1402).—Adam's Croft—is a cluster of names all together, called from the Christian names of former owners, a custom somewhat uncommon. Jack's Bridge is the name of a bridge over the river in Lingfield, and in Tatsfield, Alissefeld occurs in a Rental of 1402, Alisecroft in one of 1561, and Alice Dean, on Cheverell's Farm, in 1616.

NAPKIN'S GREEN, a possessor's name. William Napkin appears in the Parish Register of Titsey in 1616.

UPPER and LOWER LADY LANDS. This name, possibly commemorative of 'Our Lady,' has been noticed before.¹ A close near the old Manor-house at Titsey was called Lady's Mead.

PARK LANE, the name of the road leading from Botley Hill to Woldingham, ran by the old Park of Titsey Place, which tradition says extended into Chelsham. So Park Field, adjoining, called le Parkfelde in a Court Roll of 10 Hen. IV.; Parkgatmede, Rental, 1402, the meadow by the park gate.

GREEN HILL, the name of a wood on Botley Hill Farm, and a common name. A field on Tatsfield Park Farm and a meadow on Broomland's Farm are so called, and the field immediately at the back of Titsey Church (Court Roll, 1667). In the A.-S. Charters² is a place called Grénhill; Green Street Green, two places in Kent.

HARTUM'S CROSSE records another of the wayside crosses. In a Court Roll of Oxted, 4 Hen. VIII., the Prior of Tandridge is presented for an encroachment, "in eo quod posuit crucem infra dominium istud."

HOGGETY HOLE, the name of two of the steepest hollows in Titsey Plantation, is possibly a corruption of Hoc-gate, the gate in the hoc or corner, or it may be connected with hogget, the name for a yearling sheep. On Sline's Farm, Chelsham, is a place called Hoggart's Hole; and in the A.-S. Charters³ is a place called 'Hocgetwisle.'

¹ *Ante*, p. 98.

² Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 461.

³ *Id.*, Cart. 688.

COLD HARBOUR. I append the height of various Cold Harbours in this and the adjoining counties, taken from the last Ordnance Survey,¹ as tending to confirm the supposition that they are generally, though not universally, so called from their high and exposed situation.

Cold Harbour, Titsey, height above sea-level 847·3 ft. *Id.*, Bletchingley, 400. *Id.*, Lingfield, 157·2. *Id.*, Croydon, 160. *Id.*, Camberwell, 42. *Id.*, Chobham, 193·4. *Id.*, Cranleigh, 199. *Id.*, Ewell, 172·7. *Id.*, Dorking, 745. *Id.*, Kingston, 28. *Id.*, Wisley, 100.—Surrey. *Id.*, Iden, —Sussex, 37. *Id.*, Penshurst, 300. *Id.*, Brenchley, 234. *Id.*, Tonbridge, 224. *Id.*, Bridge, 229. Ditton, 38. Isle of Grain, 16. Hoo, 104. Iwade, 15. Lamberhurst, 200. Maidstone, 200. Stansted, 600. Wye, 360.—Kent.

The following are names from the old Court Rolls, and from a Rental of 1402, which are no longer in use:—

BRUERE DE TICHESEY (Court Roll, 1391), Titsey Heath: 'bruere' is the old Norman-French for heath. This name is now changed into Titsey Bushes, but is no longer common land.

BYSLOWESBROKE (Court Roll, 26 Hen. VIII.), the name of the stream at the point where the parishes of Limpsfield and Titsey meet. I can give no explanation of the word.

BROCHEFYLD (Court Roll, 29 Hen. VIII.) is another instance of the word 'bracha,' a fallow, noticed before under Horne.² In a Rental of Tatsfield, 1561, two fields are mentioned, called Great and Little Breachelond, and in Chelsham are fields called Breach Crook and Lower and Middle Breach. Le Broach occurs in a Court Roll of Chelsham, 42 Eliz., and the Breeches Field is the name of a field on Doghurst Farm, Limpsfield.

¹ These details have been furnished me by the kindness of Col. Cameron, C.B., to whom I am indebted for supplying me with many additions to my list of Cold Harbours. In addition to these is a Cold Harbour Lane, leading from Bessels Green to Montreal Park, Kent. I have lately met with a Cold Harbour Farm at Newton St. Cyres, co. Devon, and one at Hollowcombe Moor, near Chulmleigh, in the same county. There is also a Cold Harbour near Glastonbury.

² *Ante*, part i. p. 8.

BURLESDOUNE (Court Roll, 15 Ric. II., and Rental, 1402); in the Extent of Limpsfield, 8 Hen. VI., Berle. In Chelsham is a wood called Burley Grove. Bosworth¹ gives 'byrl,' or 'burl,' as A.-S. for a butler or steward; but this derivation does not seem probable. I think it not impossible that it is a contraction of Birielles Dun, the hill of the burial-place. This word beryel is, as pointed out in the "Promptorium Parvulorum," in its more ancient sense, the place, and not the act of burial; it often occurs in the Wicliffite version of the Bible in this sense. If there were any known barrows on these hills, that fact would greatly strengthen this supposition, but in the Rental of 1402, in close contiguity with Burlesdoune, a place is mentioned, 'quondam Campes,' and in the Survey of Oxted, of 1577, the boundary is said to run to the lands of Mr. Udall, called Campis; this place being on the adjoining hills in the parish of Woldingham. On the Upper Court Lodge Farm there, two fibulæ,² arrow-heads, and celts have been found, clearly indicating some barrow there, the existence of which is confirmed by the names of two fields, the Great and Little Barrow Leys.

BERNE (Rental, 1402); Bernehagh (Extent of Limpsfield, 8 Hen. VI.); John atte Berne, Stephen atte Berne (Court Roll, 15 Ric. II.). In the A.-S. Charters³ are places called Berne and Bernewell, now Barnwell St. Andrew's, Northants. 'Berne,' 'bere-ærn,' is A.-S. for a barn, *i. e.* the 'ærn,' or place of the 'bere' or corn, from which root Mr. Salmon derives the name of Barnes. Barn Field is a most common name. The greater part of this hill land seems to have been down. In the Rental of Oxted, 19 Eliz., Mr. Udal is charged for his hilly and downe land, and in the early Court Rolls of Titsey we meet with Longedowne, Lytelldowne, Lusteddowne, &c.; on Upper Court Lodge Farm, Woldingham, Great and Little Down, Great and Little Farthing Down.

¹ *Anglo-Saxon Dict.*, in verbo.

² Engraved in Manning and Bray's *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 420. See also p. 416.

³ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 1127, 984.

CARPENTERS, formerly a copyhold, and constantly mentioned in the Court Rolls, is a possessor's name. Richard Carpenter appears as a tenant in the Rental of 1402.

CLAPSHO,—“ a meadow called Clapsho ” (Court Roll, 15 Ric. II.), mentioned also in the Rental of 1402. I can suggest no derivation for it.

CAVERSFIELD (Court Roll, 35 Hen. VIII.). Bosworth explains Cafertun as an inclosure before a house. Mr. Edmunds¹ makes Caver synonymous with ‘gafr,’ a goat, and cites Caversham, Kent, &c. Caversham is also the name of a place near Reading.

COPPEDHAWE (Rental, 1402), the haugh or high ground at the cop or cap, the summit of the hill. In Chelsham is a field called Coppendree (Court Roll, 39 Eliz.). Copthorn is a place below Horne, and the Hundred of Copthorne is that which includes Banstead, Epsom, &c. Manning² says of the hundred, “ that it received its name probably from some thorn, remarkable for the size of its head, or its situation on some considerable eminence, both which are expressed in the Saxon word ‘cop’ or ‘cope.’ ” Le-Hawe is the name of a field in Titsey, mentioned in this Rental and in a Court Roll of 1402.

ERLSGARDYN LE (Rental, 1402). The De Clares, Earls of Gloucester, were Lords of the Manor at this time. In 24 Edw. I., 1296, it was found that Earl Gilbert died seized of a manor in Tichesey, a capital messuage, ‘gardens,’ &c. This doubtless was the garden attached to the chief house.

FRENCHEVILES (*id.*), apparently a Norman-French name, but its origin or meaning is not clear. In Warlingham is a place called Frenches (Court Roll, 1 Mary), and the termination occurs in Moreviles, a place mentioned in the Rental of Tatsfield, 1561.

HYCKELINGHOLE (Court Roll, 6 Hen. IV.), HYKKESCROFT (*id.*, 21 Hen. VII.). The Hicelingas is one of the tribal

¹ *Traces of History in the Names of Places*, p. 186.

² *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 580.

names given by Kemble.¹ Hickling is a place in Norfolk mentioned in the A.-S. Charters.² Mr. Edmunds's³ derivation from 'Hicks,' a personal name, and lenland, cornland, seems very improbable.

JOYNCTORESLEND (Court Roll, 15 Ric. II.), land charged with a widow's portion, or assigned to her in jointure. In 1314 we find that ten marcs were paid out of the manor of Titsey and that of Ashmere, co. Dorset, to Biblisse, late wife of Hamo de Valoines, for her thirds in the same.⁴ This may possibly have been the very land so charged.

LA LYNCH (Court Roll, 15 Rich. II., and Rental, 1402). In Chelsham are two fields, called Linch and Linch Bottom. Halliwell explains the word, in Kentish dialect, to mean "A balk of land, any bank or boundary for the division of land. Also called lincher and linchet." I have never heard the word used in this district.

LYTYLWOWES (Court Roll, 20 Hen. VII.), a croft called Lytylwowes. Wowe is given by Halliwell, and also in the "Promptorium," as A.-S. for a wall. The former quotes from Gower, MS. Bodleian 294.

"That ther was nothing hem bitweene
But wow to wow and wal to wal."

MERWYNESLOND, Merwynescroft (Court Roll, 15 Ric. II. and Rental, 1402). From Merewin or Mervyn, the name of some owner.

MORYNGES and MORYNGESCROFTES (Court Roll, 4 Hen. IV. and 20 Hen. VII.), are possessors' names. William Moryng appears in the Rental of 1402.

MARNESLOND (Court Roll, 1391). Marn is another form of 'morn,' A.-S., morning; but its meaning in connection with land it is difficult to see.

NOLAND (Court Roll, 15 Ric. II.); Nomansland (Court Roll, 20 Hen. VII. and 27 Hen. VIII.); Nomanshoke

¹ *Saxons in England*, vol. i. p. 452.

² *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 971.

³ *Traces of History*, p. 226.

⁴ Escheat, 8 Edw. II., No. 68.

(Court Roll, 1525). This name has been noticed before.¹ Mr. Edmunds² explains it to mean a settlement, or clearance on a waste, and refers to the name in Berkshire and other counties. I incline to the opinion, before expressed, that it is a piece of debatable ground, not ascertained to belong to one parish or another. In this case it was land on the border of Limpsfield. On the Lower Court Lodge Farm, Woldingham, are two fields, called Nomans and 20-acre Nomans, and in Warlingham one called Nomans-bush.

PRIOR'S CROFT (Court Roll, 1623 and 1715). There was no land in this parish which belonged to any priory, and I cannot explain how this field came to have the name.

POTEKYNSCROFT (Rental, 1402) ?

RERDHULL (*id.*) ?

SOULEMEADE, SOULECROFTE (Court Roll, 15 Ric. II.). Mr. Edmunds³ would derive places with this prefix from 'salh,' a willow, and cites Soulbury (Bucks), Souldern (Oxford). These two fields are described as 'subtus montem,' under the hill, and may have been near the brook.

SHILCROFT (Court Roll, 22 Hen. VII.) is a contraction, I believe, of Shulleyescroft, which appears in the Rental of 1402, and is a possessor's name.

TRENCHMEZ (Court Roll, 15 Ric. II.) ?

WIPUTESFELDE (Court Roll, 15 Ric. II., and Rental, 1402) ?

WICHERES LE (Court Roll, 15 Ric. II.) ?

WHYPELLEDEN (Court Roll, 20 Hen. VII.). Possibly for Wiflesden, on which Mr. Lower⁴ remarks:—"We cannot agree with Dr. Leo in assigning the numerous names in the charters, beginning with 'wifl,' to the weevil (*curculio granarius*) of our barns. It is doubtless the name of an early proprietor."

YERLISHAW (Court Roll, 20 Hen. VII.), "1 hawy

¹ *Ante*, p. 82.

² *Traces of Hist. in the Names of Places*, p. 257.

³ *Id.*, p. 286.

⁴ *Contributions to Literature*, p. 32.

apud Yerleshawe." I can find no such word as 'yerl;' it is possibly the Earl's Hawe, the 'y' being an interpolation.

T A T S F I E L D.

TATSFIELD. Domesday Survey, Tatelefelle; Deed, 1367, Tatesfelde, Tatlefelde; Rental, 5 Eliz., Tattisfeild; 1639, Tatsfield. Mr. Edmunds¹ cites Tatsfield, amongst other places, which he says are derived from 'teothen,' a tenth or tithing, *i.e.* a group of ten farms. I am not at all disposed to adopt this derivation, because, in the first place, I doubt whether it would be an accurate description of all or any of the places he enumerates, and, in the second place, no one parish more than another would constitute a tithing. A tithing was a subdivision of a hundred, consisting originally, no doubt, of ten families, with an officer or tithing-man for each tithing, and subsequently representing a territorial division. Looking at the fact that the Church is placed on the crest of the hill, that the old Manor-house, pulled down about the end of the last century, and the Rectory, were all grouped together near the same spot; that the early settlement was evidently on the hill, and that this hill, commanding a most extensive view over the surrounding country on every side, is pre-eminently a totehulle, or look-out place,—I suggest as the derivation 'Totehulle-felde.' I am aware that the first vowel is always 'a,' not 'o;' but the transcriber of Domesday might easily have altered Tothillfelde into Tatelefelle; at any rate, the change is not impossible. Mr. Albert Way has a long and interesting note on the word Totehulle in the "Promptorium Parvulorum." The A.-S. 'totian,' to stand up like a horn, is said to be the root of the word; to 'tote,' in old English, signifying to look out. I have noticed the word under Totfield, on Brill's Farm, in Limpsfield. No other interpretation suggests itself,

¹ *Traces of History*, p. 294.

unless to class it with the numerous possessors' names; but besides Tatele not having the appearance of a Saxon owner's name, the earliest form of the word, *i.e.* in Domesday Survey, has no possessive 's.'

WESTMORE GREEN, a Common. It is probably the place mentioned in two of the A.-S. Charters¹ as 'Westmeare,' as it occurs in close proximity to Bipplestyde, *i.e.* Beddlested, a place not far distant. It lies very near the boundary of Kent and Surrey, and, assuming that what is now cultivated land was formerly part of the waste, it would denote the boundary-mark at the western extremity of Kent, just as Westerham, the adjoining parish, is the westernmost village.

CLACKET, CLACKET GREEN, a corruption of Clay-gate or the Clay-road. An old line of road runs in the direction of Westerham, well-nigh impassable in winter from the clayey nature of the soil. In a Court Roll of 1641 it is called Cleygate, and in the Rental of 1402, among the tenants of the adjoining manor of Titsey, appears Gilbert atte Cleygate. In the A.-S. Charters² is a place called Cleygat, Clagget (Wilts), and Cleigat, not identified, somewhere, probably, in Essex. Cleygate, written in Domesday Survey Claigate, is a manor in Thames Ditton.

SALCOTTS, *alias* CALCOTTS, once (says Manning) a capital mansion, has now been corrupted into Colegates, or Cold Court. The first name is probably from Sele-court, the court of the mansion; the second is synonymous with its present name of Cold Court, an appellation abundantly justified by its situation. It appears as Colegates in 1561.

GODDARDS (Rental, 1561). In the Rental of 1402, Walter Godard appears as tenant of a messuage and 24 acres, called Nobrighte's tenement; and this was the ancient name of this farm. John Godard is also mentioned in the same Rental.

TATSFIELD PARK, the name of a farm, and also of a wood, occurs in the Rental of 1402, where Thomas Oberd is charged "pro pastura parci de Tattesfelde."

¹ Kemble, *Codex*, Cart. 287, 657.

² *Id.*, 460, 824.

It is another of the many parks we find in the district. Compare Old Park, the name of a wood in Caterham.

LUSTED, a farm, of which the house and buildings are in Kent, but some of the land in this parish; mentioned in the Rental of 1402 as Lovstedesdoune; Lusted-doune (Rental, 1561). It is one of the names of good omen, such as Lovekyneslond, mentioned before.

WET WOOD, now changed to West Wood, is, as its name implies, very wet land. It is written Whetwood, and Whetwood gille in the Rental of 1561. There was formerly much more woodland on this farm.

LUDBURYS,—Great and Little Ludburye (Rental, 1561), Ludberries (Court Roll, 1641), is an owner's name. In the Rental of 1402 John Lottebury appears, some denizen of Lothbury, in London, who owned this land.

THE THRIFT, the name of a sandy warren, now a larch plantation. It occurs in the Rental of 1561 as 'Frethe,' and, in a Deed of 1643, as the Frith. In Farley is a wood called Frith Wood; in Lingfield a farm called Frith Farm; in Warlingham a field called Thrift Field; and in the Rental of Titsey, 1402, a place called Oxenefrith. Leo¹ says, "I am uncertain how to explain this word with precision. We have the choice of referring it to the German 'farh,' porcus; to the Anglo-Saxon 'fearh,' *porcellus*, or to 'fuh,' a furrow. It either denotes woodland yielding mast for swine, or, again (and it is in every respect the most probable), it relates to 'fuh,' furrow, and signifies a break in a forest, or a clear place, in or near a wood surrounded by a fosse or furrow. The Welsh word Fridd, or Frith, denotes a forest, a plantation, a tract of ground inclosed from the mountains,—a sheep-walk." Kemble² cites Charter 207, a charter of Coennulf, 814 A.D., in which the word occurs as 'firhde,' and 595, one of Eadgar, 976 A.D., in which it is written 'fyrhðe.' He says, "In the district of Craven, frith is used for a forest plantation or woodland, a tract inclosed from the mountain." Halliwell³

¹ *Anglo-Saxon Names*, p. 67.

² *Codex Diplomat.*, vol. iii. cart. xxv.

³ *Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words*, in verbo.

says "a hedge or coppice." "The fels are understood the mountains, vallyes, and pastures with corne; the frythes betoken the springs and coppyses." (George Turberville, "The Bookes of Venerie," p. 114 (1575).) Drayton defines it as a high wood. Some writers explain it to mean all hedge-wood except thorns, a sense still used in the provinces, and it occurs in the local glossaries with the following meanings:—Unused pasture-land; a field taken from a wood; young underwood; brushwood. Many woods in Kent are still called Friths. In one of the charters¹ is a place called Fyrðestræt. Frith or 'writh' is given in a Vocabulary of Provincial Words in Devonshire as meaning 'underwood.'

ROWTIE, the name of a wood. It has been noticed under Bletchingley.² I mention it again to instance a field of the same name in Caterham. Roughheath is a name occurring in the Rental of 1561, as also a field called Rowfield.

CUBITTS, *alias* CUPIDS, *alias* KIPPERS COPSE, CUPID MEAD. Possibly an owner's name, though no name of the kind appears in any of the early Deeds.

CRUNDEL. Crundales (Rental, 1402); Grundalls (1561). This word occurs in thirteen of the A.-S. Charters. Kemble³ says: "This obscure word seems to denote a sort of watercourse, a meadow through which a stream flows." Leo⁴ says: "A crundel or crundwel is a spring or well, with its cistern, trough, or reservoir, to receive the water." There are two fields, called the East and West Well Field, which in all probability mark the site of the old name of Crundwel.⁵

DORE FIELD. Upper and Lower Dore Field; Dore Wood, on Lusted Farm, mentioned in the Rental of 1402; Darefeild (Rental, 1561). From the A.-S.

¹ Kemble, *Codex*, Cart. 1368.

² *Ante*, p. 85.

³ *Codex*, vol. iii. p. 21.

⁴ *Anglo-Saxon Names*, p. 95.

⁵ In "Memorials of a Quiet Life," vol. i. p. 285, Mr. Hare speaks of Anna's 'Crumble' as one of the ancient boundaries of Alton parish; "Crumble," he says, "being a small round pool for beasts to drink out of." The word 'crundel' is clearly intended here.

'dor,' which, as Kemble¹ explains, is not a door, but a gate.

RYSTED LANE, RYLANDS, RYECROFT. This name is applied to the road leading from Westerham over the ridge of the hill. I derive it, as Reigate, from 'rige,' a ridge; the Rysted being the homestead on the hill, and Rylands, a name still in use, is that of a field adjoining it. Ryecroft and Ryefeilde, in the Rental of 1561, may be from 'rye,' the corn. The latter was in the lower part of the parish. Little and Lower Rickets Hill on Cold Court Farm, are connected with the same word 'hrycg,' or 'hric,' a ridge, and possibly Rag Hill, on Tatsfield Park Farm.

POULTER'S FIELD, GREAT and LITTLE, on Cold Court Farm. Poulter is a poulterer. This form of the word, says Halliwell, occurs in Hollyband's Dictionaire, 1593. The rearing of poultry is attested by the numerous places into which the prefix cock and hen enter.

NONSUCH FIELD, one of the names of good omen, in contradistinction to such names as Barebarn Bottom, in Warlingham. Hoefnagle's print of Nonsuch Palace, near Cheam, dated 1582, defines it as "Hoc est, nusquam simile." Nonsuch is a field-name in the parish of Kirdford, Sussex.

LITTLE CHURCH BRAKE, a field on Lusted Farm. Kennett, MS. Lansdowne, defines brake as a small plat or parcel of bushes growing by themselves. In Palmer's "Devonshire Glossary" it is explained as "spinetum, a bottom overgrown with thick tangled brushwood." A place near Broadway, co. Worcester, filled with hawthorn bushes and short underwood, is still called the Brakes.² Why called Church Brake I cannot say, as it is not anywhere near the church. Chessebrake is the name of a field, from the Rental of 1561.

HEYS, UPPER HEYS, the name of a farm, is from 'haga,' a hedge or inclosure. Simon atte Hacche occurs in the Rental of 1402. "A haigh, or hay," says Taylor,³

¹ *Codex*, vol. iii. part xxiii.

² Halliwell, *Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words*, in verbo.

³ *Words and Places*, p. 122.

“is a place surrounded by a hedge, and appears to have been usually an inclosure for the purposes of the chase. We find it in Haye Park, at Knaresborough, and Horsehay, near Colebrook Dale.” Hayes, near Bromley, in Kent, is probably from the same root.

BARROWS LAND, a field on Tatsfield Court, on the side hill; whether so called originally from any barrow cannot now be ascertained. On Chelsham Court Farm is a field called Barrows Blocks. These names may be from ‘bearo’ or ‘beru,’ the land producing mast for swine.

ALLENSFIELD (Red-house Farm) occurs in the Rental of 1402 as Alayneslond. It may be from Alan Lambard, whom we find as a trustee of the manor in 1367, and who has left his name in Lambardescrofte, mentioned in the Rentals of 1402 and 1561.

The following names are from the Rentals of 1402 and 1561, and from Court Rolls:—

CODECROFT (1561)? Conf. Codestone.

CLAPFIELD GROVE (*id.*), possibly an owner’s name,—Clappa, as in Clapham, Surrey, and Beds. “Firma de Clappefeldes,” Rental, 1402. Conf. Clapsho, Titsey, 1402.

CAPLINS HARTH or HEATH (*id.*), probably from ‘Capelanus,’ a word used formerly, not in the restricted sense now applied to chaplain, but for the person who served a church.

DRAPERESCROFT (1402), DRAPERSCROFT (1561), a possessor’s name.

DOUSECROFT (*id.*)?

HEVEDLONDS (*id.*), A.-S. ‘heafod,’ a head. Hevedlond is given by Halliwell from the Arundel MS. as a headland. The name is a very common field-name: in Titsey we find Upper and Lower Headlands Nick.

HONGGYNGEFELDE (Rental, 1402 and 1561) is the field on the slope or hanging of the hill. The Hanging Woods and Hangers are constantly met with in the hill district.

HAGGESCROFTE (1402), HAGGERSCROFTE (1561)?

HAMERESHAWE (*id.*). ‘Hamer’ is A.-S. for a hammer, but it is difficult to attach any meaning to it in con-

nection with the name of a place. Haw appears in a field called Hawdene (Rental, 1561).

KYSETTESLOND (1402), KISSETESMEAD and GROVE (1561) ?

LITHING (1561). "A croft of land called Lithing" ?

SWONESCROFTE (1561). John, Henry, and Thomas Swone appear as tenants in the Rental of 1402.

STAARLESTEMENT (1402), STARELESTENEMENT (1561). Stare is given by Halliwell and in the "Promp. Parv." as sedge-grass. This may, therefore, mean the sedge-grass meadow. The word is not used in this sense in the district at the present time.

WODEWEDEELE (1402), WIDOWDELE (1561). Wodewe is given by Halliwell as an old form of the word widow. This, therefore, is the Widow Dale's Land. Geoffrey Dale appears in the Rental of Titsey of 1402 as a tenant of land called Daaleslond.

FARLEY.

FARLEY. Charter of Duke Alfred, 871-889, Fearnlege; ¹ Domesday Survey, Ferlega; Deed, 1279, Farnlegh. It is the Fearn-lea or Ferny-lea. Ferny Field is the name of a field in the parish. There are no less than eight places in the A.-S. Charters called Farnleah,—in Dorset, Hants, Kent, Surrey, Somerset, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and one not identified; besides numerous other places which have the same prefix.

CLIPPERS FIELD. Mr. Edmunds ² gives Clippes and Clips as an owner's name, and cites Clippersby and Clipston. Clipper, says Halliwell, is a north country word for a sheep-shearer.

FLOOD FIELD, FLOOD SHAW. This must record some sudden flooding by a heavy storm, for Farley being a parish on the hill, there is no river or stream.

HATCHINGTON BOTTOM, Hatchington Shaw, on Addington Lodge Farm. This is apparently a tribal name.

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 317.

² *Traces of History in the Names of Places*, p. 189.

Kemble¹ gives the Hæcingas, whom we find at Hackington, in Kent.

FRULAND WOOD is, I think, from the Saxon 'fréo,' free, the free land.

HAG CROFT is probably from 'hága,' a hedge, the croft inclosed by a hedge. On the Manor Farm are fields called Lower and Upper Haglers, possibly from 'hága-lea,' the meadow inclosed by a hedge.

WITTLY CLOSE. There are two fields of this name, one on Little Farleigh Farm, the other on the Manor Farm; it is from the A.-S. 'wæt,' wet; hence Witley, in Surrey, and other places of the same name.²

LITTLE NOCK SHAW. 'Nok,' or 'noke,' is a nook or corner. It is also used for 'oak,' as in the lines quoted by Halliwell:—

" Ther may no man stonde hys stroke,
Thogh he were as stronge as an 'noke.' "

MS. Cantab.

Knockholt, otherwise written Ockholt, is probably from one of these two roots.

FARLEY PARK, now a wood, is another instance of the park which formerly existed in almost every manor. Manning³ tells us that in 7 Edw. I., 1279, the master and scholars of Merton claimed a park in Farnelegh from the Conquest, and in a note he adds, this must mean that it was an ancient park, for the "master and scholars had been possessed of it but a few years."

HAWK'S HILL. In the A.-S. Charters⁴ is a place, Hafoc-hyl, now Hawkhill (Somerset), and no less than twenty-six places occur with the same prefix. South Hawke Lane occurs in Woldingham. The Domesday Survey of Limpsfield mentions three hawks' nests in the wood.

IVY DEAN is probably a corruption of Iwes-dean, the Yew-tree Dean. There are numerous fields called Yew-tree Field, and lines of these trees in the hedgerows are

¹ *Saxons in England*, vol. i. p. 465.

² Mr. Edmunds (*Traces of History*, p. 315) derives these places from 'whit,' white, a derivation which seems improbable.

³ *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 412.

⁴ Kemble, *Codex*, Cart. 461.

very common, planted possibly to supply wood for bows. Yew-tree Field is a field in the parish of Caterham.

GOSSHAW. Goss, the common pronunciation of gorse, or furze, so given by Halliwell. This word enters into the names of a good many fields. On Flint-house Farm, Oxted, two fields are mentioned in a deed of 1649 called Gorse Alley and Erthigors. On Colegate's Farm, Tatsfield, is a field called Great Gorsey Down, and on Goddard's Farm, in the same parish, one called Gorsey Down. Tinker's Goss is a field in Caterham, and also Shirley Goss.

For WEB FIELD and HEMPERS I can give no explanation.

W O L D I N G H A M.

WOLDINGHAM. One of the smallest parishes in Surrey, consisting of but 667 acres, not mentioned, I think, in Domesday; for Wallingham, which Manning¹ considers to be this place, I take to be Warlingham, locally pronounced Wallingham at this day. Woldingham is the home or settlement of the Wealdingas, or dwellers on the wold, who are given by Kemble,² in his list of the Mark names, and whom we find again at Waldingfield (Suffolk), spelt in the A.-S. Charters Wealdingafeld.³

THE UPPER and LOWER COURT LODGE are the names of the two farms into which the parish is divided. There are few parishes in the district which have not a Court or Court Lodge, Farm. The name has been before alluded to⁴ under Horne.

LOWER and MIDDLE HOLLINGTON. This occurs in the Survey of Oxted, of 19 Eliz., as Hollinden,⁵ and in the Extent of Limpsfield, 8 Hen. VI., as Holyndene. In its present form it would seem to be from the tribe of the Holingas, whom we find in Hollingbourn (Kent), Hol-

¹ *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 416.

² *Saxons in England*, vol. i. p. 476.

³ Kemble, *Codex*, Cart. 685, 931.

⁴ *Ante*, part i. p. 86.

⁵ See *ante*, p. 143.

lingdon (Bucks), Hollington (Derby, Staffordshire, Sussex), or else it is 'holan-dene,' the wooded glen in the hollow. Holanden occurs in four of the A.-S. Charters.¹

WHISTLERS WOOD, Whisley Wood (Rental of Oxted, 19 Eliz.), spelt in the early Deeds Wisselegh; and a place is named called Wisseleghdene. Mr. Edmunds² derives this prefix from 'wæs,' moist, and cites Wisbeach, Wisborough, Wisley, &c. There are two places in the A.-S. Charters³ of the same name,—Wisleáh, Wisley (Berks), and Uiscelea, Wisley (Worcestershire).

GREAT WHISTLE ASH, the name of a field; but whether it has any connection or not with the preceding name I cannot say.

FARTHING DOWN, GREAT and LITTLE. This is another instance of the tribal name of the Farthings or Feorthings, noticed before under Lingfield.⁴

MILL HILL and MILL FIELD indicate the existence of a mill at this spot. In a lease of the Nether Court Lodge Farm 9 Ric. II., 1386, in my possession, this field is mentioned as the Mullfield.

TROTTESCROFT (Deed, 1386), probably a possessor's name. In the A.-S. Charters⁵ is a place called Trottesclib, now Trotterscliff, Kent.

KEMYNGEDENE, mentioned in a Rental of Oxted, 19 Eliz., is from the clan or family of the Kemyngas.

PARRETTs, UPPER and LOWER, LONG and GREAT, and SIDE HILL PARRETTs, and WINDER, are names for which I can give no explanation.

CHELSHAM.

CHELSHAM. Domesday Survey, Celesham and Chalesham. The name is derived from 'ceosel,' A.-S. for a pebble; English, 'chessil.' This word is confined, I

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 381, 382, 783, 1171.

² *Traces of History in the Names of Places*, p. 315.

³ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 1254, 105.

⁴ *Ante*, part i. p. 94.

⁵ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 152.

believe, in its meaning to round water-worn pebbles, such as are found in abundance on Worms Heath in this parish.¹ The Chesil Bank in Dorsetshire is the sea-bank of pebbles or shingles. Chiselhampton Oxon, Chiselhurst and Chelsfield, in Kent, are possibly from the same root; and in the A.-S. Charters² is a place called Celeshel. Mr. Edmunds³ is, I believe, wrong in saying that the word means a sand-bank; nor do I think that the places he cites, viz. Chiswick, Chessington, &c., will agree with this derivation. In this parish are two fields into which the same prefix enters, viz. Chelsterne and Chelmere; and Stone Chissell is the name of another field. Chelsham Mead, near Broadham Green, Oxted, mentioned in a Deed of 7 Hen. VIII., and Chelesham Mead and Cheleshamfelde in one of 3 Ric. II., are probably named from the De Chelsham family, one of whom, Reginald de Chelsham, is mentioned in an early Deed relating to Oxted. Chelsea is Chesil-eye, the shingly island.⁴ In Edenbridge parish is a farm called Chissel Hall.

CHELSHAM WATVYLES, one of the ancient manors, is so called from Robert de Watevile, owner of the manor *temp.* Domesday Survey, in which family it remained till the reign of Edw. II. The name was preserved in a wood called Watvyles Wood, so named in a map of 1682.

CHELSHAM COURT, another manor, now the principal farm in the parish, is another of the many Courts. Warlingham Court is a farm in that parish.

FAIRCHILDS, the name of a principal residence, so called from John Fairchild, to whom one William Lettewe granted half an acre of land by Deed, dated 16 Edw. II., 1323. But I think it by no means improbable that the name Fairchild is simply the English

¹ The soil on Worms Heath, says Manning (*Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 422), is very poor, full of round pebbles, perfectly smooth, like those on the seashore.

² Kemble, *Codex*, Cart. 907.

³ *Traces of History*, p. 188. 'Kiesel' is the German word for a flint.

⁴ Taylor, *Words and Places*, pp. 280 and 348.

rendering of Vachele; that the first occupiers, or owners, called themselves De Vachele, from the name of the place, and the change from that to Fairchild is a very easy one. In a Rental of Chelsham of 1568 the place appears under an extraordinary alias, "Fairechild, otherwise called Blackeborne."

FICKLES HOLE, Veckesholes Water, (Deed, 16 Edw. II.), Fekilshild (Rental, 1568). The prefix of this word I believe to be a corruption of the Norman-French word 'vache,' and that the place was originally Vachele, *i.e.* the Cow Meadow. Vaccary or Vachery is a dairy farm, a name which occurs at Vaccary, in Cranley parish. The Hole has reference either to the pond of water, or is from 'hol,' a hollow. The Manor-house, which Manning¹ says was an ancient house, with a large wainscoted hall, and was pulled down before he wrote, was at Fairchilds, to which Fickleshole adjoins; and here may have been the dairy-farm of the Lord of the Manor.

LEDGERS, formerly a farm, now a principal residence, is merely a possessor's name. It appears as Leggers in a Court Roll of 37 Hen. VI., and Loggers in the Rental of 1568. Richard Leggers is a tenant in an early Rental, *circ.* Edw. II. This place has of late years been named 'The Ledgers,' without any regard to its origin.

DOWDALES, another manor. It is so called from the family of De Uvedale, who were Lords of the Manor of Chelsham from the time of Edw. III. until 1673.

SCOTT'S HALL. In the Rental of 1568 Mr. Scott appears as a tenant, and Sir Peter Scott, Knight, was living *temp.* Charles I.

BEDDLESTEAD,—Anglo-Saxon Charter,² Bipplestyde; Bedneste (Rental of Titsey, 1402); Benstede (Rental, 1568). Bedlesborough was a tithing in the parish, for which a headborough was appointed at the Sheriff's Tourn. Bettessengre is a place in Kent (? Bettshanger), mentioned in a Fine of 10 Ric. I. I have adverted to Betlesham, the name of a field in Limpsfield,³ but can

¹ *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 425.

² Kemble, *Codex*, Cart. 287, 657.

³ *Supra*, p. 177.

suggest no explanation of this word in its earliest form of Bipplestye.

SLINES, *alias* SLINES OAKS, occurs as Slynnes in the Rental of 1568, and in a Court Roll of 1657. It does not seem like an owner's name, and I can give no meaning for it.

LOCKSHIRE. Manning¹ says, that in Henley Wood is a piece of ground moated round, as if there had been a mansion within it, and also the remains of a well. It is called Lockshires Moat; and there is a tradition that this was the residence of a Sir John Lockshire. The name is still retained in Lockshire Shaw.

RANSCOMBE, *alias* RAYNSCOMBE,—Rainescombe (Rental, 1568). The name of a copyhold of the manor. 'Ran,' or 'Rann,' is given by Bosworth in his dictionary as a deer. The same name occurs in Rancum, Rancomb (Devon), in the A.-S. Charters.²

UPPER and LOWER MONS. The Latin 'Mons' is applied in the early documents to the range of chalk-hills. In the Extent of Limpsfield Manor, 5 Edw. II., the lands on the hill are described as 'super montem.' The Mount is a high point on Limpsfield Common, and the Mount Fields are very numerous; *e.g.* The Mount, Caterham.

HUNTINGSHARE, HUNTINGDON HILL, are names which explain themselves. 'Hunta,' the hunter, is a common prefix in place-names in the A.-S. Charters; and besides the county of Huntingdon, we find places of that name in Leicestershire, Hampshire, and Herefordshire.

BUG HILL, possibly from 'bug,' a goblin or spectre,³ a word used in this sense by Spenser, Shakespeare, and other writers; whence bugbear. The association of hills, streams, &c., with mysterious beings, elves, goblins, and the like, is very common in local nomenclature. This name may be a contraction of burgh hill, the fortified hill. Manning⁴ mentions a place called the Camp, and says "that on Bottle Hill (perhaps Battle Hill), in the

¹ *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 424.

² Kemble, *Codex*, Cart. 373.

³ See *Prompt. Parvul.*, in verbo.

⁴ *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 422. Salmon, *Antiquities of Surrey*, p. 63.

road into Kent, is a piece of ground sometimes called a camp, oblong and single ditched." This Bottle Hill rests upon the authority of Camden;¹ but no such name is now known, and there is apparently a confusion between it and Botley Hill in Titsey.

HALLILEW, the name of the hill adjoining Slines, is probably the 'halí' or 'halig hlaw,' the holy mound. It may have been the scene of some sacred rites in early times. Adjoining it, on Worms Heath, are a number of large pits from 10 to 20 yards in diameter, and from 6 to 20 feet in depth. A writer in Murray's Handbook² says "that they are traditionally said to have been used as hiding-places during the Danish ravages; but their real purpose is very uncertain." Without giving any credit to this theory, they are, without doubt, very ancient and worthy of notice.

COTTERS LAND. Cotter and Cottier are old English words for cottager; the latter occurs in "Piers Ploughman." Cottishall is a field in Warlingham.

VARLEY, NOW WORLEY BOTTOM?

GREAT and LITTLE LUNCH. On Stonehall Farm, Oxted, is a wood called Lunch Wood, and in Caterham, fields called Lunch, Further Lunch, and Lunch Tupwood. Its meaning I cannot ascertain; it is possibly synonymous with Lynch, mentioned under Titsey.³

MELBURY POOL. The prefix 'Mel,' which occurs in Melton and other places, is said to be for 'mil,' a mill. This would be the pool at the inclosure of the mill. It is a name one would expect to find applied to a water-mill: in this case it could only have been a windmill, with a pool or pond adjoining.

DEADMAN'S BANK. There are one or two places of this name in the district: they recall the murder or death of some one there.

GAMMER FIELD. 'Gammer' is a word for an old wife or grandmother (*grande-mère*): it is so explained by Halliwell. Dame's Piece, Caterham, is analogous.

¹ Gough's *Camden*, vol. i. p. 256.

² *Handbook, Surrey and Hants*, p. 21.

³ *Supra*, p. 201.

HARLEY BOTTOM is from 'hara,' the hare, as in Hareway, the name of a lane in Oxted; Harefield (Middlesex), Harleyford (Bucks).

HOLTS WOOD, — 16-Acre Holts, 11-Acre Holts, is synonymous with the German 'holz,' a wood. The term, says Halliwell, is still in use for a small plantation, and appears in early times to have been applied to a forest of small extent. Brockett says it is a peaked hill covered with wood; Howell, a holt or grove of trees about a house. Alice Holt was the name of a forest near Wickham, in Hampshire; Knock-holt, a wood near Tenterden, in Kent, and also a parish in the same county.¹

LUGHURST, NIDRILS, MEAZLES, BOGRAMS, MINIM LANE, SAPLEY, *alias* TAPLEY, and HEISHIRE, are names still in existence, of which I can give no explanation.

The following are from a Rental of 1568, and from Court Rolls:—

ALLGARISFELDE, probably a possessor's name. Algar was king of Mercia in the 11th century, and the name was likely to be adopted by others. Algarkirk, in Lincolnshire, mentioned in the A.-S. Charters,² is said to have been erected on the spot where he was killed.

APACSYMOS FIELD (Court Roll, Edw. IV.), a very remarkable name, sounding like a Greek word. I can suggest no derivation for it.

BARDOLFE'S COURT, so called, doubtless, from the Bardolf family, who were Lords of the Manor of Addington, a parish adjoining Chelsham. It came to them by the marriage of Hugh Bardolf, *temp.* Edw. I., with Isabel, daughter and heir of Robert de Aguilon, and continued in their possession until 2 Ric. II., 1379, when William Bardolf had license to alienate it to William Walcote.³

BEWKE? "common field called Bewke" (Court Roll, 42 Eliz.).

COCKEMER, COKKESLOND. The prefix is from the bird

¹ For more of this word see *Prompt. Parvul.*, in verbo.

² Kemble, *Codex*, Cart. 233, &c.

³ Manning, *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 559.

the cock, the mer being some old boundary-mark. CROWSEHOLT, in the same Rental, 1568, is the Crowswood.

CHARESEBROME (1568). Broom Lodge is the name of a farm, and le Brome that of a field in Chelsham. Of the former part of the word I can offer no explanation.

CONGHERST (1568) is probably a contraction of Conigherst. Conig is an old English word for a rabbit; Conighurst, the rabbit wood. There is a field in the parish still called Coney Oak.

HEVENSTRETE (1568), a tenement and land called Hevenstrete. The name occurs in the A.-S. Charters¹ in Heofentill, Heventill (Warwick); Heofenfeld, Hefenfeld (Northumb.). We meet with the converse in Hell-ditch, near Godalming; in Devules Meadow, Tatsfield (Rental, 1561); and in the Devil of Kent, Westerham.

HASELERS, HALERS (1568), now Hazlehatch, is from the hazel, which forms the root of no less than twenty-four place-names in the A.-S. Charters.

HEROWDES GROVE is, I believe, a corruption of Hereward or Hayward's grove. The heyward was the keeper of cattle in a common field, says Mr. Albert Way,² who prevented trespass on the cultivated ground; he was synonymous with the tithing-man or decenarius, who was regularly sworn at the court. Originally, no doubt, holders of this office, the family of Hayward came to be one of some importance in this and the adjoining parishes. Richard Hayward purchased Fickles Hole, Chesham, in 1587, and died possessed of it in 1608, together with lands in Godstone, Oxted, Tandridge, Limpsfield, Lingfield, Crowhurst, Farley, and Croydon.

HONIDOCKE GROVE ? (1568).

PRICHESTE CROFTE ? (*id.*).

POCKETS ? (*id.*, and Court Roll, 1677).

ROUGHELDES (1568) is Rowholts, a manor and farm in the parish; *i. e.*, the row holt, or roughwood.

REPCLESFELD ? (1568).

¹ Kemble, *Codex*, Cart. 55.

² *Prompt. Parvul.*, in verbo.

SAUGHELLS ? (*id.*).

SNAPECROFT (*id.*). In the A.-S. Charters¹ is a place called Snap, Snape (Berks), and Snapwell (Camb.); and Mr. Edmunds cites another place called Snape, in Suffolk.

WATERSTAPLE. Staple Field is the name of a field in Farley. Mr. Edmunds² derives these places from 'stapul,' a stake, and says that they were the sites of markets.

NETTLESTED GREEN. This may be derived from the A.-S. 'netl,' a nettle, or possibly it is connected with 'nyten,' cattle. In the A.-S. Charters are eight places with this prefix. There is a place called Nettlestead, near Maidstone, and one of the same name near Ipswich. Nettlebed is in Oxfordshire, between Henley and Wallingford.

WARLINGHAM.

WARLINGHAM. Domesday Survey, Wallingham; Deed, 1154, Warlington; 1158, Warlingham. The name is derived from the clan of Wearlingas, who are given by Kemble³ in his list of the marks.

CREUSE, CREWES COMMON, "Manerium de Crewes" (Court Roll, 2 Phil. & Mary). This place takes its name from the family of Carew. Sir Richard Willoughby, says Manning,⁴ demised this manor by deed, dated 1360, to Nicholas de Carew, whose daughter Lucia he had married.

WESTHALL, a manor in the parish given by Odo de Dammartin, *temp.* Ric. I., to the Priory of Tandridge. The name occurs in a Court Roll of 25 Eliz., and is still retained in Westhall Wood. It is in the western part of the parish, where formerly, no doubt, was an old manor-house or hall.

¹ Kemble, *Codex*, Cart. 1249, 809.

² *Traces of History*, p. 288.

³ *Saxons in England*, vol. i. p. 476. Warlingham is cited, but stated by error to be in Sussex.

⁴ *History of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 428.

HAMSEY GREEN, the name of part of the old common. There is a large pond near a homestead there, and I think the derivation is from 'hame's ea,' the water of the home or dwelling. Hamsey is the name of a parish near Lewes. Hamslond occurs in a Rental of Chelsham of 1568.

AYNSCOMBES, a copyhold tenement and 40 acres of land, mentioned in a Court Roll of 37 Henry VIII. and subsequent Rolls. Probably the name of an early owner. Mr. Edmunds¹ gives the following explanation of 'ayn,' *i.e.*, from 'ey,' water, from which he derives Aynhoe (Northants).

SUCCOMB FIELD, another of the many 'combs' or dingles in this district. The prefix may be from 'soc,' the land held in socage tenure. Mr. Edmunds² so explains Suckley (Worces.), &c., but it is more probably Suthcombe, the South Comb.

GREAT and LITTLE ROUND BERRY; Stone Berry, Chelsham; Berry Field Shaw, Caterham. The word 'Berry' is the A.-S. 'Byrig,' German 'Berg,' in its primary signification a hill.

GREAT KNOWL HILL, Knollwood (Court Roll, 2 Edw. VI.). This word Halliwell explains as a little round hill, in which sense, says Mr. Edmunds,³ it is very common in Yorkshire. It is from the A.-S. 'cnoll,' a hill. Knole is a place in Cranley, situated on a rising ground. In a Deed of 6 Edw. IV., a message is mentioned lying at 'the Knolle' in Egham, and in the same Deed occur Egham Knolle, and Knollehyll.

Row. This word occurs five times in this parish, and twelve times in the adjoining parish of Chelsham, as a field-name; besides which, in describing the lands, the measurement of the fields is given, and then that of 'the rough' adjoining. Row, as was before noticed, means rough, and the constant occurrence of the word gives an insight into the condition of the land on these hills in former times. If I am right in supposing that

¹ *Traces of History*, p. 168.

² *Id.*, p. 290.

³ *Id.*, p. 237.

Wallingeham, in Domesday Survey, refers to this parish, not to Woldingham, its annual value is there given at £4, a very small sum, indicative of the state of cultivation. Row Dow is the somewhat uneuphonious name of a wood in Kent.

HOW BANK. How or Ho, is a hill. Great and Little How are the names of two fields in Chelsham, and the same suffix occurs in Clapsho, mentioned in the Rental of Titsey of 1402.

SEARCH WOOD recalls some event, the recollection of which is lost, possibly the surprise of a party of smugglers, who abounded in this district, who are brought to mind by a place in Chelsham called 'Packway.'

MEDLEY SHAW. This is the land laid down to meadow. In the Anglo-Saxon Charters¹ is a place called Medléah, Wilts.

FILLETTS. Mentioned in a Court Roll of 1561?

RAYSONS, REISONs. Court Roll, 10 Eliz.?

Of HOBGETTS or HOPPETTS, MIMBLES, MARMIMS MAPLES, and PEPPER FIELD, I can give no explanation: they are names still in use.

The following are names from the old Court Rolls:—

ALLARDE. There was a distinguished family of the name of Alard, to whom there are two monuments in Winchelsea Church, but there is no record of any owner of property of that name in Warlingham.

BLANCHFIELDE CROFT, *alias* BLANGFIELDE CROFT. Blanc is given by Bosworth in his Dictionary, and also by Stratmann, for white, or else it is the Norman-French word 'blanche.'

DOWNE AMOTTS?

HEBLOKE. The suffix 'loc,' says Leo,² is derived from the verb 'locan,' to lock or close in, in which sense Mr. Edmunds³ also explains it. The prefix 'heb,' in the Hebureahg of the A.-S. Charters,⁴ becomes Highbury; if so, then this would be the inclosure on the height.

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 460,

² *Anglo-Saxon Names*, p. 115.

³ *Traces of History*, p. 244.

⁴ Kemble, *Codex*, Cart. 40.

LACYES, a possessor's name ; but the name does not appear on the Rolls.

CHANTRY, CHANTREY HILL. This name would seem to imply that this land was charged with the payment of a priest to sing mass under the bequest of some founder. I am not aware whether there was a chantry in the church of Warlingham.

CATERHAM.

CATERHAM. Not mentioned in Domesday by name, but conjectured by Manning¹ to be a place there spoken of as Azors Manor ; spelt in early deeds sometimes Katerham. Taylor² suggests two derivations of the name,—one as being connected with 'gate,' a road, like Reigate and Gatton ; the other from the Celtic word 'cath,' battle. The first seems a very unlikely transposition of letters ; the G being retained in Gatton and Godstone, it is not probable that it would be changed into C in this place ; the second must be rejected altogether, as being a Celtic word, which in this district is inadmissible. Neither can I agree with Mr. Flower³ in referring it to 'castrum,' a camp. He remarks that he knows of no instance in which Castrum becomes Cater. It is, I believe, invariably Caster or Chester. Mr. Edmunds'⁴ derivation from 'cat,' the wild cat, seems to me more probable, though, where that occurs as a prefix, it is generally in such a form as Catsfield (Sussex), Catthorp (Leicester). I am inclined to class it among the tribal names, and believe it to be a contraction of Cateringasham, the abode of the Caterings or Ketterings, possibly the same clan whom we meet with at Kettering (Northants). The modern and objectionable pronunciation Caterham with the 'a' long, dates from the opening of the railway and the erection of villas.

¹ Manning and Bray, *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 434.

² *Words and Places*, pp. 252, 304.

³ *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. v. p. 184.

⁴ *Traces of History*, p. 185.

WAR COPPICE. This, which Taylor adduces in support of his derivation from 'cath,' a battle, has been noticed at some length by Mr. Flower;¹ and in his view, that it has nothing to do with war, I entirely agree. Such names as Battle Hill, Slaughterford, point to engagements which have taken place there; but war is a word used in a general sense, and could not be restricted within the limits of a field or a copse. Mr. Flower suggests Warwick, and gives as his reason the proximity of Warwick Wold. It may be so, but I think that 'wær' or 'wer,' A.-S. for an inclosure, is the more probable explanation.

CARDINAL'S CAP, given by Manning as the name of the camp on Whitehill, so called, I believe, from the shape of the hill, which, at a distance, has somewhat the appearance of a round cap.

STANSTEAD, STANSTEAD HEATH, mark the old line of the Stane Street, which passed out of Sussex through Godstone by Stretton, and over this common. Gaters, in this parish (Pal. 19 Hen. VIII.), is another allusion to this road.

PORKELE (Deed, *cir.* Hen. III.), a name preserved in Portley Dean, Port Field, and Port Mead. I can suggest no meaning for this name.

FRIERN, or FRYERN, a farm partly in this parish and partly in Chaldon, held of the Manor of Caterham, where is still a field called Great Fryern Field, and a wood called Fryern Wood. These places are so called, says Mr. Edmunds,² from having belonged to friars; *e.g.*, Fryern Barnet (Middlesex). The Abbey of Waltham owned the manor before the dissolution, and St. Thomas's Hospital had property in the parish; so that the name probably owes its origin to this source. Abbots, a field here, is either from Waltham Abbey or Chertsey Abbey, both of which had lands in the parish.

UPWOOD, written Upwode, 1527; now Tupwood. This latter is a contraction of The Upwood; *i.e.* the wood on

¹ *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. v. p. 183.

² *Traces of History*, p. 210.

the upper or high ground. In the A.-S. Charters¹ is a place in Huntingdon, Upwudn; now Upwood. There are no less than forty-two places called Upton.

SALMONS, a manor, or reputed manor and a principal farm-house, owes its name to the family of Saleman, one of whom, Roger Saleman, died seized of it, 16 Edw. III., 1343, and Thomas Salman was owner in 3 Hen. V. Salmons, a large farm in Penshurst, Kent, is probably named from the same family.

HOLBORN HILL records a natural phenomenon which occurs in this parish from time to time, at intervals of about seven years; *i. e.* the breaking out of a stream, which goes by the name of the 'Bourn,' and flows through the fields by Caterham Railway Junction into Croydon. Aubrey² mentions it, but, by some confusion, under Crowhurst parish, instead of Warlingham, which is clearly intended, as he says that it rises in a grove of yew-trees within the manor of Westhall, in Warlingham. It is popularly supposed to be the forerunner of some remarkable event. "It rises," says Aubrey, "upon the approach of some remarkable alteration in Church or State. It began to run a little before Christmas, and ceased about the end of May, at that most glorious æra of English liberty, the year 1660. In 1665 it preceded the Plague in London, and the Revolution in 1688." Under Caterham, the same writer notices it as a 'Bourn.' "Nailburn," says Halliwell, "is a kind of temporary brook or intermittent land-spring, very irregular in its visitation and duration. There are several Nailburns in Kent. Darkworth Chronicle, p. 24, mentions one 'byside Canturbury called Naylborne,' which seems to be one below Barham Downs." This Holborn Hill is the Hol-Bourne, or rivulet in the hollow; 'bourn' being A.-S. for a stream. It is situated not far from the spot where it breaks out.

RIDING. Under Ridlands, in Limpsfield, I gave numerous instances of this word in the form of riddens. There

¹ Kemble, *Codex*, Cart. 581, 809.

² *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. iii. p. 47.

are so many in this place that they deserve a separate notice. The constant occurrence of the word would justify the inference, of which proofs are not wanting, that the greater part of this parish was at one time waste or common land. The following is a list:—Dan-riding (perhaps Dene-riding), Magriding, Magriding Slip, Fullriding, Longriding, Furtherriding, North and South Stoneriding, Harriett Riding. All these I take to be from ‘hrid,’ the assart or cleared ground. Mr. Edmunds¹ states that Riding in the sense of a division of land is not used in any other county but Yorkshire.

HARESTONE, HARESTONE Valley, is derived more probably, I think, from Hoar-stone, some boundary-stone, a word noticed before under Oxted,² than from ‘hara,’ the hare, as it is difficult to see any connection between a hare and a stone.

BOBBINS CLOSE, BOBBINGERS. The Bobbingas are given by Kemble³ among the ‘mark’ names. Bobbing (Kent), Bobbington (Salop, Staffordshire), Bobinger (Essex), are cited by him. Bobingseata is mentioned in the Charters,⁴ a place in Kent.

NINHAMS MEADOWS. I can give no meaning to this prefix. In the adjoining parish of Coulsdon is a place called Nimwood or Ninwood.

THE LUCKINGS. In Oxted, in the Survey of 1576, are places called Luckings Garden, Rough Luckings Garden, and Luckings Croft. Possibly from the clan of the Lockingas, whom we find at Locking (Somerset), Lockinge (Berks), Lockington (York).

FOSTER DOWN. Halliwell gives ‘Foster’ as an old word for Forester; and in the “Prompt. Parvul.” we find it as ‘Forstere’ or ‘Fostere.’

ROWEDES is a possessor’s name. The Rowed family were owners of Caterham Court about the end of the last century.

WHITE NOBBS, the name of one of the chalk hills.

¹ *Traces of History*, p. 274.

² *Supra*, p. 143.

³ *Saxons in England*, vol. i. p. 458.

⁴ Kemble, *Codex*, Cart. 175.

'Nob' signifies a head or crest. White Hill is the name of the hill on the summit of which is the camp.

CHILTERS, possibly from 'chil' or 'ceald,' cold. Mr. Edmunds¹ gives it this meaning, and cites Chilham, Chiltern.

The following are probably derived from the names of owners or occupiers :—

COLLIER'S DOWN, COLLIER'S CROFT, KEMP'S HILL, WOOLHAM'S BANK, BULLEN'S FIELD, WHITTENTON'S, JASON'S, *alias* JEYSON'S HILL, NAP'S PIECE.

Of the following I can give no explanation :—

BANNANS, GREAT SCROUCHES, TAUNTON MEAD, PIZZAMS BANK, LUDFIELD, UPPER BEADON, GALIERE.

¹ *Traces of History*, p. 188.

THE ORIGIN AND EARLY HISTORY OF THE
FAMILY OF NEWDEGATE, SO LONG AS
THEY REMAINED CONNECTED WITH
SURREY.

By JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, F.S.A.

(*Read at Newdegate, 4th July, 1872.*)

ON this occasion of our visit to the parish of Newdegate, I have undertaken to offer to the Society some account of the ancient family which derived its name from this place, and which in the course of centuries has produced several persons of considerable distinction.

It has not been altogether a Surrey family, having arrived at greater importance in its junior branches, which have been seated at Harefield, in Middlesex, and Arbury, in Warwickshire; but it was not until the reign of Charles I. that it finally lost its connection with this spot.

From the year 1677 until 1806 the Warwickshire family enjoyed the dignity of a Baronet, and consequently its genealogy will be found in the larger baronetages, but certainly stated with great inaccuracy in regard to the earlier generations; and, although Mr. Bray has give a pedigree in his "History of Surrey,"¹ it is by no means satisfactory. Our county historian, however, is not a party to the much more censurable because fictitious account, which will be found pre-facing the genealogy of the Newdigates in the current

¹ Vol. ii. p. 173.

edition of Burke's "History of the Landed Gentry." The passages to which I allude are these:—

This family possessed, from time immemorial to the beginning of the reign of Charles I., the manor and lands of Newdegate, co. Surrey; and, from many ancient records, it appears that the name was written variously, Niwudegate, Niwodegate, Newedigate, Niudegate, Neudegate, originally perhaps from Saxony, and of the city of Nieuweide, upon the Rhine. The intermarriages of the family before that of Malmaison are set forth in an illuminated pedigree, first taken by Henry Lillie, Rouge Croix, 1610; by Sir William Dugdale, Garter King of Arms, 1684; and lastly by Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, 1691, with the arms emblazoned thus; Newdegate and Warren, Newdegate and Pugeys, Newdegate and Mountfitchet, Newdegate and Roan, Newdegate and Sudeley, Newdegate and Ashburnham, Newdegate and Wintershall, Newdegate and Clare, Newdegate and Chenduit, Newdegate and Malmaison, from which a regular descent commences for twenty-two generations.

I view these passages of the last edition of the "History of the Landed Gentry." with the greater regret, because I find they are introduced therein for the first time, not having appeared in previous editions; whilst, generally speaking, there has been a judicious retrenchment of many offensive redundancies which formerly impaired the value of Sir Bernard Burke's very laborious and useful compilation.

The errors and absurdities now prefixed to the pedigree of Newdegate are manifold. In the first place it is an error to say that the family possessed from time immemorial the *manor* of Newdegate; that, as we shall presently see, was not the fact.

Next, on the heels of that misstatement, comes the absurd suggestion that, instead of taking their name from this spot, they brought it hither from the city of Nieuwied, on the Rhine. I need not stop to combat this.

But then follows a string of what are called intermarriages with distinguished or high-sounding names, as set forth in an illuminated pedigree made by Henry Lillie, Rouge Croix, and recognized by other more eminent professional names of the 17th century; whereby, during ten generations, the Newdegates are alleged to have taken wives from the families of Warren,

Pugeys, Mountfitchet, Roan, Sudeley, Ashburnham, Wintershull, Clare, Chenduit, and Malmain; every item of which, except the last, I have no hesitation in denouncing as mere fabrication, the fabulous concoction of a period when the professional heralds condescended to make lying genealogies, and thus brought upon themselves and their science that disrepute and that contempt from which it has never entirely recovered, although in honest and sagacious hands it is one of the most efficient handmaids of history, and may properly and reasonably be regarded, as it was of old, one of the most becoming studies of every true Gentleman.

There is still one further allegation in Burke demanding some remark. Its precise meaning I do not exactly comprehend, but it states in so many words that subsequently to the ten grand intermarriages that have been recapitulated, "a regular descent commences for twenty-two generations." Now, these twenty-two generations, in addition to the ten, can scarcely be all in Master Lillie's illuminated pedigree; but even if the meaning is that they bring down the family to the present day, such an assertion rather overshoots its mark, for a total of thirty-two generations would carry us back from the present time for ten centuries and a half, that is, to about the year of our Lord 800, a period somewhat too early for the Norman names of Warren, Pugeys, Mountfitchet, and the rest.¹

¹ The Newdegates have adopted the following quarterings:—2. Malmain; 3. Echingham; 4. Swanland; 5. Bachworth; 6. Samford; 7. de Leyre; 8. Rokesley; 9. Knolles; 10. Young; 11. Neville of Raby; 12. Neville (ancient); 13. Bulmer; 14. Inglebert; 15. Mablethorpe; 16. Hilton; 17. Burden; 18. Cresacre; and 19. Cradock: as displayed in a brass plate on the monument of Anthony Newdegate, auditor of the Court of Surveyors (ob. 1568), in Hawnes church, co. Bedford; but where numbers 7, 10, 13, and 15 have been scratched through, as if incorrect. (See these quarterings described particularly in *Collectanea Topogr. et Geneal.*, vol. iii. p. 402.) At Harefield, co. Middlesex, on the monument of Sir John Newdegate (ob. 1610), the quarterings are—2. Malmain; 3. Swanland; 4. Bachesworth; 5. Echingham; 6. Knolles; 7. Neville; 8. Hilton; 9. Cave. Whilst on that of John Newdegate, Esq., his son and heir (ob. 1642), there were twenty quarterings, thus marshalled:—1. Newdegate; 2. Malmain; 3. Echingham; 4. Swan-

I have been surprised to find that Bray, in his pedigree of Newdegate, ignores not merely that contained in the baronetages, but two others, which may claim to be of some authority; viz., 1. that which was inserted in the Heralds' "Visitation of Surrey in 1623;"¹ and 2. that printed in the "History of Surrey" of his predecessor Aubrey;² to each of which I shall have some regard in the ensuing observations. Bray's pedigree is professedly from ancient charters, but, being destitute of dates, and unaccompanied by the evidence upon which it was founded, is of less value than it might have been.³ All these three pedigrees present great variations, showing that the descent of the family is really by no means clearly ascertained.

The first point that may be at once determined is, that all the Newdegates have derived their name from this place, for the local name does not occur elsewhere. Nor is this place itself named in the Domesday Survey, when it is supposed to have formed part of the great manor of Churchfelle, subsequently called Reigate.⁴ The earliest documents in which the name occurs are charters relating to the advowson of the church or chapel, for a

land; 5. Bachesworth; 6. Samford; 7. Rokesley; 8. Knolles; 9. Neville of Raby; 10. Neville (ancient); 11. Bulmer; 12. Inglebert; 13. Hilton; 14. Burden; 15. Cresacre; 16. Cradock; 17. Cave; 18. Bromflete; 19. Genell; 20. Cliffe. (Lysons, *Middlesex Parishes*, 1800, pp. 113-4.)

In the *Surrey Visitation*, *Harl. MS.* 5830, the quarterings are—1. and 12. Newdegate; 2. Malmaims; 3. Echingham; 4. Swanland; 5. Bachesworth; 6. Samford; 7. de Leyre; 8. Knolles; 9. Neville of Raby; 10. Neville (ancient); 11. Inglebert. Crest, a fleur-de-lis.

¹ *Harl. MS.* 5830, fol. 786 (51 b).

² Aubrey derives his pedigree from one begun by Henry Lillie, Rouge Croix, in 1610, carried on by Sir William Dugdale, and finished by Gregory King, down to the year 1691, in the possession of Sir Richard Newdigate, of Harefield, Bart.

³ It is given with the admission that "the early deeds do not explain the descents so clearly as to ascertain them with certainty, though they show the family possessed of land at their several dates."

⁴ The Domesday manor of Cherchefelle is supposed to have included the present parishes of Leigh, Newdegate, Charlwood, Horley, and Burstow, none of which are separately mentioned, nor reducible to any other article.—Manning and Bray, vol. i. p. 272.

“chapel” it is designated in the reign of Henry I.,¹ which shows the comparatively late formation of the parish. It was a chapel built in the Weald, like that of the adjoining parochial district, which still retains its pristine name of Capel.

Our county historians describe three manors in this parish,—those of Newdegate, Cudworth, and Weeklands, besides the estate of Mershland or Mereland, belonging to Trinity College in Cambridge, which also is termed a manor in the Inquisition of 1576, hereafter cited.

The principal manor is presumed to have belonged to the early Earls of Warren, because the chapel or church of Newdegate was given by Earl Hamelin, in the reign of Henry I., to the Priory of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark. Subsequently, in 21 Edw. I., John de Montfort had a grant of free warren here; and the descent of the manor is traced in that family and in that of the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick, until it devolved to the Nevilles, Lord Abergavenny.

The first Newdegates were evidently the tenants of these superior lords. There is no doubt that the family of Newdigate, which was advanced to a Baronetcy in 1677, being then seated at Arbury, in Warwickshire, was descended from the old residents of this spot, because many ancient deeds relating to this parish and neighbourhood were handed down in the archives at Arbury, and their substance communicated by Sir Richard Newdigate, who died in 1727, to Wotton, the author of the Baronetage published in 1741, and printed in his vol. iv. p. 618.²

Some of these documents are earlier than the period when it became usual to append dates to charters; and one of them shows the wife of a certain Richard Newdegate to have been Alice daughter of Walter of Horley³ (a neighbouring parish), for all the land which Walter of Horley had given the said Richard with Alice his

¹ See the charter of Hamelin Earl Warren, printed in Major Heales' paper, *post*, p. 270.

² See the abstract of them in the Appendix in this paper hereafter.

³ Misprinted Horsea in Bray's Pedigree of Newdegate, vol. ii. p. 173.

daughter, in free marriage, was confirmed by William de Longo Ponte, that is, Longbridge, in the parish of Horley.¹

A charter of the reign of Henry III. is from Mabilia de la Bere, of Newdegate, who, in her free widowhood, confirms to John Newdegate two fields in Newdegate, called Southheye and Northheye, which he had bought of Norman de la Bere her husband. Now, this apparently grand name of De la Bere is, I believe, purely local; for, in another of these charters, Gilbert Wytecrofte, of Charlewode, grants to William Newdegate all his land called the Berland, in the parish of Newdegate.

Again, in the reign of Edward III., John de Montfort, then Lord of the Manor of Newdegate, leases all his wood in Berland, in the parish of Newdegate, to William Newdegate, for two years from the Feast of Easter, together with free ingress and egress, for the sum of £20 sterling.

The meaning of *la Bere* is probably derived from those places which are termed *beru* in the Anglo-Saxon Charters,² where there was abundant food for the swine, which formed the chief live-stock of the early inhabitants of forest countries.³

Another of the same ancient documents is interesting, as furnishing the original name of an estate, which is now the site of one of the most beautiful residences in

¹ There was a family which took its name from this place. In 1304 John atte Longebrugge, son of John atte Longebrugge, is party to a grant of 16d. rent, arising from the capital messuage of William de Enggelonde, near the church at Horley: dated at Cherlode (*i. e.* Charlwood), on Sunday next after the feast of the Apostles Philip and James, 23 Edw. I.—Deed in the possession of Thomas Hart, Esq., of Dorking, 1873.

² See *Anglo-Saxon Names*, by Leo, edited by Williams, p. 103; Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, vol. iii.

³ Bere is a well-known old term for barley; but barley was not suited to the soil of this country. Aubrey remarks: "The Weald or Wyld hereabouts bears excellent oats. In one year I observed them five or six feet high, and of this commodity the tenants chiefly make their rents; but this soil bears barley ill, as not agreeing with it. *Dacus sylvestris* [*i. e.* *Daucus sylvestris*, or the wild carrot] grows very plentifully hereabouts and in Kent, and is frequently infused in their ale."—*History of Surrey*, under "Newdigate," vol. iv. p. 268.

this vicinity. In the 17th of Edward I. Thomas de la Lynde assigns William Newdegate and others to sell a hundred loads of timber in his wood of Lynde. This family was of knightly degree in the reign of Edward II., when Sir Walter de la Linde bore for arms, Argent, a cross engrailed gules.

Now, although this is not the only instance of the word Lynde as the name of a locality, and though it enters into the composition of several more, such as the town of Lyndhurst, in Hampshire, and the less distant parish of Lindfield, in Sussex, I am sorry to say I cannot speak satisfactorily of its meaning. Mr. Lower, in his "History of Sussex," suggests that the name of Lindfield is derived from the linden or lime-tree; but with that etymology I do not at all agree. *La Lynde* was evidently descriptive of the land itself, and the name still exists here under the form of Lyne, dropping the d. Lyne, which is chiefly in this parish and partly in that of Capel, was purchased in 1799 by the late James Shudi Broadwood, Esq., who served as Sheriff of Surrey in 1835, and erected the present handsome mansion, or which a view is given in Brayley's "History of Surrey." The modern stained glass in that window (one of the windows of Newdegate Church) represents the armorial bearings of the Broadwood family. But to return to the Newdegates.

Gradually these resident occupiers of the Wealdan Forest became men of opulence and importance, and the reign of Edward III. may be assigned as the date of their first emerging into distinction. It is remarkable and significant that before that period the name of Newdegate does not occur in any ancient roll of arms. When the coat of De la Lynde is recorded in the reign of Edward II., there is no coat recorded for Newdegate. In the year 1328 the seal of William de Nywdegate is not armorial, but its device is one appropriate to this oak-covered district, being, apparently, a cross composed of four acorns.



All the grand alliances attributed to this family in Lillie's pedigree are quite visionary until we come to the last name—that of Malmains. This was the alliance which at length raised these denizens of the Weald into the rank of nobility.

Nicholas de Malesmaines¹ was lord of the neighbouring manor of Ockley, and at his death, in 33 Edw. III., he left five daughters his coheirs—Beatrix, married to Sir Otho de Grandison; Petronilla, to Sir Thomas de St. Omer; ² Catharine, to Sir Henry de Newdegate; Elizabeth and Joan, unmarried.

Now, Otho de Grandison, who married one of these coheirs of Malmains, was younger brother to Peter de Grandison, a Baron of Parliament in the reign of Edward III., and to John de Grandison, Bishop of Exeter; and he was father of Sir Thomas de Grandison,³ whose name occupies the fiftieth place in the roll of the Knights of the Garter. Thus the Newdegates, in the reign of Edward III., became allied to many persons of high distinction.

From this marriage the Newdegates acquired certain lands at Ockley, where John de Newdegate presented to the church in 1386, and Amicia de Newdegate in 1407.

In 1360 (34 Edw. III.) William de Newdegate was one of the two men of substance who were returned to Parliament as Knights for Surrey, his colleague being Nicholas Carreu. This was a period when parliaments

¹ Nicholas was a Christian name of earlier date in the Norman race of Males-ès-mains. (See Stapleton's *Rolls of the Norman Exchequer*, vol. ii. pp. xlvii *et seq.*) In the Roll of Arms temp. Edw. II. there occurs, under the county of Kent, "Sire Nicholas Malemeins de argent a une bende engréle de pourpre." In the Roll temp. Edw. III. (edit. Nicolas), p. 35, we find, in sequence, "Malemaynes port d'argent a une bend engrele de purple. Monsire Roigate d'argent a une bend engrele d'asur." "Monsire Roigate" must surely have been a knight taking his name from the neighbouring castle of Reygate?

² Misstated as "St. Maur" in Manning and Bray, vol. ii. p. 162. Even this genuine alliance of Newdigate and Malmains is perverted from the truth in the Baronetages, as it is put up into the reign of Edward I.

³ A memoir of Sir Thomas Grandison will be found in Beltz's *Memorials of the Order of the Garter*, p. 176.

were annual, and it was not customary, at least in this county, to return the same persons to successive parliaments. William de Newdegate was again knight of the shire in 37 Edw. III., with Gilbert de Ledrede, *i. e.* Letherhed; in 46 Edw. III. with William de Cobeham; and in 50 Edw. III. with Robert de Loxele.¹ He does not appear to have been actually of knightly rank. In 42 Edw. III. (1368) he was appointed by patent, together with John Lovekin, William Tauke, and others, to repair the walls of the river Thames, from Danyel's Wall, in Surrey, to Reddisbourne, in Kent. In 45 Edw. III. he served as Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex; and this was the only time that Surrey had a sheriff of this name. In 47 Edw. III. (1373) he was appointed steward of the royal manor of Bansted in this county, during the king's pleasure, at the accustomed fee:—

De Senescallo Manerii de Banstede constituto. Rex dilecto sibi Willielmo de Neudegate salutem. Sciatis quod assignavimus et constituimus vos Senescallum nostrum Manerii nostri de Banstede ad curias nostras ejusdem Manerii prout moris est tenendum quamdiu nobis placuerit, percipiendo in officio illo feodum consuetum. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod circa premissa diligenter intendatis et ea faciatis et exequamini in forma predicta. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium primo die Augusti. *Per ipsum Regem.* (Rot. Pat. 47 Edw. III., pars 2, m. 30.)

In the 10th of Richard II. (1386–7) John de Newdegate served as one of the knights of the shire.

Now, as I have stated already, the pedigree of the family has, in its early generations, been by no means clearly made out in any of the successive attempts already recounted; but we have some information furnished towards it in a charter, by which, in the 27th Edw. III., John de Newdegate gave to Thomas, his youngest son, for life, a tenement named Hallond, the remainder to his second son John, for life; the remainder to William, his eldest son, his heirs and assigns, for ever.

It is assumed in the "Baronetage," rather than proved, that the subsequent Newdegates of this place descended from William, the eldest of these three brothers, and the

¹ Manning and Bray, vol. i. p. lv.

Newdegates of Middlesex and Warwickshire from John, the second brother. This Sir John Newdegate, it is asserted, served in the wars of France under Edward III.; received the honour of knighthood, and had a fleur-de-lis given him for his crest. For the accuracy of these romantic statements I will not answer; it is, however, more certain that he established the family at Harefield, in Middlesex, having married Joanna, sister and co-heiress of William de Swanland, of that place, whose arms were Gules, three swans argent, and his crest a swan, collared and chained.

In the Abstracts of Wills which are appended to this memoir it will be seen that in several respects the Newdegates of Harefield maintained their relationship towards the county of Surrey; and from some cause, not readily explained, John Newdegate, Esq., in the fourth generation of the lords of Harefield, was buried in the church of Merstham. Of his having any connection with that parish, nothing is stated by our county historians; and this circumstance of his burial there suggests the possibility that he may have died on a journey, when riding either to or from a visit to his cousins at Newdegate. The inscription¹ on his grave-stone is:

Hic iacet Johes Newdegate Armiger nup dñs de Harefeld in Com̄ Midd
 q̄ obiit XXI^o die mens̄ Februarii A^o dñi M^o CCCC
 LXXXVIII 7 a^o regni reḡ Henr̄ VII. XIII cui aie
 ppiciet̄ de.

Above is a shield of Newdegate, and one of Swanland, the family from which Harefield was inherited.

It is noteworthy that the date of his death is deficient in the family pedigree in the "Baronetage." His mother, the wife of William Newdegate of Harefield, was a Surrey woman, the daughter of John Bowet, Esq.; she died in 1444, and was buried at Harefield. His own wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Young, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, and by her he was

¹ Imperfectly printed in Manning and Bray, ii. 262: "Shield of arms gone." The shields may have been concealed from view, but they are not "gone."

father of John Newdegate, who was made a serjeant-at-law in 2 Hen. VIII., and materially advanced the fortunes of the family. He eventually became King's Serjeant; and there is a sepulchral brass at Harefield representing him in his official costume, accompanied by his wife, who was a Neville, of Sutton, in Lincolnshire. Their children were memorable, in that age of trial, for their attachment to the ancient faith; for two of his sons were knights hospitallers of St. John; another, a Carthusian monk, suffered capital punishment for his opposition to the King's supremacy; one daughter was a nun at Syon, another at Holywell in Middlesex, and a third was Jane, wife of Sir Robert Dormer, the grandmother of Robert first Lord Dormer, and of Jane, Duchess of Feria, one of the favourite attendants of Queen Mary.

In the next generation the younger sons were also remarkable. George became a monk at Chertsey; but Anthony, having probably embraced contrary religious views, was one of the auditors of the court erected by King Henry VIII. for surveying the lands acquired by the King from the monasteries and by his numerous exchanges throughout the country; and this Anthony founded a family at Hawnes, in Bedfordshire; whilst Francis Newdigate, another brother, having been one of the gentlemen ushers of the household of the Protector Somerset, subsequently married the Duchess dowager, Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Stanhope.¹

John, the eldest brother of this generation, in 1585 exchanged the manor of Harefield for that of Arbury, in Warwickshire, where a fair mansion had recently been erected, on the site of a religious house, by Sir Edmond Anderson, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. After this, the principal seat of the Newdegates was at Arbury, which still remains in the name; but Harefield was also re-acquired, by purchase, by Sir Richard Newdigate, a

¹ See his epitaph (ob. 1568) at Hawnes, in *Collectanea Topogr. et Geneal.*, iii. 86; but for "Anthonius Newdegate, *Arm.*, supervisorū terrarū quondam regis Henrici Octavi dum steterit Auditorum unius," should be read "Curie Supervisorū," &c.

serjeant-at-law, who had honestly and independently served during the Protectorate, first as a Justice of the Common Bench, and subsequently as Chief Justice of the Upper Bench, and in 1677 was created a Baronet by King Charles II. After this, the alliances of the family were of the first distinction, and are accurately recited in the "Baronetage." They have a fine series of monuments at Harefield, of one of which, a reclining figure of Mary Lady Newdigate, by Grinling Gibbons, there is an engraving in Lysons' "Middlesex Parishes." Her husband, Sir Richard Newdigate, the second Baronet, was member for Warwickshire in the reign of Charles II. The fifth Baronet, Sir Roger Newdigate, after having been knight of the shire for Middlesex, sat for thirty years as one of the burgesses for the University of Oxford, and has left his name to be perpetually remembered there as the founder of the Newdigate prize poem. Sir Roger died in 1806, in the ninety-seventh year of his age, when the baronetcy expired, and the family, so far as I am aware, became entirely extinct in the male line. Francis, a younger son of the second Baronet, had a son, Francis, who died without issue, and a daughter, Millicent, married to William Parker, Esq., of Salford Prior's, in Warwickshire; and her son, Francis Parker, of Kirk Hallam, in Derbyshire, assumed the name and arms of Newdigate, in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle, Francis Newdigate, Esq. The name had now for some generations been usually spelt Newdigate; but old Sir Roger was very desirous to restore the ancient orthography Newdegate; therefore, when he left directions that the name should be assumed by another of his cousins of the Parker family, care was taken that that spelling should be adopted.

It was the present member for North Warwickshire's father, Charles Newdigate Parker, Esq., who took the name and arms of Newdegate only, instead of Parker; but both he and his present son have borne also the baptismal name of Newdigate, and therefore it is that their names appear as Charles Newdigate Newdegate. The family of Kirk Hallam, on the contrary, now resident at

Byrkley Lodge, near Burton-on-Trent, in Staffordshire, keep to the spelling of the last century, Newdigate.

Before we return to the main line of the family at Newdegate, it may here be noticed that a member of the Harefield family was for some time resident in Surrey, in possession of the manor of Little Ashted. It was an estate which had belonged to Merton Abbey, and was granted by Queen Mary to Anne, Duchess of Somerset. In the year 1578 the name of Robert Newdegate occurs as receiving (with Arthur Fountain) a grant, or lease, of Little Ashted from the Crown,¹ and immediately conveying it to his brother Francis, the Duchess's husband. Subsequently Henry Newdegate, Esq., was lord of this manor, a great-nephew of Francis and Robert, and a younger son of John Newdegate, Esq., of Arbury, co. Warwick, by his second wife, Mary Smyth.² His monument, still remaining at Little Ashted, records him to have maintained great hospitality there. Possibly his housekeeping embarrassed him; for, many years before his death, it is said in 1603, he suffered a recovery, and, with John Newdegate, his brother, conveyed this estate to George Cole, Esq., of Petersham.³ His epitaph⁴ is as follows, on "a reddish marble tablet," bearing the arms of Newdigate, with a crescent for difference:—

HENRICI NEWDIGATE Arm. quondam hujus Manerii Dom. Filii

¹ In 20 Eliz., Robert Newdigate, of Hawnes, co. Bedford, Esq., and Arthur Fountayne, of Salle, co. Norfolk, gentleman, were joint grantees of the lordship or manor of Paris Garden, in the parish of Christ Church, Southwark. (See Manning and Bray, iii. 531.)

² *Visitation of Warwickshire*, 1682. This John Newdegate (the father) dying in London, was buried away from home, and his death is consequently unrecorded in the *Baronetage*. It has appeared in a recent work: "John Nidigate, esquire, of Arburie, co. Warwick, buried 26 Feb. 1591." (Milbourn's *History of St. Mildred's in the Poultry*, p. 34.) The *Baronetage* places his birth in 1541.

³ Manning and Bray, ii. 630 (and Aubrey's *Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 247).

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 633. An imperfect copy of this epitaph is given in Wotton's *Baronetage*, 1741, iv. 622, but the place of its existence is left a blank. It is there stated that this Henry "seated himself at Hampton, in com. Middlesex." Not improbably Hampton is an error for Ashted. Lysons mentions no Newdegate under Hampton.

secundo geniti Johannis Newdigate de Harfeild in com. Mid. armig. et fratris Johannis Newdigate de Arbury in com. Warw. Militis. Qui quidem Henricus magnam Hospitalitatem tenuit, sed (Mariam Haselrig viduam mœstissimam relinquens,) Improbris ob. An. Ætatis suæ 48. Et hic sepultus fuit 16^o Maij 1629.

It was not until 1635 that a commission issued for administration to his effects.¹

From the pedigree of Poyntz it would seem that, anterior to the Newdegates of whom we have now been speaking, there were heiresses of a certain Thomas Newdegate, one of whom² was married to William Poyntz, of Reigate, (son of John Poyntz and Catherine, daughter of Sir Matthew Browne, of Betchworth), and was grandmother of Newdegate Poyntz (A.D. 1643), from whom the distinguished family of Poyntz, of Midgeham, co. Berks, and Cowdrey, co. Sussex, have descended. Newdegate Poyntz married Sarah, daughter of Newdegate Foxley, of Harringworth, co. Northampton. (*Ibid.*, p. 286.)

The history of the main line of this family, which continued at Newdegate for two centuries after the alleged separation of the more eminent junior branch in the reign of Edward III., is not distinguished by many remarkable or interesting circumstances. Still it is a part of the history of this place and district, and on that account claims to be traced and recorded. The Newdegates of Newdegate produced no more sheriffs, no more members of parliament, nor did they make any important marriages. None of them were knights. The head of the family, who made his will in 1516, styles himself only as gentleman.

The inquisition³ taken upon the death of Thomas

¹ Henry Newdegate, late of Ashted, co. Surrey, gentleman. Commission to Thomas Hunt, of Gray's Inn, issued last day of July, 1635.—*Surrey Administrations*, H.M. Court of Prob., 114 b.

² "Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Newdigate, of Newdegate, co. Surrey."—Dallaway's *Rape of Chichester*, p. 285.

³ I have to acknowledge my obligation to the Rev. T. R. O'flahertie, Vicar of Capel, for the use of a copy of this inquisition. It is extant both in the Escheator's Inquisitions for Surrey and Sussex, 18 Eliz.; and in the Chancery Inquisitions, 19 Eliz.

Nudigate, Esq., of Nudigate, in the 18th Eliz. (1576), is a document of much importance, not only for its description of the property of the family at that period, but also for some remarkable circumstances in relation to the family itself. It shows that the deceased had been seized in his demesne as of fee, of—

1. The site of the manor of Nudigate, 200 acres of land, pasture, and wood adjoining, with their appurtenances in Nudigate and Charlewood, the particulars of which are thus described:—

A messuage, 60 acr. of land, meadow and pasture called Beare lande ; a water mill ; a cottage with a garden called Pollarde garden ; 64 acr. of land, pasture and meadow called Southland and Marles ; 24 acr. of pasture and arable land called Strideland ; 7 acr. called Kymers meadowe ; and 3 acr. called Hales,—all in Nudigate.

A messuage 8 acr. of meadow and pasture called Nudigate's Croftes ; 60 acr. of land, meadow and pasture called Woodeland,—in Charlewood.

Eight acres of land in Rowspere, co. Sussex, in the occupation of Robert Mathewe.

Also, in reversion, after the death of Pernell Messe of Blakeslye, co. Northampton, these other parcels of land in Nudigate : 34 acres of meadow and pasture called Clarkes land ; 35 acr. of land, meadow, pasture, and wood, called Borley land ; 8 acr. of pasture and wood called Bachelers ; and 16s. 2d. of rent.¹

All these premises constituted the manor of Nudigate, which was held of Sir Henry Neville, Lord Abergavenny, as of his manor of East Betchworth, in free socage; viz., by the rent of 3s. a year and fealty for all services; and it was worth per annum twenty marks, or £13. 6s. 8d.

2. A messuage, 50 acres of land, meadow and pasture, in Nudigate, called Rolfe and Henmer, held of the master

¹ These are described in the will as "all my quit and fre rentes issuing out of certain parcelles of lande lyinge in Nudigate, Horleye, and Rowspere ; viz. out of Haselhurst, Horley, xvjd. ; out of Fowles vijd. ; out of Mr. Lighes, South lande, iijs. ; out of Little Gilden, xjd. ; out of the Horsey lande, ijs. ; out of Pytters, xiiijd. ; out of Dennerst, xijd. ; out of Gottwycke house and a croft lying thereto, xijd. ; out of Moses howse garden and gates viijd. ; and out of a certain land lying by Horlye mylle ijs. vid." To these was added a tenement standing in Horsham town with two gardens and a yerde, value not stated.

and scholars of Trinity College in Cambridge, as of their manor of Marlande, in free socage; rent 7s. 6*d.*; annual value 36s.

3. A messuage, 33 acres of land, meadow and pasture, &c., in Nudigate, called Cockman's. (The tenure and value of this is not afterwards stated, it being, as will be seen, already settled on Walter Newdigate.)

4. The reversion, after the death of Parnell Massey, of a messuage, 80 acres of pasture, meadow, and wood, called Seman's and Ralford, in Capell; held of Thomas Borde and Edward Willet, as of their manor of Grenes, in free socage; rent 16*d.*; annual value 20s.

5. The reversion, after the death of Parnell Massey, of 20 acres of land, pasture and wood, called the Hurst, in Capell; held of Philip Earl of Surrey, Henry Earl of Derby, and Sir Henry Neville knight, Lord Abergavenny, as of their manor of Dorking, in free socage; rent 6*d.*; annual value 6s. 8*d.*

6. The reversion, after the death of Parnell Massey, of 20 acres of land and pasture, called Deane-land, in Nudigate, held of Nicholas Bowet as of his manor of Cudworth, in free socage; rent 5s.; annual value 10s.

On the 19th January, 1576 (within six weeks of his death) the deceased had granted a deed of feoffment of all his lands; and on the 20th February he had made his last will and testament, both of which documents are recited at length in the Inquisition.

By the former he vested in Henry Michell and John Fuller, of Rowspere, yeomen, his manor of Nudigate, and all other his lands, &c., in Nudigate, Charlewood, Capell, and Ruspere, making Henry Stanton, of Capell, yeoman, his attorney, to give them possession; and by a schedule annexed the uses were declared to be—1. to stand seized of the messuage called Cockman's to the use of Walter Nudigate his son, and the heirs of his body, and for lack of such heirs to the use of Agnes Eyer and Venyshe Newdigate, daughters of the said Thomas; 2. to stand seized of the manor, mill, and residue of all other the messuages, &c., to the use of the said Thomas during his natural life, and after his decease

to the only use of Agnes, his wife, during her life, and then to his son or daughters, as in the preceding clause.

By his will¹ he left to his wife, together with these estates, permission "to fell and take sufficient tyMBER for the necessary buylding, repayring, and supporting of the said howses as occasion serves, and lykewise sufficient hedge-boote, fyre-boote, plough-boote, and waine-boote for her own occupying and spending there," without wilful waste, &c.; also "the howse which I nowe dwelle in called Nudigate Place," with these "standeres and storryers," which she was to leave standing and remaining at her death; viz. "two greate long spittes; three tables in the hall, with three formes; all the sealings in the howse; and all the portalls, glasse, and glasse windows, and all the benches within the same howse beinge and to the same howse belonginge; and one joyned bedsted with all things therunto belonginge as yt now standeth in the chamber at the lower ende of the hall, and also one other joyned bedsted, now standing in the Old Parlor."

The next clause of the will is especially remarkable. It is "that Thomas my sonne shall have allowed him of my sonne Walter his chamber, his meate, drinke, and apparell resonable and sufficient, and fortie shillings yerelye, to be paid him quarterlie;" or if he should refuse that provision, then ten pounds yearly. Either payment was secured upon the testator's lands in Nudigate called Sowthelande and Marles; but no reason whatever is assigned for this treatment of his elder son, who, by the deed of feoffment and by the will, was thus disinherited.

The jurors, notwithstanding, returned, in due course of law, that Thomas Nudigate was the son and heir of the deceased Thomas, whose death occurred on the 7th March, and that he was of the age of thirty years and more. The inquisition was taken at Guldeford on the 7th December in the same year, the names of the jurors being—William Seygare, Richard Smithe, John Love-

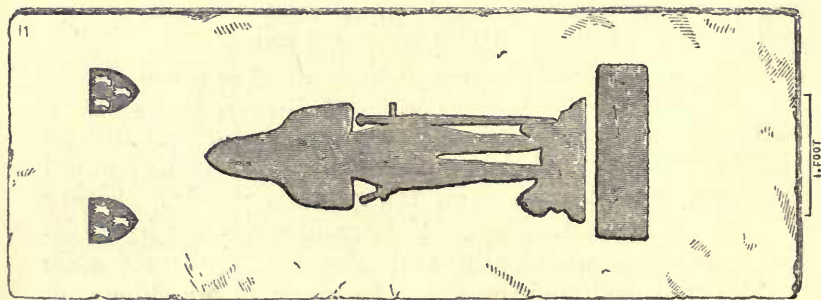
¹ Of the will a fuller abstract will be found hereafter, p. 263.

land, John Russell, Henry Clyfton, Thomas Coxe, William Underwood, Robert Seigare, Nicholas Gadd, Henry Butt, Richard Jellye, John Bexe, John Waltham, Thomas Farley of Wonershe, Thomas Allen, and Thomas Crosse.

We are here presented with an evident case of disinherittance, but its reason is left to conjecture. The probability appears to be that Thomas, the eldest son, was afflicted with imbecility.

Walter Newdegate appears as the head of the family in 1588, when he contributed £25 towards the defence of the country from the threatened invasion of the Spanish Armada, and he was buried at Newdegate on the 10th of August, 1590. It was probably the disinherited brother who was buried on the 22nd November, 1611, as "Thomas Newdegate, senior, gentleman."

"Thomas Newdegate, Esquire," who was buried February 24th, 1611-12, was probably the son and heir of Walter.

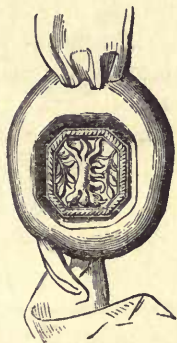


A gravestone, now lying in the very centre of Newdegate Church, despoiled of a brass, which represented the deceased in armour, probably marks the grave of William de Newdegate, often knight of the shire, and subsequently sheriff, who died about the year 1400. It still retains two shields of arms, which are not very readily deciphered, for their surface is not of ordinary brass or laton, but they have been run in with lead, and were no doubt formerly enamelled or painted, to represent the armorial coat of Newdegate, which is usually blazoned

as Gules, three lion's jambs erased argent.¹ Both shields are alike, without any impalement.

The armorial coat, which is in the opposite window,² is probably of still earlier date. It has been turned inside out, and the lion's legs face the sinister instead of the dexter side. The border in which it is set is of very beautiful design, though now in some degree mutilated. The canopies above are of later date, and evidently coeval with the window itself, which may be placed at about the commencement of the sixteenth century. Therefore we may presume that the arms of the Newdegates have been preserved from an earlier window, and possibly removed from another part of the church.³

I may here remark that I have not met with any other example of the arms of the earlier Newdegates than that gravestone and that window. No ancient seal bearing their arms has been discovered; but the seal of John Newdegate, in 1424, presents the device of a single paw, and whether really



¹ Manning and Bray.

² See engraving at p. 233 of this volume.

³ The *Heralds' Visitation* of 1623 gives the following account of the armorial glass then remaining in the windows:—

“In the parish Church of Newdegate, in Surr., taken the sixteenth of December, Anno Domini 1623.”

1. Warren, Checky. “This coate of Warren six severall tymes.”
2. Clare, Or, three chevronels gules.
3. Newdegate, three lion's jambs.
4. Quarterly, Warren and Arundel, Gules, a lion rampant or.
5. Segrave, Azure, three garbs argent.
6. De la Poyle, Argent, a saltire gules, a bordure sable bezantée.

“In the Chappell of Codford in Surr : taken the same tymee.”

1. Segrave, and 2. De la Poyle, repeated.

This “Chappell of Codford” (Cudworth) must either mean the south aisle of Newdegate church, or a chapel in the manor-house at Cudworth but no notice has occurred of that manor-house having a chapel of its own.

Aubrey's account of the glass is more imperfect; but he says that in the east window were “three sharp escocheons of Warren, and the same in the south window.” By “sharp,” we may presume he meant acutely pointed, and consequently very ancient.

a lion's paw, when first adopted, may be doubtful. I am informed that there is a legendary story in the Newdegate family that the paws allude to wolves exterminated in the forest.¹

In 1496, another Thomas Newdegate, instead of armorial bearings, seals with a Rebus of his name, which is formed of the letters N U, in the old black letter, at top, and a capital letter D, with a gate.



Whether there were formerly any other sepulchral memorials to the Newdegates in this church there is no record to tell. The slabs of Sussex marble in the pavement marking graves are numerous in all directions, including the belfry; but so completely are they worn or decayed, that, with two exceptions,² they retain no signs either

of having been formerly inlaid with brass plates, or of bearing inscriptions.

But there still remains a remarkable fact to be told with regard to the interments of the Newdegates. It appears that up to the period of the Reformation they possessed a separate sepulchral chapel, which was situated somewhere in the churchyard, but upon what spot is now entirely unknown. It existed before 1482, in which year Thomas Newdegate, by his will, directed his body to be buried in the Chapel of St. Margaret of Newdegate, leaving at the same time the sum of xij^d. to the high altar of the Church of St. Peter of Newdegate.

In like manner, Thomas his son, in the year 1516, desired to be buried in the Chapel of St. Margaret of

¹ As blasoned by the heralds, the arms of Newdegate are Gules, three lion's jambs erased argent. Crest, a fleur-de-lis argent. (*Visitation of Warwickshire*, 1682.) Aubrey, vol. ii. p. 247, misnames them as bear's paws; an error followed in Manning and Bray, ii. 175; afterwards, vol. iv. p. 262, as "three eagle's claws erased from the knee

² Noticed by Major Heales in his paper on the church.

Newdegate, directing his obit to be observed there for twenty years.

And the next Thomas, in the year 1521, made the like request; and in his will the chapel is particularly described as being in the churchyard of Newdigate. Aubrey was told of this chapel, and mentions¹ that after it was pulled down "the tradition was, this family soon after began to decay." He says it gave place to the building of a farm-house; but, as it stood in the churchyard, that could not be literally the case. Its materials may have been used for that purpose. Not impossibly it was built of oak only, like the extraordinary belfry.

It is reasonable to conclude that after the suppression of chantries its removal shortly followed. It was evidently gone in 1576, when the then head of the family, Thomas Newdegate, Esq. (in his will already quoted), desired to be buried in the parish church, "in the middle pavement, before the glass window where the Newdegates' arms are set;" that is to say, under or near the gravestone upon which his ancestor was, or had been, represented in brass plate.

Thomas Newdegate, Esq., who died in 1612, is stated to have died seized of the manor of Newdegate, which he left to his nephew, West Newdegate; but it finally came to his own daughters, as co-heiresses, by the elder and survivor of whom, Mary, wife of William Steper, the whole estate was sold in the year 1636 to Mr. John Budgen.

The particulars are thus related by Mr. Bray (ii. 172). Although the last Thomas Newdegate died in 1612, "the inquisition on his death was not taken until 26th November, 1619, when it was found that he died 22nd November, 1612, seized of the manor of Newdegate and divers lands there, and in Charlewood, Horley, and Capel, leaving Mary and Anne, his daughters and co-heirs, the former of the age of ten, the latter of five (at the time of his death). In 17 James I., 1620, their wardship was granted to Henry Darell, Esq., and

¹ *History of Surrey.*

Mary his wife, their mother. Mary, the elder daughter, married William Steper;¹ Anne married William Smythieman. The latter died without issue; and in the inquisition it was found that she died seized of a moiety of the manor and lands, and that Mary was her sister and heir. She afterwards sued out livery [of the expenses of which Bray, in a note, appends a very curious account]. It should seem from these circumstances that the devise to West Newdegate was not considered valid. However this may be, West Newdegate joined with Steper and wife in a sale to Mr. John Budgen in 1636."

In the "Companion from London to Brighthelmston," by J. Edwards, Topographer, 4to., 1801, Newdegate is described as "situated in an exceedingly dirty country, the soil being a strong clay, which, with the least rain, dissolves and becomes intolerably dirty." Edwards also states that in the Five Bells public-house, opposite the church, he had seen "a good old painting of Sir Roger Newdigate, who once lived in Newdigate Place." This might have been really a portrait of one of the Newdegate family (though not "Sir Roger") lingering about its old home.

NEWDEGATE PLACE, the ancient mansion of the Newdegates, stood at the distance of about three-quarters of a mile to the south of the church, and, in fact, is still standing. I entertain little doubt that it was originally surrounded by a moat, as was usual with the old manor-houses in this district; although there is now no very apparent evidence of that circumstance, except in there being several ponds near the house. Bray describes it as having consisted of a quadrangle and a court in the middle; and it remained entire for about a century and a half after the Newdegates had quitted it. Its possessors, the family of Budgen, alternated their residence

¹ "This last person, William Steper, personated one of the same name and of a considerable estate and family in Yorkshire, and managed his scheme with so much art that he married the heiress of this family, and so made himself master of this estate." This is an anecdote added by Aubrey; but it is suppressed by Manning and Bray, perhaps from regarding it as untrue.

between this village and the town of Dorking; and their pedigree is given by Bray under this parish. Thomas Budgen, Esq., was member for Surrey in the last two parliaments of George II. His grandson, John Smith Budgen, Esq., of Twickenham, sold Newdegate Place in the year 1807 to the Duke of Norfolk, having some twenty years before reduced its dimensions to those of an ordinary farm-house.

The old manor-house of CUDWORTH, in the parish of Newdegate, though now a farm-house in a state of considerable dilapidation and decay, still retains more of its original character than Newdegate Place; its moat being complete, a staircase, with handsome balusters, and most of its apartments. The capacious chimney in the principal sitting-room has still its old iron dogs and fire-back, rudely ornamented with the royal arms.¹ Altogether it will repay the trouble of a visit to those who take an interest in the domestic arrangements of our forefathers.

Cudworth belonged for a time to the Newdegate family, and was sold by them in the year 1636 to one of the Edes,² a family long resident in the parish, but the line of whose descent has not been traced.³ In 1775 it was sold by Mr. Ede to Lee Steere, Esq.⁴

Another place of historical interest in the parish of Newdegate is the ancient park of IWOOD, or EWOOD. This appears to have been an inclosure in the forest country made at an early date, and which in ancient times belonged to the Earls of Warren and Arundel. It was

¹ France and England quarterly; both supporters lions guardant. Motto, "HONNE SOVT QVEY MAL Y PENSE." (Its age will be probably anterior to the accession of James I.)

² Manning and Bray, ii. 175.

³ The Edes were very numerous, and the parish registers of Newdegate are full of the name. Bray's pedigree of Budgen shows three marriages of Edes with that family. Mary (Ede), widow of James Budgen, was married to Richard Morton, of Ewood Park (see p. 251). James Ede, Esq., of Cudworth, who died July 13, 1722, aged 43, and Mary his wife, who died August 22, 1716, aged 35, were buried in Rusper church.—Cartwright's *Rape of Bramber*, p. 380.

⁴ Manning and Bray, *ut supra*.

the scene of an old iron-work, probably one of the nearest to London in this quarter.¹ In 1553 Sir Henry Neville, Lord Abergavenny (to whom it had descended by inheritance from the Earls of Arundel), conveyed all his messuages, lands, and rough ground, commonly called Iwood, otherwise the Park of Iwood, in Newdegate, and all the buildings, iron-works, and offices within the same, and the view of frankpledge of the inhabitants and residents which now or hereafter shall be within the same, to George and Christopher Darell.² (*Claus. 7 Edw. VI.*, p. 1.)

That these iron-works were still upheld at the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, appears from the Act of 1 Eliz., cap. 15,—Timber not to be felled to make coals for iron-works, but the Act not to extend to Charlewood, Newdegate, and Leigh. (Manning and Bray, vol. iii. Appendix, p. iv.) For the iron-works of Charlewood see also Manning and Bray.

Aubrey contemplates Ewood from a considerable distance; that is, from the camp on Homesbury Hill:—“Full east from this camp (he says) in the Wyld is a large pond, called Eaglewood Pond, in the parish of Nudigate, of about 20 or 30 acres” (iv. 172).

And the following description of it, by a county historian not long after him, has not, I believe, been hitherto printed. It represents the iron-mill converted into one for corn:—

“In this parish is Iwood, Eywood, or Ewood, which, according to the name, is a woody place; where sometyms dwelt Henry Dorell, or Darell, gent. It is an auntient mansion and faire demeasnes. There is a good fishpond nigh the house, upon the bay whereof standeth a corne mill. This did auntiently belong to the Warrens, Earles of Surrey, who kept the same for their pleasure in hunting, hawking, and

¹ In *Britannia Depicta, or Ogilby Improv'd*, a Road-Book by Eman. Bowen, Engraver, 1720, there are “iron-mills” shown to the right of the twenty-second milestone between Cobham and Ripley, on the high road from London to Portsmouth (p. 72).

² The Darells became connected by marriage with the Newdegate family (see the pedigree), and a “Mr. George Darrell” was buried at Newdegate so late as May 26, 1620.

fishing." (*Collections for the History of Surrey*, by Richard Symmes, Town Clerk of Guildford, 1670-80, now the Addit. MS. Brit. Mus. 6167.)

In the time of William III. the house and half the park of Ewood belonged to Dr. Morton, a physician.¹ He left a son of the same profession, who, with Richard, his son and heir-apparent, suffered a recovery in 1725, and settled it as a jointure on Fazeby Morton,² the wife of Richard, the son. The son was a barrister, and having outlived his first wife, in 1736 settled it, on his marriage with a second wife, Mary, widow of James Budgen, of Cudworth. He was then called of Ewood; and having six daughters, by his will, dated 4th December, 1767, he directed this estate to be sold.³ It was accordingly sold to Thomas Grimstead, Esq., of London, who died about 1782,⁴ leaving Joseph Valentine Grim-

¹ A memorandum in the Parish Register regarding the churchyard fence, which is maintained in divisions called "Marks," contains this passage:—"Ewood being divided, the farm called Chitty repairs one-half and Mr. Morton's farm the other half—37 feet." Joseph Chitty, gent., was buried at Newdegate Jan. 25, 1767. Henry Chitty and Margaret Holland were married July 5, 1666.

² The second marriage of this lady was as follows:—"1750, Oct. 22. Drew Walter of Rygate, and Fasby Morton, of this parish, were married with Licence." (Par. Reg. Newdegate.) Is Fasby a modification of Thisbe?

³ In the south or Cudworth aisle of Newdegate church is a marble tablet in memory of Richard Morton, Esq., of Ewood, who died Oct. 25, 1768, aged 67; and of his wife Mary, buried in the same place, May 4, 1778, in her 73rd year; erected by Sarah Crowther, her daughter. There is the following entry in the Parish Register:—

"1768. Richard Morton, Esq., ob. 23 October; sep. 1 November.

"N.B.—O Cecidit vir sagax!

"DAVID CAMPBEL, Rector.

"DAN^l EVANS, Curate."

And in another page:—"Received of Mr. Morton the sum of five guineas for a Vault under Cudworth Seat in the Church, after some dispute about its being due, by me DAN. EVANS, August 21st, 1769." On Mrs. Morton's funeral the Rev. George Allen, then Rector, received a fee of two guineas.

⁴ In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1777, occurs, as dying Sept. 27, James Grimstead, Esq., formerly agent victualler for Gibraltar; and again, in 1782, Sep. 24, as dying at Putney, James Grimstead, Esq., formerly an agent victualler for Gibraltar and Minorca. The latter, probably, should be Thomas, the person named by Mr. Bray.

stead, Esq., his son and heir, of whom it was purchased by the Duke of Norfolk in 1786, who in the same year also acquired, by purchase, the manor of Shelwood, in the adjoining parish of Leigh. "Thus (remarks Bray) the manors of Newdegate and Shelwood and Iwood Park, all formerly possessions of the Earls of Warren, Surrey, and Arundel, having been separated for centuries, and having passed through several hands, became again united in the heir male and descendant of those noble families, the present Duke of Norfolk, who, having inherited from them three-fourths of the manor and demesne of Dorking, and purchased the other fourth, and having purchased many contiguous lands (among which was the adjoining estate of Henfold in 1806), he planned, and in 1807 began erecting a mansion adjoining to Iwood, on the brow of an eminence commanding a delightful prospect of the park and water, and of the beautiful wooded heights of Dorking and the neighbouring country. His Grace intends it as an occasional residence for himself and successors, being nearly at an equal distance from the metropolis and Arundel Castle.¹ A plan of it is, by his Grace's munificence, given to this work. His Grace's attention to that most useful as well as delightful employment of planting has been shown in the magnificent specimens given at and about Arundel. Here

¹ In this passage Bray does not advert to another circumstance that had a material relationship to the Duke's project. His ancestors for three generations had been seated at Depedene, in Dorking, the beautiful spot which was first rendered remarkable by the taste of his great-grandfather, the Hon. Charles Howard (younger brother to the sixth Duke); and it was after making the greater part of the purchases described by Mr. Bray that the Duke sold Depedene. The heads of this branch of the Howard family were usually buried in Dorking Church; viz.—

1695, Nov. 7. Mary, wife of Hon. Charles Howard.

1713, March 31. The Hon. Charles Howard.

1720, June 10. Charles Howard, Esq.

1747, Oct. 2. Mary his widow.

1786, August 31. Charles tenth Duke of Norfolk.

(His wife Catherine was buried at Arundel.)

1768, May 28. Mary-Anne, first wife of Charles afterwards eleventh Duke.

1815, Dec. 16. Charles eleventh Duke of Norfolk.

Nature is so liberal in the growth of trees, that little more is necessary than to preserve what she so freely bestows."

It is remembered that this mansion was sufficiently finished, shortly before the Duke's death, for a house-warming to take place, to which high and low were invited; and there is an aged labourer, still living at Holmwood and in my employ, who remembers being one of those who went and partook of his Grace's ale upon that occasion.¹ But it is very remarkable that the plan of the mansion, which was to be given by his Grace to the "History of Surrey," did not eventually appear in that work. The Duke's death intervened in 1815, and after that event the house was dismantled, and in great measure pulled down. I am informed that some of the materials were removed to Arundel.

I one day, as I was walking through the woods, unexpectedly came upon its ruins, of which I had not before been informed. They stood, as Bray describes, on rising ground, looking towards the range of down extending from Dorking to Reigate; a road through the woods from the house at Henfold leading directly to them. But when I was at the spot, the growth of the trees had veiled the prospect. There was still a considerable block of building faced with stone,² and exhibiting some plain empty niches, reminding me of the unfinished rear of the house at Gatton. Though so modern a ruin, it was somewhat picturesque, and it was, I confess with regret, that I found it had been removed, and the materials carried away in the early part of last year (1871). But it is, perhaps, still more remarkable that the large pond which formerly existed at Ewood, and upon which the Duke reckoned as a desirable

¹ Among the traditional recollections of the old Duke are, that he generally travelled about this country in a carriage drawn by four long-tailed black horses. In his earlier days he was fond of driving four-in-hand, and was usually accompanied by a black foot-boy.

² Brayley (*History of Surrey*, iv. 289) says: "It was constructed of the limestone called Sussex marble, obtained from the quarries at Charlewood." It was limestone, I believe, and from Charlewood, but a different stone from the Sussex marble.

feature of his landscape, has also entirely disappeared. Bray (p. 174) describes Ewood as "a park of about 600 acres, including a piece of water flowing 60 acres." Ewood Pond may be seen properly laid down in the Ordnance map, engraved forty years ago; but it had been drained before the publication of Brayley's "History of Surrey" in 1840.¹ The massive wall of stone, which bounded the pond to the north, and the opening through it for the mill-race, as well as another for excess of water, are still to be seen, together with a grand old oak in a state of demi-ruin. There is still a farm-house near at hand, which has a picturesque old chimney-stack; and it is probably the remaining portion² of what Edwards calls "a large farm-house, belonging to the Duke of Norfolk."

I have added these local notes to my account of the Newdegate family, thinking they possess some interest, and I will make only a very few further remarks in regard to the etymology of the local name. I believe it

¹ Edwards, in 1801, speaks of "*Ewe-wood Pond*, which is said to flow an hundred acres, and is famous for fish." This measurement seems to be followed by Brayley: "There was formerly a pond at Ewood, which covered upwards of one hundred acres of ground; but this has been drained." (Vol. i. p. 189.) For its extent, Bray's account is probably more reliable.

² Ewood is often named in a book called *The Howard Papers*, by H. Kent Staple Causton, an octavo volume, bearing no date on its title-page, but at the close of the introduction, "Nov. 5, 1862." It was compiled chiefly from the papers of Mr. Walter Howard, a gentleman who claimed to be a cousin of the Duke of Norfolk, as shown in various pedigrees included in the book. The Duke at one time assisted him; and "on the 21st December, 1795, he was taken down to Ewood, and by the Duke's steward, Mr. Seymour, established there on a small property the Duke appears to have purchased a few years before" (p. 437). Afterwards he was dispossessed, and the house (he says) pulled down. His subsequent conduct betrayed insanity. "I have," he stated in an appeal to the House of Lords, May 30, 1806, "a just right to charge the Duke of Norfolk of withholding from me the estate of Ewood, of which he gave me possession, now in the occupation of two persons named Burbury and Wilton, and held by them in the Duke's name. When my wife and myself were taken down to Ewood estate, and placed in possession of it as my own," &c. &c. (p. 439). The same statements are frequently repeated in this extraordinary book. (See its Index, and particularly p. 621.)

is generally allowed that the usual meaning of *gate* in this neighbourhood is a way or road,¹ notwithstanding that Thomas Newdegate, on his seal, chose to represent a gate of entrance as part of his rebus. Now, in the name New-wood-gate, the epithet *new* must apply to the *gate*; for, when all was forest, a *new wood* was a name not likely to arise.² At some very early date, therefore, a new road was here made through the woodland country, the only previous road having been that of the Roman period, shown in the Ordnance map, ascending from Dorking by the steep ridge of the Redlands, and passing by Ansteybury camp to the Stane Street at Ockley.

At that primeval date the high road from Dorking to Horsham, traversed in the last and present centuries by many of the Brighton and Worthing coaches, would not exist at all.³ The Holmwood was entirely a dreary swamp, but presenting to view one or more prominent hills; for such is the original meaning of *holme*, a mound of green pasture in the midst of a river, or in a marshy district.

¹ The various places in this district, in the names of which *gate* takes part, are noticed in Manning and Bray, i. 271; viz., Gatewick in Charlewood; Newdegate, Gadbrook; Reygate, Gatton, and Gatewick in Chipsted.

² A totally different suggestion has been made to me,—that the parish was named after the Ewood, or Iw-wood, through or by which the gate or road passed. Such derivation might be fortified by the parallel cases of Knockholt, from Oak-holt, or *oaken-holt*, and by our familiar word nook for *an hoke* or *hooke* (*i.e.* a corner), in both which instances an initial N has accrued. So ambiguous and embarrassing are the diversities of etymology.

³ In Bowen's *Road-Book* (1720), already mentioned in p. 250, the road from Dorking to Horsham is *not* represented, but the road to Arundel is shown running over "Cold Harbor Hill" to "the Causway" at "Stone Street," and so crossing "Oke Flu." up "Oakwood Hill," along "Honey Lane," to the thirty-fourth milestone from London (p. 9).

APPENDIX.

CHARTERS AND ABSTRACTS OF CHARTERS RELATING TO NEWDEGATE AND THE NEWDEGATES.

THE following charters and extracts of charters are collected from various sources. A portion of the muniments of the family having been carried into Warwickshire, particulars of some of the early charters were communicated by Sir Richard Newdigate, the third Baronet (who died in 1727) to Wotton, the genealogical bookseller, and published by him in his "Baronetage" of 1741. These are in the following pages marked *Bar.* Others, having remained with the title-deeds of Newdegate, passed into the hands of the Budgen family, and were seen by Mr. Bray, but the only purpose to which he applied them was to form the uncertain pedigree already referred to; for the few charters that he notices (ii. 171) are really some of those which had appeared in the "Baronetage." It was probably some of Mr. Budgen's charters that were preserved by Mr. Ambrose Glover, F.S.A., solicitor, of Reigate, and are now in the possession of his grandson and successor, Mr. Thomas Hart, of the same place. Some of these were noticed by Bray, under the parish of Wotton, and others by the Rev. Edmund Cartwright, in his "History of the Rape of Bramber," under the parish of Rusper. Mr. Hart has done me the favour to open the collection to my inspection, and those which I have examined are marked *Orig.* in the following pages. A few that I have not found are marked *Bray* and *Cartw.*

J. G. N.

William Young gives, for homage and service, half a yard of land to Richard Newdegate. *s. d.—Bar.*

William Tessardus to the same Richard Newdegate, regarding lands in the parish of Newdegate, which his father (John de Newdegate) had held. *s. d.—Bar.*

William de Longo Ponte¹ grants to the same Richard Newdegate all that land which Walter de Horley² gave the said Richard, with Alice his daughter, in free marriage.—*Bar.*

¹ *i.e.* Longbridge, in the parish of Horley: see Manning and Bray, iii. 187.

² Bray, in his Pedigree of Newdegate, has this name *Horsea*, instead of Horley, and he places the marriage at too late a date, marrying Alice to Richard Newdegate living in 1318.

Richard son of Roger le Bald, conveying to John Newdegate xx acres of land in Newdegate, called Lamputt's Fields.—*Bar.*

Mabilia de la Bere, of Newdegate, in her pure widowhood, confirms to John Newdegate two fields in Newdegate, called Southheye and Northheye, which John had bought of Normannus de la Bere, her husband. (Temp. Hen. III.)—*Bar.*

Henry Kymer and William Eylaff grant lands in Newdegate and Charlewode to William Newdegate.—*Bar.*

1289. Thomas de la Lynde assigns William Newdegate and others to sell a hundred loads of timber in his wood of Lynde. (17 Edw. I.)—*Bar.*

Gilbert Wytecrofte, of the parish of Cherlewode, grants to William Newdegate all his land called the Berland, in the parish of Newdegate.—*Bar.*

John Egelaf grants lands to William Newdegate, in the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward (*i.e.* Edw. II.).—*Bar.*

Reginald ate Wytecrofte grants to William Newdegate a croft in Newdegate, known as Edwardscroft.—*Bar.*

1319. John de la Bere grants to Simon le Bedel and Felice his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, all his lands, rents, and services in Cherlewode and Newdegate. Witnesses—John de Wakehurst, John de Cherlewode, Walter de la Hoke, Peter Jordan, John Edolf, Walter le Wyggepole, John Randolf, and others. Dated at 12 Edw. II. Seal, a fleur-de-lis, S. IOHIS ATE BERE (engraved in Manning and Bray, vol. iii. p. 109). I quote this charter from Bray, vol. ii. p. 195 (not having met with the original myself). Bray there connects it with the family of Bures, which possessed a manor in the parish of Horley; but that family was evidently wholly distinct from the family of de la Bere, or atte Bere.

1328. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willielmus de Neudegate dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Ricardo de Neudegate filio meo totum tenementum meum quod emi de Reginaldo ate Whitecrofte et totam terram cum boscis et omnibus pertinentiis suis quam emi de domino Johanne de Ifelde et redditum sexdecim denariorum percipiendum annuatim de Johanne Rolf pro terra quam tenet de la Wodeland cum releviis et omnibus suis pertinentiis parochie de Cherlewode Habendum et tenendum totum predictum tenementum et totam terram predictam et redditum cum omnibus suis pertinentiis predicto Ricardo et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreatis libere quiete bene et in pace imperpetuum de capitali domino feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et si quod absit contingat quod dictus Ricardus obierit sine herede de corpore suo legitime procreato ex tunc omnia predicta tenementa cum omnibus suis pertinentiis michi seu heredibus meis plenarie revertatur [*sic*]. Et ego dictus Willielmus et heredes mei omnia supra dicta tenementa

cum suis pertinentiis predicto Ricardo et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreatis contra omnes warantizabimus gentes in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus,—Johanne de Cherlewode, Waltero ate Hoke, Waltero de Wygepole, Willielmo Fabro, Johanne le Werhte, Johanne de Gotewike, Johanne Rolf, et multis aliis. Datum apud Neudegate die dominica proxima post festum sancti Michaelis Archangeli, anno regni regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu secundo.—*Orig.*

Small oval seal, a four-leaved flower: S. WILL'I DE NYWDEGATE (as engraved in p. 233).

1329. Richard de Neudegate (by an indenture) grants to his father, William de Neudegate, all his tenements in Cherlewode for the term of his own life—namely, those which he before had of his father's gift, called Wodelond,—to be held by the service of one rose yearly, at the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist. Dated on Sunday next after the feast of the Epiphany, 2 Edw. III. Witn.—John de Cherlewode, William de Neudegate junior, John Wodeman, John Edolf, John Rolf, and others. (Seal lost.)—*Orig.*
1333. John de Neyudegate grants to his son Thomas a tenement called Le Hullond, in Gumesulve, for life; remainder to his brother John for life; remainder to William, brother of Thomas and John. Dated at Polyngefeld on Tuesday after the feast of St. John ante portam Latinam (6th May), 7 Edw. III.—Communicated by the Rev. T. R. O'Mahertie.
1336. Mabilla, widow of Walter Sawe, grants to Peter de Gotewyke, and his heirs and assigns, one garden in the parish of Cherlewode, in length between the land of Richard le Smythe on the north, and the wood of the lord prior of Christ's church, Canterbury, on the south, in breadth between the land of the said Richard on the east, and the wood of the said lord prior on the west. Witnesses—John de Wakehurst, John de Cherlewode, Peter Jordan, John Edolfe, William Godefroi, Walter de Wiggepole, Richard atte Hale, and others. Dated at Cherlewode on Sunday after the feast of the apostles Peter and Paul, 10 Edw. III. (Seal lost.)—*Orig.*
1353. William de Neudegate held certain lands and tenements in Gomshall of John Pally, by the annual rent of four shillings, threepence, and half a pound of pepper. By the following charter he was released to the extent of two shillings, threepence, and the half-pound of pepper—leaving a rent of two shillings still due :—
- Omnibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Johannes Pally salutem in Domino. Cum Willielmus de Neudegate michi annuatim reddere solebat quatuor solidos tres denarios et dimidiam libram piperis de terris et tenementis que de me tenuit in Gumshelue Noveritis me remisisse relaxasse et penitus de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum quietum clamasse predicto Willielmo heredibus et assignatis suis totum jus et clameum quod habui vel aliquo

modo habere potui in duabus solidatis tribus denariis et dimidia libra piperis predicti annualis redditus. Ita quod nec ego predictus Johannes nec heredes mei nec aliquis alius nomine nostro in predictis duabus solidatis tribus denariis et dimidia libra piperis annualis redditus aliquid juris vel clamei de cetero exigere aut vendicare poterimus in futurum. Et ego predictus Johannes et heredes mei predictas duas solidatas tres denarios et dimidiam libram piperis annualis redditus predicto Willielmo heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto quieteclamancie sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, Ricardo de Somerbury, Johanne de Redyngershe, Waltero de Pynkehurst, Ada Walays, Willielmo de Pynkehurst, Thoma de Frenshe, Adam atte Plesschette, et aliis. Datum apud Polyngfold die Veneris in festo Cathedræ sancti Petri anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum vicesimo septimo. (*Seal lost.*)

Ancient indorsement, Gomeschulfe.—Orig.

1353. John Newdegate gives to Thomas, his (youngest) son, his tene-ment called Hallond, for his life; remainder to John his brother, for life; remainder to William, the eldest brother, his heirs and assigns, for ever. (27 Edw. III.)—*Bar.*

John de Montfort (lord of the manor of Newdegate) leases all his wood in Berland, in the parish of Newdegate, to William Newdegate, for two years from the feast of Easter, for £20 sterling, together with free ingress and egress. (*Temp. Edw. III.*)—*Bar.*

1359. Simon le Rolff, son of Adam Rolff, grants to William de Newdegate, Amicia his wife, and John their son, and their heirs, four fields in Charlewode and Newdegate. (33 Edw. III.)—*Bar.*

Simon le Rolff to the same parties grants a garden in the parish of Rowesparre, and a croft in Newdegate.—*Bar.*

1364. Richard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, grants to William de Newdegate a croft of land in Newdegate, in exchange for 2½ acr. 1 r. 15 p. which the Earl had of the same William, and inclosed in his park of Iwode.—*Bray*, iii. 174.

1376. Final concord in the King's court at Westminster, in Hilary term (50 Edw. III.), between William de Neudegate, quer., and Simon Ingram, of London, draper, and Celeia¹ his wife, deforc., of two messuages and 45 acres of land in Rousparre and Ifelde. Consideration, 100 marks of silver.—*Orig.*

1420. Robert Nudegate, of Cressalton (now Carshalton), in Surrey, grants to John Gylbert and William Grene all those lands, &c., called Gotewyke, lying in the parish of Rowesparre, in the county of Sussex, which he lately had of the feoffment of Amicia late wife of William Nudegate; also those he had of the feoffment of

¹ Not Cecilia, as printed in Cartwright's *Rape of Bramber*, p. 374:

- John Brymmesgrove clerk, John Hadresham, John Ashurst, and Thomas Hayton, in the vill or parish of Charlewode. Witn.—Henry Frensshe, John Spycer, Thomas Saundre, Thomas Wryght, William Frensshe, and others. Dated on Sunday next after the feast of St. Bartholomew, 8 Hen. V. (Seal lost.)¹—*Orig.*
1424. John Newdegate of Newdegate grants to John Bartelot junior and Robert Nytembre all his lands, &c., in the parish of Rowsparre called Westgotewyke (an enfeoffment). Witnesses—Thomas Bartelot, William Frensshe, Richard Rediforde, Richard Brode, William Duke, and others. Dated at Rowsparre, on Sunday next before the feast of St. Margaret the Virgin (Sept. 2), 3 Hen. VI. (To this deed remains attached a seal impressed from a signet-ring of the jamb erased, as engraved in p. 119.)—*Orig.*
1425. John Newdegate, Esq., lord of Westland in Wotton, devises that manor to John Shepherd for 21 years, at the rent of 13s. 4d. (3 Hen. VI.)—*Bray*, ii. 153.
1482. William Newdegate, Esq., sells “all his okys tree” growing on his land in Wotton called the West Land, for 18 marks. (14 Edw. IV.)—*Bray*, ii. 153.
1494. John Newdegate the elder, of Crawley, in Sussex, Esq., conveys the Manor of Westlond to Rauf Legh and Edmund Deny. (22 Aug., 9 Hen. VII.)—*Bray*, ii. 153.
1497. Thomas Nudogat, of Nudogat, gentleman, by indenture grants to John Squyer, of Rouspar, one croft of three acres at Gotwykesgrene, in the parish of Rouspar, lying between the king’s highway leading from the park of Iwode towards Horsham, and the land called Cokeman’s on the north and west, and the land called Gotewyke on the east and south, which had descended to him by inheritance after the death of Thomas Nudogat, his father; to be held for ever at the rent of 12d. Dated 20 March, 1 Hen. VII. (Seal, the rebus of NuDgate, engraved in p. 246.)—*Orig.*

¹ Cartwright (*Rape of Bramber*, p. 374) states that “Robert Newdegate, of Crescalton, in Surrey, granted to John Gylbard and William Grove all his lands called *Gatwyk*, in Rousparre, which came to him by feofment of *Anne*, late wife of William Newdegate. Dated 2 Hen. V. (1415).” Cartwright’s abstracts are so full of errors, that this (including the date) is probably altogether an incorrect version of the deed of 1420, which he does not otherwise notice. In all the old charters the present *Gatwick* is written *Gotewyke*.

WILLS OF THE NEWDEGATE FAMILY.

AMONG the charters of the Newdegates which Mr. Bray saw in the possession of Mr. Budgen, was "a complete series of their wills from 1377 to 1612." It is much to be regretted that he did not take fuller notes from these documents, as copies of only three of them have hitherto been found on the registries of Probate. Of the others, Mr. Bray's notes are now repeated. And some other wills are added from the register of the Archdeacon of Surrey.

1377. The first in the series seen by Mr. Bray was that of William Newdegate; but he merely mentions it in his pedigree as being dated in 1377.
1482. Thomas Newdegate, of Newdegate, directs his body to be buried in the chapel of St. Margaret of Newdegate. Gives xij^d to the mother church of Winchester, and xij^d to the high altar of the church of St. Peter the Apostle of Newdegate. To Alice his wife one-third of his goods.
1489. Alice (widow of the preceding) gives vj^s viij^d for a Missall to the church of Newdegate; vij^d for a torch, and vij^d for repair of the bells.
- 1516, May 26. Thomas Newdegate, of Newdegate, gentleman—to be buried in the chapel of Seynt Margaret in the said parish. To the high altar of the same church xij^d; to the mother church of Winchester vj^d; to our Lady branche, xij^d—Alice his wife executrix. Feoffees—Henry Lacheford, Thomas White, Walter White, John Styler, John Jourdayn, Ellys Nalderett, and Robert Wryght. An obit for his soul to be held in the chapel of Seynt Margaret yearly for twenty years, with the profits and issues of a certain medowe called the Kymbers medowe, in the parish of N. Alice his wife to have his "place" and all his lands in the parishes of Newdegate and Charlewode, lying on the west side of the stream ronnyng from Rowchalforde to the beme londe and a felde called the Mylfelde. Richard, his son, to have the house and the lands called the Clerkeslond, and two crofts thereto called Rykmans croftes, and his lands called Seamans and Hurst, in the parish of Charlwode, to him and his heirs and assigns. John, his son, to have the londe called the Denelonde, with a garden and a croft called Bachellers, and a londe called Horsey, to him and his heirs and assigns. Richard to have xxvj^s viij^d a year during the years of Richard Bysshopp, to be paid of the londes called the Southlonde and the Marles. Feoffees to hold lands to his eldest son after his mother's death, with remainder, failing his issue, to Richard and to John. Witnesses—Sir Mathewe Bell, Thomas Wright, and Ellis Naldrette, with other moo. Proved 15 March, 1516.—*Archdeac. of Surrey, Mathewe* 110.

1521. Thomas Newdegate directs his body to be buried in the same chapel, which he describes as being in the churchyard of Newdegate, and to have an obit for ten years; five priests yearly every time to sing or say five masses for the souls of Thomas his father, and of all his friends, for which each should have sixpence.—*Bray.*
- 1533, Feb. 21. Alice Newdygate, wydow, of the parish of Newdegate. To be buried in the chapell of Seynt Margaret by my husband, on the south side of him. To the high altar iiij^d; to the mother church of Winchester ij^d; to our Lady's braunche xij^d. To my son Richard half a dossen of pewter vessell, a table cloth, and a towell. To my daughter Anne a whyte teaster of my bed, a towell, a kettell of brasse, and half a dossen of pewter vessell. To Thomas N. ij. spyttys, ij. chestes, half a dozen of pewter vessell, and the hangyng close [*sic, qu. closet?*] in the parlor. Residue to daughter Anne, who is made sole executrix. Sir Mathe Bell to be my overseer, and to have for his labour a table cloth. Witnesses, Edward Bowett, Rychard Chelson, with other moo. Proved 27 Mar. 1534.—*Archd. Surrey.*
- 1545, June 18. John Newdegate, esquier,¹ son and heir of John N., late Serjeant at law. To be buried at Harfilde. Names his son Thomas, wife Anne, son John [the eldest], son Francis, son Nicholas, son Robert, and son Anthony. To Pernell, my cosenn Richard Newdegate's wife, xx^s. To John Frogg iiij. li. Daughter Gardyner; son George. Witnesses, his son John, Richard Newdegate, Nicholas, George, and Robert N. (probably his sons), Johanne Osborne, Johanne Hamond, and others. Proved 29 Jan. same year (1545-6). — *Register of Thirlby, Bishop of Westminster, 77 b.*
- 1545, Sept. 3. Richard Newdygate, of Herfelde, co. Middlesex, gentleman. To the high altar of Herfelde iijs iiiij^d; toward the building of the steeple of the parish church of Herfield vj li. xiijs iiiij^d; to John Ladie, curate there, to pray for my soul, viijs; to the highway between Harfield and Uxbridge ij li. vjs viij^d; to the poor of Harefield xl^s. "I will that there shalbe distrybuted emonge the poore people householders within the parysh of Newdygate where as I was borne Fourtie shelinges." To Johanne N., dau. of William N. deceased, vj^{li} xiijs iiiij^d, to be delivered on the day of her marriage. To Robert N. xx^s. To Ellne Nalwood iiij. li. To Edward Bowett, my nevey, xl^s, one of my gowns, and a jacket of black chamblet. To Thomas N., my brother's son, a dosenne of silver spoones wth acornes, to hym to

¹ This will, which, with the following, is derived from a recently-discovered register of Bishop Thirlby, I insert, though it belongs to the Harefield family, and does not mention Newdegate, because it will be seen that the "cosenn Richard Newdegate," named by the testator, is the same person who, dying very shortly after, made the next will.

be delivered ymediatlie after the deceasse of Parnell now my wife. To John Horton, alias Tailor, xx^s. "As to the disposicion of all and singuler my landes and tenementes, rentes, reversiones, and services sett, lyenge, and beinge in the parishes of Newdigate and Capell, in the countie of Surrey or elles wheare within the same countie,"—first to Parnell his wife, for her life, and to Thomas N., his brother's son, his heirs and assigns, for ever, to pay to Edward Bowett and to Jane his wife, my sister, vj^{li} viij^s iiij^d. To Amhillis N., dau. of Sebastian N., on the day of her marriage, xx li. ; if she die, to be bestowed in roads within the same parish [*probably* Harefield] leading to London. Proved 10 Nov. same year.—*Register of Thirby, Bishop of Westminster*, 9 b.

1576. Feb. 20 (13 Eliz.). Thomas Newdygate, of Newdegate, esquier. To be buried in the parish church of N., in the middle pavement before the glas wyndow in the same church where the Newdegates armes are set. To be distributed to the poer people of Newdegate at his burial x^s. To Agnes his wife his house in N. in which he dwells, called Nudigate Place, and all his lands called the Woodlands, lying on the west side of the river or brook there called the Rythe, from Rowchawfolde to the bemeland, in Newdygate and Charlewode, to hold during her natural life, in consideration and full recompense of her jointure and dower. To his wife the water mill on the said river, and the Myllfylde on the east side of the same; his messuage called Rolfes and Hennies, in N., which he purchased of John Kempe. [Here follow other passages already given in p. 243.] To his son Walter all his lands and tenements, called the Berelande, Strydeland, Southlande, Marles; three crofts and a tenement in Charlewode called Newdygates crofts; Edgelowfelde, in the parish of Rowspar; a meadow plot lying by Gotwycke house, now in tenure of Robert Mathewe; a garden plot called Pollards garden, Kymers meade, and a close lying by Hales howse, within the parishes of Nudigate, Charlewode, and Rowspar. If he decease without issue, then to testator's daughters Agnes and Venyse Newdygate, equally to be divided between them, and so to remayne to theyre heirs for ever. Also to Walter reversion of lands in the tenure of Parnell Mersey wydow, known as Clarkes lande, Horsey lande, Deanelande, Bachylers, Ratfold, and Hurst, in the parishes of Newdygate and Capell, with the same remainder as before. Also to his son Walter the tenement called Cockman's, which he purchased of one John Wrighte, remainder to daughters as before. Executors to pay within a year after the death of Johanne Saunder wydow, mother to John Wright, xxx. li. in full satisfaction of the purchase of tenement called Cockman's. And lastly I geve, wyll and bequethe unto the said Walter all the xij sylver spones which were wyllend unto me by Richard N., myne uncle deceased. Residue wholly to his wife Agnes, whom he makes sole executrix; and his welbeloved fryndes Mr. Edmund Saunders esquire and Thomas Eyer the younger gent. to be overseers, with a legacy of xx^s apiece, besides their

reasonable expenses. Made in the presence of Thomas Eyer, William Saxbye, Rychard Mathewe, and John Kemp, Robert Butler, John Gardener, and other. [*The word other is erased, and the name added of John Morgan, pson of Nudygate.*] Proved 7 April, 1576. (*Original paper copy, Surrey Archdeaconry, compared with the copy inserted in the Inquisition as mentioned in p. 242.*)

1590. Walter Newdegate. The date only of his will is mentioned by Mr. Bray.

1612. Thomas Newdigate, of Newdigate, esquire, to be buried in the parish church of Newdigate. To the poor of Newdigate 40^s upon his burial. To West Newdigate, his loving nephew, eldest son of his brother Richard Newdigate, all his lands in Newdigate, Capell, Rusper, Charlwood, or elsewhere in England. To his welbeloved brother Richard Newdigate 100^l. To his sister Elizabeth Fitch 100^l. To his sister Mary Boulton 30^l. To Richard de la Chambers, of Cambridge, gentleman, at the request of my mother Hatcher, 100^l. To my eldest daughter Mary Newdigate 1000^l, to my daughter Anne Newdigate 1000^l, to be paid at their marriages or attaining 21. To my nephew Richard Newdigate, second son of my brother Richard, 20^l at 21. To my niece Elizabeth, daughter of my said brother, 20^l at marriage or 21. To my loving mother Jane Hatcher five marks in money, to buy a ring. To my godchild Thomas Monchaster 30^s for a ring. To William Symones my servant, 20^s. My brother in law Mr. John Chesterton, and my sister Anne, his wife, and my loving kinsman George Elliot, gentleman, to have the tuition and governance of my two daughters, "to bring them upp in learning and good educacion," with an allowance of 20^l yearly. West Newdigate to be full and sole executor. John Chesterton and George Elliot overseers, with a ring of 20^s value to each. To my kinsman Thomas Elliot one other ring of 20^s. Witnesses, Thomas Elliot and Jane Hatcher.

Codicil.—West Newdigate not to enter into landes until 21, but profits to be retained by Chesterton and Elliot; they also to have charge of his education as of the daughter.

Proved 12 March, 1612. Will and codicil delivered in the Court of Wards, 2 Feb. 1618. (*H.M. Court of Probate, Capel 26.*)

1635. Administration of the property of Henry Newdegate, late of Ashted, co. Surrey, gent. Commission to Thomas Hunt, of Gray's Inn, issued last day of July, 1635. (*Surrey Administrations, A. 114 b.*)

A register of the Archdeacon of Surrey, now preserved in H.M. Court of Probate, furnishes the following will of an inhabitant of Newdegate, at once simple and characteristic of the period of its composition :—

"In Dei nomine Amen. xij die mensis Decembris A^o Doi M^o cccc lxxxv^{to}. Ego Johannes Vernest compos mentis eger tamen in corpore condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. In primis

lego animam meam Deo Omnipotenti creatori meo beateque Marie et omnibus sanctis suis, corpusque meum ed sepeliendum in cimiterio Ecclesie parochialis de Nudegate. Item lego matri ecclesie sancti Swithuni Winton ij^d. Item lego summe altari dicte ecclesie parochialis de Nudegate xij^d. Residuum vero bonorum meorum post debita mea soluta et hujusmodi testamenti mei completionem, do et lego Johanne uxori mee ut ipsa disponat pro anima mea prout ei melius videbit expediri. Item constituo et ordino Robertum Fougalle supervisorem hujusmodi testamenti. In cujus rei testimonium, &c. Presentibus tunc ibidem Thoma Nudegate et Roberto Haselhurst et aliis. Datum apud Nudegate die et A^o supradictis.

“26^o die mensis Januarii A^o Di Milessimo cccc lxxx^{mo} v^{to} probatum fuit hoc suprascriptum testamentum coram offic. Surr., &c. Commissaque fuit administracio &c. executori in eodem nominate et admiss. per eandem. Et hec acquietand.”

—(*Register of Archdeacon of Surrey, Sprage 25.*)

The will of William Manne, of Newdegate, dated 20 April, 1489, is framed very much in the same terms. He leaves his body to be buried in the cemetery of the Blessed Peter and Paul of the church of Newdegate; to the mother church of Winchester iiiij^d; to the high altar of the church of Newdegate *unam vestem depictam*, priced at iij^s iiiij^d; to the altar of the blessed Mary a *lithiamen*, priced at xvj^d; to the church of Capelle, xx^d; to the church of Rousepar, xx^d. To Thomas, his eldest son, a cow and a steer of two years; to Joan his daughter, Robert, Richard, and John, his sons, and Alice his daughter, to each a cow and a steer. Residue to Jane his wife. Executors, his wife and Thomas Charlewode; to the latter of whom he gives vj^s viij^d. Witnesses Robert Hasulhurst, Henry Manne, James Pancras, and others.—(*Sprage 96.*)

ENTRIES IN THE PARISH REGISTER.

THE Parish Register of Newdegate commences for Burials in 1559, for Baptisms in 1560, and for Marriages in 1565. It is remarkable that it contains no marriages of the daughters of the Newdigate family, and the only marriage connected with them is that of the widow of Mr. Walter Newdigate in 1591. According to Bray's pedigree (and the will of their brother in 1612), Mary, Anne, and Elizabeth, the daughters of Mr. Walter Newdigate, baptized in 1579, 1584, and 1587, were married respectively to husbands of the names of Boulton, Chesterton, and Fitch: they must have gone to some other church for their weddings. But a child of the first was apparently baptized at Newdigate in 1607.

1560. fines Newdigat, daughter of Thomas Newdigat, christined the .4. daie of November.¹

¹ The lady named Venyse Newdigate in her father's will. Her actual

1567. The vth daie of Aprill was Buried George Newdigat, son of Thomas Newdigat, gent.
Mr. Richard Bowet, buried the second of February [1567-8].
1577. John Newdigat, sonne of Walter Newdigat, was Baptized the 3rd daie of November.
1579. Maria Newdigat, daughter of Walter Newdigat, gent., was Baptized y^e 2^d daie of Aprill.¹
1580. John Newdigat, sonne of M^r Walter Newdigat, was Buried the 14th day of May, 1580.
1581. Thomas Newdigate, the sonne of Walter Newdigate, gent., was baptized at Dorking the six and twentieth day of March.²
1582. Richard Newdigate, sonne of Walter Newdigate, gent., was baptized the 24th day of Januarie.
1583. Agnes Newdigat was Buried y^e 13th of June.³
1584. Anne Newdigate, daughter of Walter Newdigate, gent., was baptized the one and twentieth day of March.
1587. Elizabeth Newdigate, the daughter of Walter Newdegate, was Baptised the 12th daie of June.
1589. Item the 29th day of March, J. Newdigat, The sonne of M^r Walter Newdigat, was still borne and Buried the same day.
1590. M^r Walter Newdigat was Buried The 10th day of August, 1590.
- 1591-2. John Hatcher, gener. }
Jane Newdigate, Wydowe } were married y^e 5th of January.
1607. West Newdigat, sonne of Richard Newdigat, gent., was Baptized

name (we may presume) was Venetia. Bray in his pedigree names her Unice, giving her for a husband Thomas Elliott. There are Eliots in the Newdegate register; and Blanch, wife of Thomas Eliot, was buried 12 Feb. 1597-8. But the husband of Venyse was probably of gentle birth. In a mansion at Godalming, belonging to the Elliot family, on a chimneypiece were the arms of Elliot, Argent, a fess or, with a crescent for difference; impaling Newdegate.—*Manning and Bray*, i. 648.

¹ Thomas Bolton, gentleman (see under the year 1607), was not improbably the husband of Mary Newdigate, baptized in 1579, who married a Bolton. He may have been a native of Newdegate, as "Thomas Bolten, sonne of Richard Bolten," was baptized there 23 Feb., 1578-9, not many weeks before Mary Newdigate. The baptisms of other children of Richard Bolton occur—John in 1581, Margaret in 1584, and Alice in 1585. Also Joane, daughter of John Bolton, in 1580.

² This baptism is also duly registered at Dorking, but I have searched the register of that parish without finding other Newdigates.

³ The widow of Thomas Newdigate, who died in 1556 (see p. 263).

the 23rd day of June, 1607, in the parish church of Arlington, in the county of Sussex.

1607. Anne Bolton, daughter of Thomas Bolton, gener, was Baptized the 19th day of Julye, 1607.
1608. Marye Newdigat, daughter of Thomas Newdigat (generosi *inserted*) was Baptized 15th day of September, 1608.¹
1609. Richard Newdigat, sonne of Richard Newdigate, gener, was Baptized the 29th day of Novemb^r, 1609.
1611. Margareta filia 'Thomæ Newdigate Armigeri nata nono die Septembris baptizata fuit sexto die Octobris Anno Dom. 1611.
- Thomas Newdigate sen: gentle' was buried Novemb. 22^o.
- Margaret, y^e daughter of Thomas Newdigate, Esq^{or}, was buried at Dorkinge Decemb. 14^o.
1612. Thomas Newdigate, Esq^{or}, was buried februa: 24^o.
- 1612-13. Anne, the daughter of Thomas Newdigate, Esquior, was baptized Janua: 17^o.²
1614. Frauncis, the daughter of Richard Newdigate, Gent: was baptized April 17^o.
- Frauncis, y^e daughter of Richard Newdegate, Gent: buried April 20^o.
1616. Margaret, the wife of Henrie Dorrell, Esq^{or}, was buried August, 27^o.³
1618. Mr. Henrie Darrell Esq^{or} was buried July 18.⁴
- Henrie, the sonne of Richard Newdigate, Gent: was baptized Septemb: 2^o.
1620. Mr. George Dorrell was buried May 26^o.
- Mr. Richard Newdigate, Gent', was buried Martij 3 [1620-1].
1621. John Hatcher, Gent',⁴ was buried Janua: 24^o.
1627. Francis Hatcher, of Ashted, was buried Jun' 12.
1631. M^{ris} Jane Hatcher, Widdow, was buried April 2^o.⁵

¹ Afterwards the wife of William Steper.—*Bray*.

² Afterwards the wife of William Smythiman.—*Bray*.

³ Henry Darrell, Esq., had become the second husband of Margaret, the widow of Thomas Newdigate, Esq., who died in Feb. 1612-13.

⁴ John Hatcher, gentleman, was the second husband of the former widow Newdigate. See the marriage under 1591-2.

⁵ The widow, first of Walter Newdigate, gent., and afterwards of John Hatcher, gent.



NEWDEGATE CHURCH : ITS RECTORS AND REGISTERS.

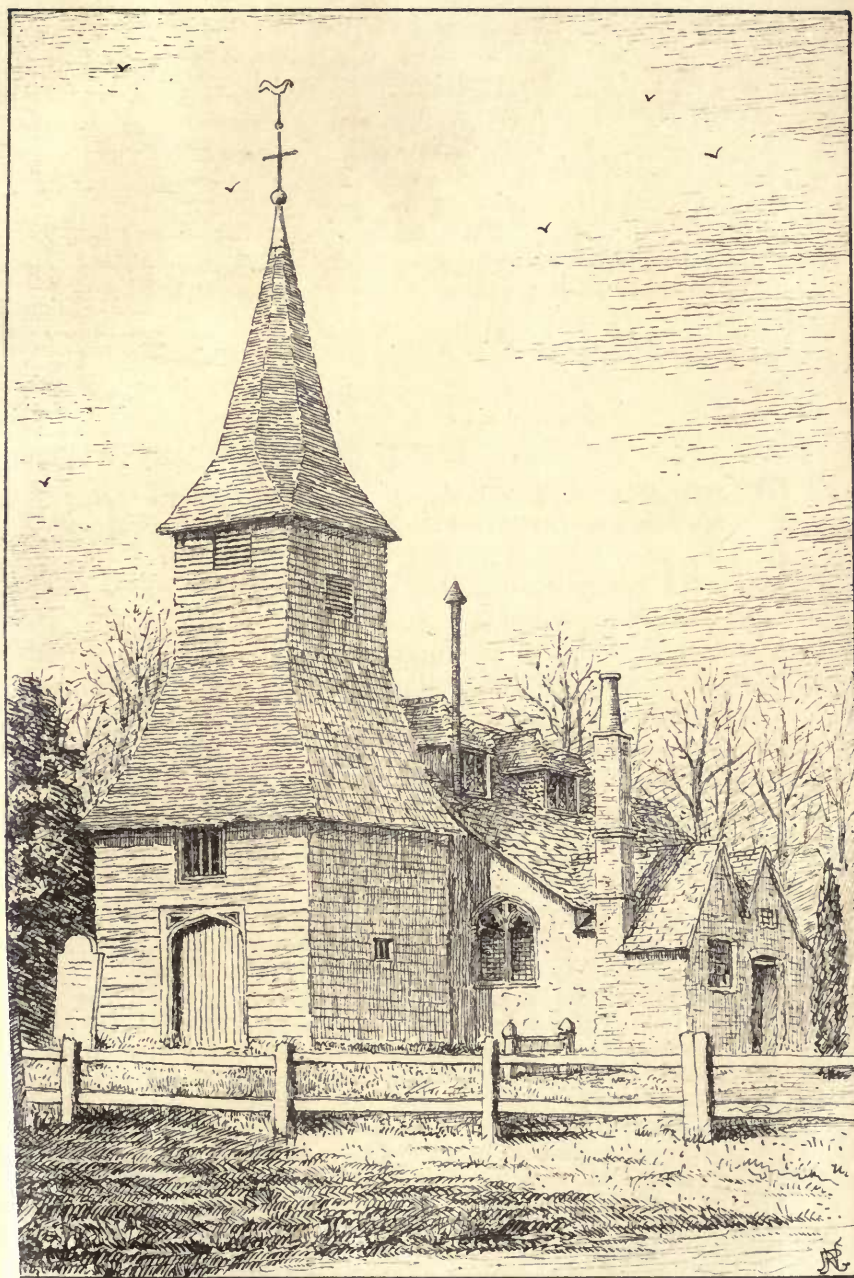
By MAJOR HEALES, F.S.A.

OF the origin of the name of Newdegate I am not aware that any probable derivation has been suggested: even its exact topographical situation seems to have been formerly doubtful; that is to say, as to what subdivision of the county it was to be found in, though it is now settled that one part of the parish, called "The Hamlet," is in the Hundred of Reigate, and the rest is in the Hundred of Cophthorne and Effingham:¹ and even the geographical boundaries of the parish were unsettled until a comparatively recent period; for we find, at the end of the Parish Register Book, an entry made in the year 1634, by a cautious rector, to prevent any such questions or any rights being compromised by his admitting a parishioner to receive the Holy Sacrament at Easter in his church. It runs thus:—

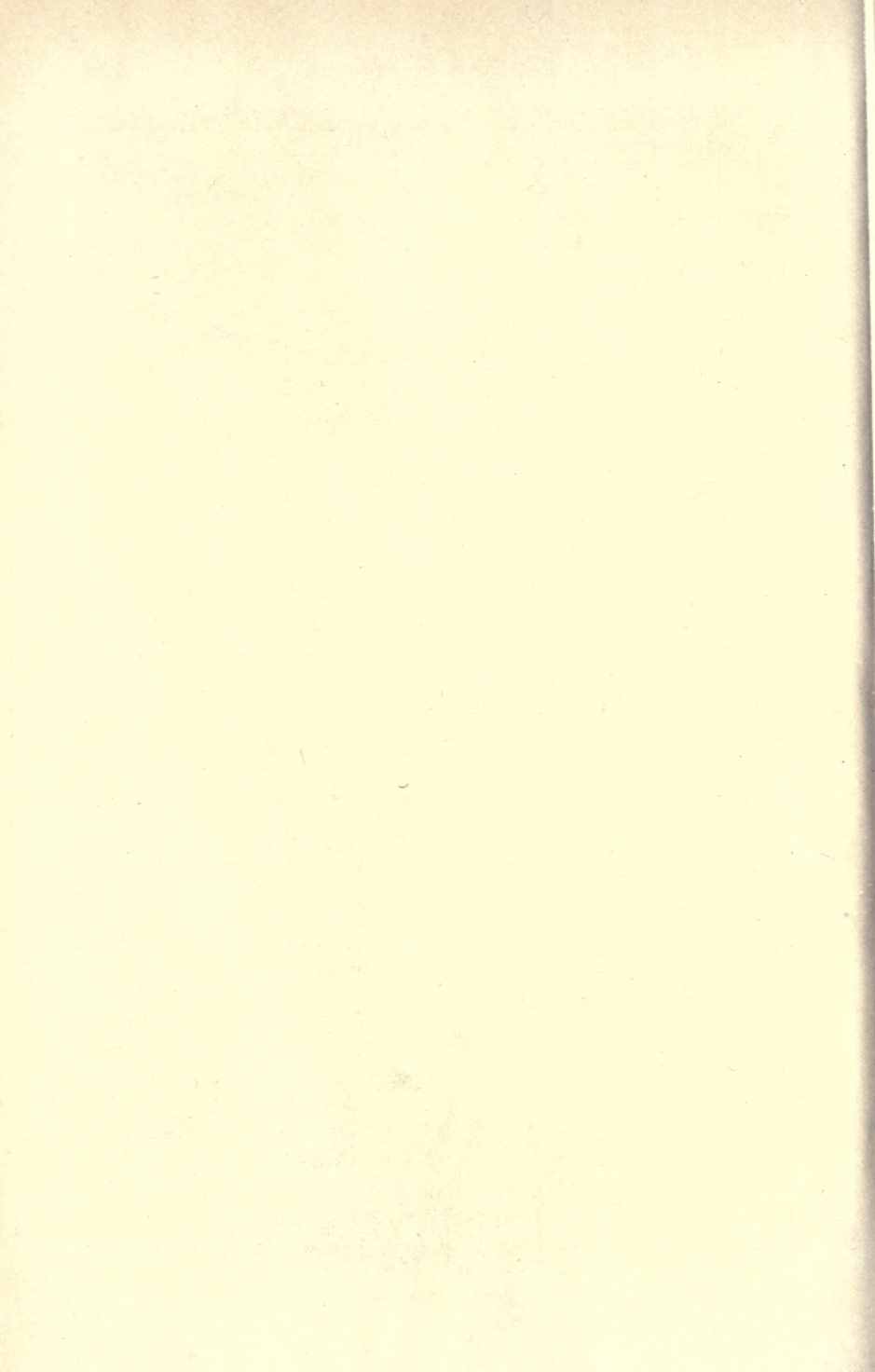
An. Dom. 1634. Mart. 12.

Be it known to all men by these p'sents That I John Butcher dwellinge in a certain tenement of w^{ch} Question hath bene made many yeeres whether it lie in Charlewood or Newdegate, & is not yet decided, upon graunt & leave given me & to my familie * * & to receyve y^e Sacrament at Easter next for this one time at y^e parish Church of Newdigate y^t y^e same may not be pjudiciall to y^e parish of Newdegate for y^e time to come & do confesse y^t I have y^e said libertie for this time by leave; &

¹ Manning and Bray, vol. ii. p. 169.



CHURCH OF S. PETER, NEWDIGATE FROM S.W.



in witness hereof I have hereunto set mine hand y^e day & yeere above written.

JOHN — BUTCHER
his | marke.

Witnesse at y^e signing hereof
JOHN WILLET

C
his marke.

WILLIAM BATCHELOUR
his *M* marke.

Then follows another note in continuation ; signed and attested as before :—

Also y^e said Ch^r Butcher desired leave for himselfe & familie to come to y^e Sacrament at Whitsontide, 1636.

There is a similar memorandum to prevent the parish from being compromised or prejudiced by leave given for the two next Communiones from April 16, 1641—the rubrical minimum of three per annum being probably borne in mind. And in the Burial Register is an entry that “John Butcher of Charlewood (as it hath been accounted for many yeeres) by leave was buried April 19, 1643 ;” and still earlier certain additions to the usual form of entry appear to have been made with the same object.

1626. Marie the daughter of Mr. William Young of *Hurfold* was by leave baptized Jun: 28.

„ John the sonne of Robert Taylour of Capell was by leave baptized Februa. 9.

And some subsequently in similar words.

In grants made by King Henry VIII., the parish is called Newdygate in le Wylde, or le Welde,¹ *i.e.* the Weald.

Our subject, however, is the Church, and not the parish or manor ; but the Register Book has occasioned this reference to the boundary question.

Newdegate is not mentioned in the Domesday survey, probably because it pertained to the Manor of Cherche-felle (Reigate).¹ At what date it became a parish does

¹ Augmentation Office ; Grants 34 Henry VIII.

not appear, but towards the end of the 12th century the Rectory appears to have been given to the Priory of St. Mary Overee, Southwark, by Hamelin Earl Warren, or probably was granted by his predecessors and confirmed by him. This fact we learn from the following document,² of which the original is still preserved in the British Museum.

Carta H. Com. Waren, Monachis de Sewret, de capella de Nudigate.

Hamelinus Comes Warenie Roberto Archidiacono Surreie 3 p. decano salutem. Mando vobis atque precor quatenus dimittatis priorem 3 canonicos sancte marie de Suwerch in pace tenere elemosinam meam 3 Ancessorum meorum scilicet capellam de niudegat 3 priori interdico ne in placitum ingrediatur sine me, quia predictam elemosinam eis garentizare debeo.

Hamelin was a natural son of Geoffrey, Earl of Anjou, and in 1163 married Isabel, only daughter of the second William Earl Warren, whereby he acquired that dignity and its estates. He died in 1210, having survived his wife, who died in 1199.³

It will be observed that the document is addressed to R. the Archdeacon, and P. the Dean, not by their names, but only by initial of each name. Robert was the name of the Archdeacon of Surrey from about 1130 to 1171.⁴ A comparison of these dates fixes that of the document as between the years 1163 and 1171. But a difficulty arises from the fact of its being also addressed to P. the Dean, inasmuch as Winchester was a Priory Church, and had no dean until after the dissolution of the Priory, which occurred in 1538; and in the following year the King granted a charter establishing a new chapter and society, consisting of a dean and twelve prebendaries.⁵ On the other hand, the document itself has every appearance of genuineness. Mr. Nichols suggests that by "the Dean" may be meant the Rural

¹ Brayley, *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. iv. p. 287.

² *Cotton MSS.*, Nero III., fol. 181.

³ Dugdale's *Baronage*, vol. i. p. 76.

⁴ Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i. p. 703.

⁵ Le Neve, p. 288.

Dean, expected to comply with the requisitions of the Charter if the Archdeacon were absent. He is also of opinion that most of the neighbouring churches in the Forest or Weald district were secondary, or chapels to Cherchefelle (afterwards called Reigate), such as Capel, which still retains that name, and were given with it to the Church of St. Mary of Southwark by Earl William, son of Earl Warren, in 1106, and also by another deed by the same Earl, with the Countess Isabella his wife, together with the churches of Betchworth and Leigh; subsequently confirmed by Earl Hamelin. And further, that from the expressions "elemosinam meam," "et antecessorum meorum," it appears probable that this "chapel" was considered to be appurtenant to the Church of Reigate, and so included in the former charters. The necessity for, or object attained by charters of confirmation, is often not apparent.

The deed is written in the handwriting of the period, in five lines, on a slip of parchment measuring $5\frac{1}{8}$ by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches, and it is endorsed in the same writing:—

Karta hamelini comitis de Warennie de capella de neudegat.

And no doubt of its authenticity occurred to Madox, who copied the document in his *Formulare*.¹

The living is mentioned in the Taxation under Pope Nicholas IX. in 1291, when it was valued at £8, and the tithe was consequently sixteen shillings.²

THE CHURCH.

The Church is dedicated in honour of St. Peter. The Orientation is $8\frac{1}{2}$ degrees N. of E. : theoretically it would be either, for St. Peter's day, June 29th, $39^{\circ} 45'$ N. of E. ; or for St. Peter ad Vincula, August 1st, $20^{\circ} 30'$ N. of E.

There is a mention of the Church in 1482, in the will of Thomas Newdegate,³ who leaves 12d. to the High

¹ Madox, *Formulare*, No. IX. p. 49.

² *Taxation of Pope Nicholas IX.*, Record Office ed., p. 208.

³ Manning and Bray, vol. ii. p. 172. Query, Where is the Will? |

Altar ; and in the King's Books, dated 1535,¹ the living is valued at £8. 18s. 4d. ; the tithes, consequently, being 17s. 10d.

In ecclesiastical edifices of large dimensions, we very frequently find a variety of styles of architecture ; but, in one so small and unpretending as this, we do not expect to meet with a series of examples illustrative of the several periods into which it is customary, for the sake of convenient classification, to divide Gothic architecture.

By the accompanying ground-plan, it will be seen that the Church consists of a nave and chancel ; a south aisle, the end of which has been used as a chantry ; a vestry and south porch towards the west end of the aisle ; and a timber framework tower at the west end of the nave.²

The internal dimensions are as follows :—

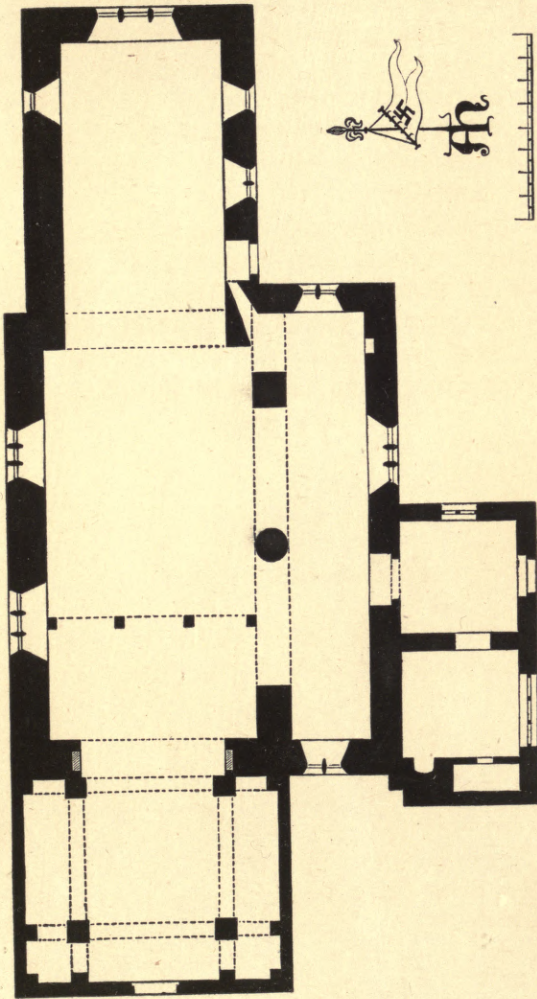
Tower	...	...	...	...	...	17·5 × 21·6
West wall	...	...	...	...	...	3·2 —
Nave	...	...	...	...	...	37·2 × 17·9
Aisle	...	...	...	...	...	39·4 × 7·3
Chancel	...	...	...	...	...	26·0 × 13·10
Extreme internal dimensions	...	...	...	...	...	...73·9 × 27·9

The earliest part, so far as can be seen, is the chancel, which dates from towards the latter part of the twelfth century. At the east end is a triplet of detached lancets, that in the centre being the largest ; all widely splayed and perfectly plain : in each side-wall is a similar single lancet. It is not very easy to say whether their heads are round or pointed ; but such a doubt not uncommonly arises in respect to windows of the period of transition from the Round-arched or Norman, to the Early English or Pointed style. These, however, rather appear to be round, and may date a little earlier than the transition period. They present no other feature by which their date can more certainly be fixed. The arch between chancel and nave is also semicircular-headed, but

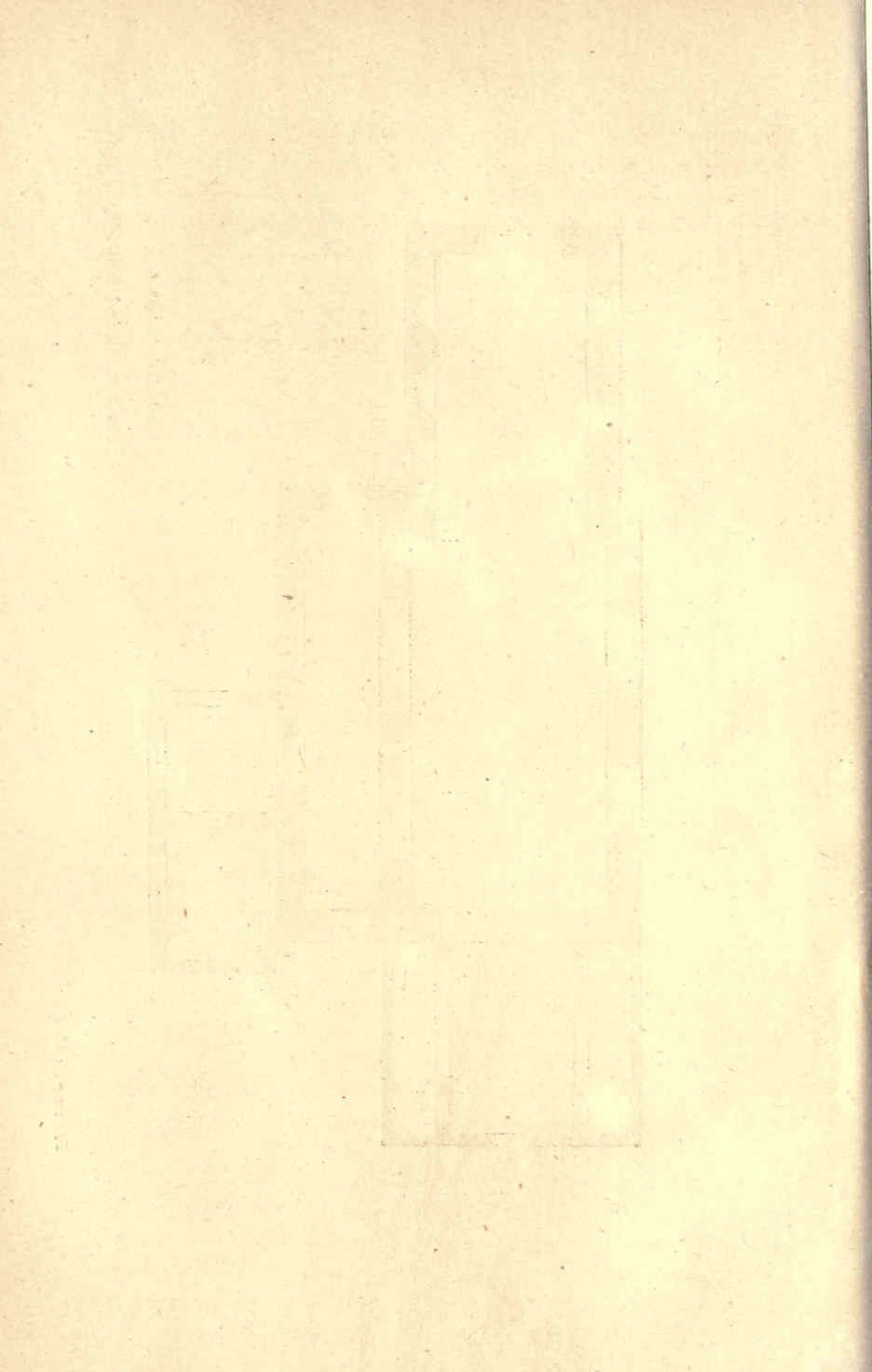
¹ *Liber Regis*, p. 957.

² There is a fair north-west view of the church in Cracklow's *Surrey Churches*.

Rewdgate Church

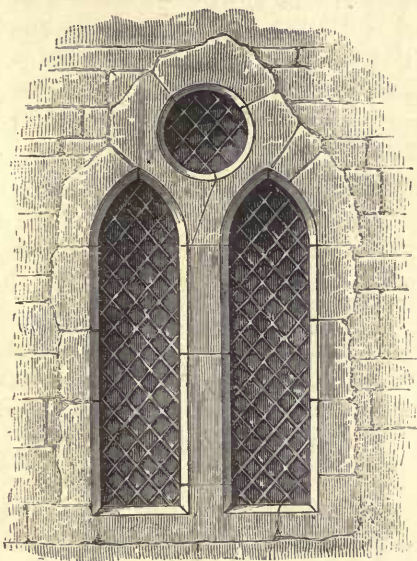


Scale 16 ft. to 1 inch.



stretches across the entire width of the chancel, and has no imposts: probably it has been altered.

Nearly a century later an alteration was made in the original work by the construction of a priest's door, and

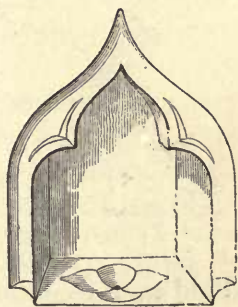


WINDOW IN SOUTH SIDE OF CHANCEL.

Scale one-twenty-fourth.

a window adjoining it, on the south side of the chancel. The doorway is perfectly plain. The window consists of two plain lancets, and a circle between their heads, not in any way connected with them, except by position—an example of nascent tracery.

The next style of architecture is illustrated by a window at the east end of the aisle, and a piscina in the wall adjoining. These are very elegant specimens of the complete Decorated style. The window is composed of two ogee-headed lights, cinquefoiled, and without any tracery; so that on the exterior they might be described as twin



PISCINA IN AISLE.

Scale one-sixteenth.

lancets, rather than one window. This part of the building is called the Cudworth Chapel, and belongs to the owners of the manor of Cudworth, which is situated about two miles to the east of the Church.

An arch has been dug out of the base of the wall forming the east end of the nave arcade and the south pier of the chancel arch;¹ at what period in, or subsequent to the fourteenth century, it is difficult to determine. But a more unwise step, and one more directly tending to the destruction of the fabric, could scarcely be devised. It leaves the upper part of that important portion of the structure resting chiefly on a weak arch, and, were not the walls very massively constructed, they must have given way. The object of this ill-advised alteration was to open up a complete view of the east end of the chancel from the Cudworth Chapel, through the means of a hagioscope.



*Cap and base of Nave
Respond.*

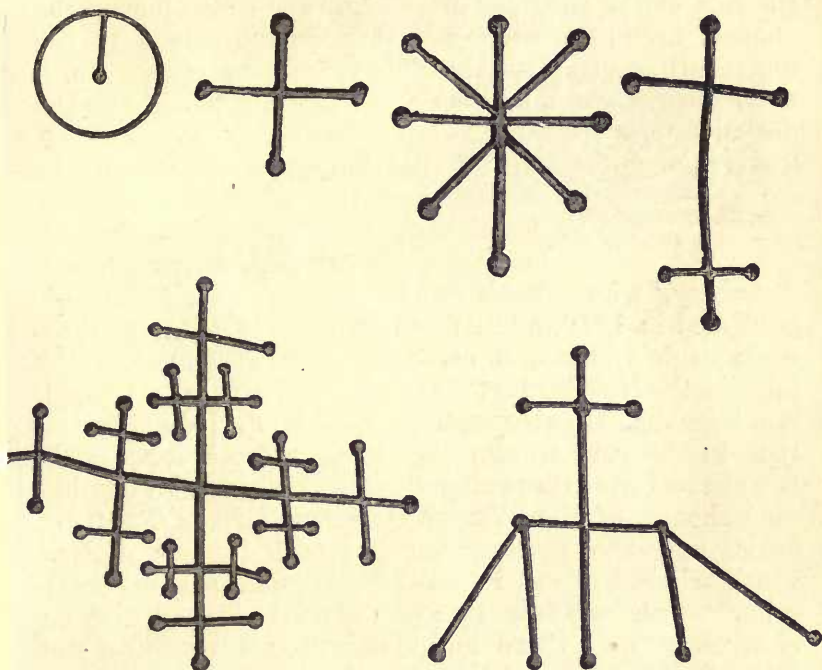
On the south side of the nave, opening to the aisle, are two arches of late Perpendicular date; but there seems fair ground for supposing that there may have been an original south aisle. The central pillar is circular and very massive, such as one might expect to find in a building dating from transition to, or quite Early English. Its capital, with late mouldings, is an awkwardly-fitting octagon; and, in the responds, it will be noted that they are semi-octagonal, with caps clumsily adapted to recessed arches. In the shaft of the circular pillar are incised a number of marks of a similar character to those at

Alfold and Godalming, which are shown by Mr. Nevill, in an illustration of his paper upon the former of these

¹ See ground plan.

churches at p. 20 of the present volume. Examples of such marks occur in various other localities, as at Dunstable Priory, Bedfordshire.

MARKS CUT IN WEST PIER OF NAVE.



The four upper marks are reduced one-half; the other two are one-third the size of the originals.

On the opposite wall of the nave (there being no north aisle) is a late three-light window,¹ good of its date, with portions of stained glass of the same period, from which we can gather that there was in each of the principal lights a large single figure under a canopy, a portion of the tabernacle-work of which remains; and in the upper subsidiary lights are two angels censuring, still

¹ See Plate in illustration of Mr. Waller's Paper on the "Wall-painting of St. Christopher," facing p. 57 of the present volume.

nearly perfect ; the rest is made up with fragments of earlier date of bordure patterns, and also comprising a coat of arms of the Newdegate family, and some good quarries.¹ The arms and some other parts are clumsily reset, with the wrong face outwards.

STAINED GLASS IN NAVE WINDOW.

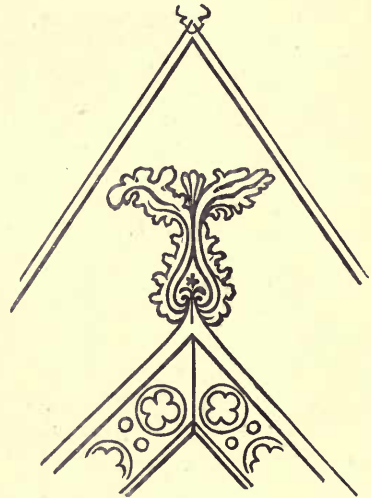


One-half scale.

Aubrey,² whose work was published in 1719, speaks of three eagle's claws, in mistake for the Newdegate three lion's gambes. He also states that in the east window of the chancel were three sharp escutcheons of the Warren arms, and the same in a south window ; and in another south window three chevrons gu., Clère and Tunbridge. Manning and Bray³ (published c. 1809) mention several other coats as then remaining. Now, there is but that mentioned, of the Newdegates. We are thus enabled to trace the destruction of antiquities arising from simple neglect.

The window-cills are stencilled with alternate fleurs-de-lis and roses, in a simple but effective diaper. The ornament at the head of the present Paper is one of the fleurs-de-lis.

On the wall, a little to the west of this window, and nearly facing the south or principal entrance to the



One-half scale.

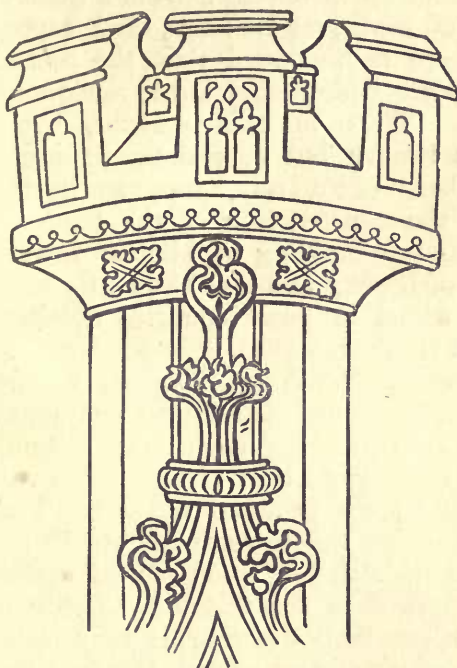
¹ One of these is represented in Franks' volume on *Quarries*, pl. 35.

² Aubrey's *History of Surrey*, vol. iv. p. 263.

³ Manning and Bray, vol. ii. p. 177.

church, is the large wall-painting of St. Christopher, so excellently described and illustrated by Mr. Waller.¹

STAINED GLASS IN NAVE WINDOW.



One-half scale.

Of the Perpendicular period is the nave roof, with tie-beams, though wanting any definite indication of precise date.

The side-walls of the nave are returned at the west end; but what may have been the original design cannot be ascertained. The inner faces of the responds, or what would be the jambs of a tower-arch, are rough and imperfect, and in the centre of each is a slab of timber 20 inches wide by $9\frac{1}{2}$ thick, which may (perhaps) have supported a timber tower-arch. They are probably earlier than the present tower, with which they are not in any way connected.

¹ See Mr. Waller's Paper on the "Wall-painting of St. Christopher," and with an illustration, p. 57 of the present volume.

The tower, placed at the west end of the nave, is built of timber, and supplies an admirable example of framing. The acceptance, for building, of material readily available, instead of sending to obtain it from a distance, is a characteristic of mediæval builders, and especially advantageous where it happened that the material at hand was that with which the local workmen were best acquainted. Thus in this district, abounding with magnificent timber but very deficient in good building-stone, timber, exclusively, was, as in this instance, applied to the construction of the tower. The same cause led to the building of similar towers in part of the county of Essex,¹ and less frequently in certain other localities; whilst in some counties destitute of forest, nothing but stone was used.

The tower of Newdegate Church consists of three square stories, surmounted by an octagonal spire, and having an aisle running round the ground-story, and practically serving as buttressing. The total height of the tower and spire is about 60 feet. The four great timbers on which the tower rests are 17 inches square, and stand upon slabs of wood placed upon the ground. The arrangement of the framing, as will be seen from Mr. Nevill's excellent drawing, is very ingeniously contrived and admirably executed, the best proof of which is furnished by the fact that the whole structure is still, notwithstanding the great strain necessarily caused by frequent ringing of the peal of five bells, as firm and substantial as when erected, probably nearly 400 years ago. The flooring, only, of the upper stories has been allowed to decay.

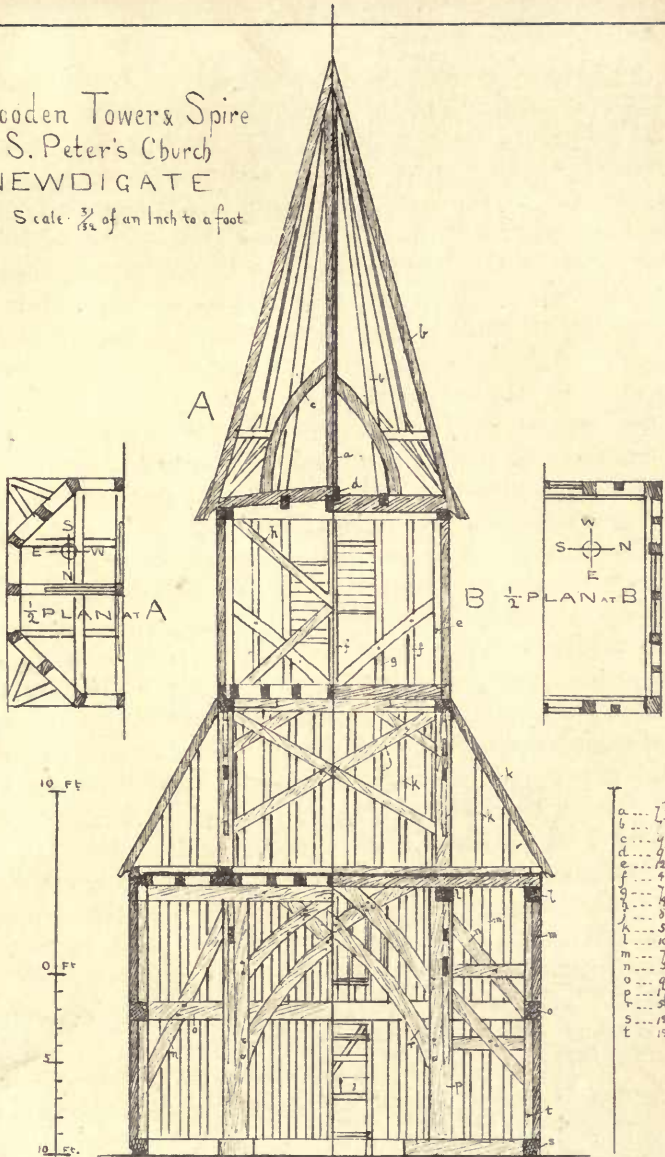
The bells are mentioned in the will of Alice, widow of Thomas Newdegate, dated in 1489,² by which she left

¹ Such as Margaretting, Stock, and Blackmore, which, though all differing, bear a strong family resemblance to that of Newdegate. One at Mountnessing is built up from within the church, as at Alford, in this county.—See *Essex Archæological Society's Transactions*, vol. iv. pp. 95–108.

² Manning and Bray, vol. ii. p. 171: where the will was proved is not stated.

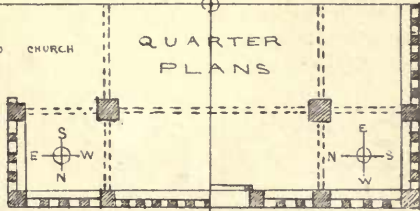
Wooden Tower & Spire
 S. Peter's Church
 NEWDIGATE

Scale: $\frac{3}{16}$ of an Inch to a foot



OPEN INTO CHURCH

QUARTER
 PLANS



Handwritten initials or signature.

12d. for the repair of the bells, besides the bequest of a missal to the Church. In the inventory of church goods in 1553,¹ there are mentioned four bells in the steeple and a sacring bell. Manning and Bray speak of five bells, one of which had been some time broken. Their work was published c. 1809, but probably their notes of the Church were taken some time previously, for the six bells now in the steeple bear an inscription, stating that they were cast by Mears in 1805; though, on the other hand, it is just possible that the bells may have been cast previously to their being required for this Church.

Following the history of the Church, we learn from an entry at the end of the Register-book by "George Steere, *parson* of Newdigate" (a good old term), that the chancel was ceiled at his charges in 1614. Also that

The pulpit was made & set up in y^e place where it now standeth
An: Dom: 1626 ¶ The Church was seeled & trimmed An: Dom: 1627 by y^e beneuolence of well disposed people.

The pulpit is, no doubt, that which still remains in the north-east angle of the nave.

The gallery, which covers the west end of the nave, bears on its front the inscription:

THIS GALLERIE WAS BVILDED BY HENRY NICHOLSON
GENT. ANNO DOM.

1627

and there is a corroborative entry in the Register—

The gallerie at y^e west-ende of y^e Church was builded & furnished with seates An: Dom: 1627 at y^e costes of M^r. Henric Nicholson Gent.

The gallery is a fair specimen of the date. Its removal has lately been suggested; but although galleries, generally, are objectionable, there may be doubt whether this one might not well be retained, even for its own sake, and without considering other alterations, much more serious, archæologically, which might be involved. Ex-

¹ "Church Inventories," edited by Mr. Tyssen, in the *Collections* of this Society, vol. iv. p. 175.

amples of the carving in front of the gallery are given in the woodcuts at the end of the sections relating to the Church, the Rectors, and the Registers.

Evidently occasioned by the alterations which Mr. Steere has recorded was another, which he enters thus :

The two new windowes y^e one against y^e pulpit, y^e other against y^e gallerie were set up An^o. Dom: 1627 at y^e charges of y^e Inhabitants & others together vsing land in y^e parish.

GEORGE STEERE, Parson.

EDMUND WALTER & EDWARD GARDENER, Churchwardens.

These are plain dormer, or garret windows of no particular character.

The Communion-table may be of about this date. It is perfectly plain, nearly square, and very small.

The porch and vestry, built of brick early in the eighteenth century, are as plain and unpretending as possible. The font, very likely, may be of the same date, and is only fit for a sundial-stand.

In the vestry is an old chest hollowed (like Robinson Crusoe's canoe) out of a solid log; probably, it is not of very high antiquity, but it affords no means of determining its date.

Finally, something was done towards improving the appearance of the building by a curate in charge, who wrote in the Register-book that

The parish church was repaired & partly restored A.D. 1859-60 by

SAM^l. M. MAYHEW, Curate.

But this step appears not to have met with the approval of the Rector, who, upon his return (as we may suppose), makes the further note,

by his own authority, *i.e.* without & contrary to the sanction of the churchwardens,

ARTHUR LEYDON, Rector.

The work referred to seems to have been chiefly the filling of several of the windows with pattern-glass, in small panes of very various designs, but so ingeniously arranged that the general effect is bright, and not unsuccessful.

The inventory of the Church goods, taken on the 17th May, 1553, being the seventh year of King Edward VI.,¹ states that there were delivered to the wardens (Richard Misbroke and Edmond Tydi) a chalice weighing $7\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and a cope of crimson damask for the Communion-table. There remained in charge of the Commissioners to the king's use, four bells in the steeple and a sacring bell. There had been previously sold copper gilt, weighing $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb., for 20d., and 11 lb. of brass and latten for 22d. All the rest of the ornaments were sold for 10s. There was received, in ready money to the king's use, 30s. 10d., and also twelve rings of silver, weighing $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz. The more one looks to these inventories, the more one is struck with the miserable meanness of these sacrilegious transactions.

But, one sepulchral memorial of any great antiquity remains: it is the matrix of the brass of a medium-sized military effigy of the Camail period, and the slab, still containing a shield with the Newdegate arms, lies in the centre of the nave floor. Very likely the brass was reft from its slab and included in the 11 lb. weight of brass and latten sold by the Commissioners at 2d. a pound.

There is in the chancel floor, near the priest's door, a little brass plate with this inscription, headed by a skull and cross-bones:—

HERE LIETH Y^e BODY OF JOANE DAUGHTER OF THOMAS SMALLPEECE
& LATE Y^e WIFE OF GEORGE STEERE PARSON OF THIS PARISH.
SHEE DIED DEC. 7. AN. DOM. 1634 & EXPECTETH A BLESSED
RESVRECTION.

Her burial, on the 10th December, is recorded in the Register-book.

Towards the south-west of the nave pavement, under a stove, is a slab, which, from the few letters still legible, is evidently the memorial mentioned by Aubrey² as a rough, free gravestone at the west end, with the inscrip-

¹ "Church Inventories," *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, vol. iv. p. 175.

² Aubrey, vol. iv. p. 264.

tion in capitals (*i. e.* Roman letters) "Thomas Budgen obiit primo die Septembris 167₋"¹



PANELLING IN GALLERY-FRONT.

THE RECTORS.

The early Rectors of Newdegate do not seem to have won for themselves any special position; but we may fairly conclude that, confined to their own secluded sphere of usefulness, their duty was usefully performed. The Parish Register furnishes a testimonial, in the fact of its containing very few records of immorality.

The earliest Rector of whom we find mention was one Matthew Bell, who was instituted as Rector in 1313.

On the 19th March, 1488-9, William Goldesmyth was instituted to the Rectory; and on the 17th October following a clerk of the same name was instituted to the Rectory of St. Benet Sherehog, London,² and both livings being in the presentation of the Priory and Convent of St. Mary Overee, we may fairly conclude that it was the same individual who received the two appointments.

We may next refer to a second Matthew Bell, who was instituted to this living on 25th October, 1507. He appears to have been active and popular, for we find his name mentioned in the Wills of several of his parishioners. He was a witness to the Will of Thomas Newdegate in 1516;³ to that of Thomas Symonds in 1520;⁴ to

¹ John and William Budgen, Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, were trustees under the will, dated in 1661, of George Steere, the Rector, and the former was an attesting witness to a codicil in the following year.

² Newcourt's *Repertorium*, vol. i. p. 304.

³ *Archdeaconry of Surrey*, p. 110, Mathewe.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 141, do.

the Will of J. Wallar in the following year;¹ and to that of Richard Bell in 1533.² In the same year he was appointed overseer of the Will of Alice Newdegate.³

From the Register it appears that John Morgan, parson of Newdegate, was buried on 30th July, 1576, which supplies a new name to the list of Rectors, for the Bishops' Register of institutions mentions none between Henry George, 8th May, 1554, and William Lawe, 9th August, 1576. The latter was buried, as appears by the Parish Register, on the 8th January, 1593, and his wife (so described, not widow) was buried 16th February, 1598.

The only other Rector, within the period of archæology, of whom we find any mention worth recording here, is George Steere. It appears, by a letter of his own,⁴ he was admitted Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, in June, 1599; by the Bishop's Registers, that he was instituted Rector of Newdegate 20th March, 1609-10; and by the Burial Register it appears that he was buried at Newdegate on 15th January, 1662: therefore, supposing he obtained his Fellowship at the early age of twenty-two, he must have attained the age of eighty-four years at the time of his decease. It may be remarked that one Bonwicke was Rector here in 1660; so that Steere may have resigned in consequence of old age; but the Bishop's Registers, from 1643 to 1664, are wanting; and, in fact, there would have been no ecclesiastically legal presentation after about the year 1643, until the restoration of Church and King in 1660.

George Steere was a liberal benefactor to the parish. His will, which is very lengthy and written with his own hand, is dated 1st November, 1661, and commences with a pious expression of faith and hope. He describes himself as being "of indifferent good health of body, and of sound mind and perfect remembrance," for which he gives most humble and hearty thanks and praise. He leaves to the parish of Newdegate, for ever, a school-

¹ *Archdeaconry of Surrey*, p. 161, Matthewe.

² *Ibid.*, 69, Herts. ³ *Ibid.*, 75, do.

⁴ Manning and Bray, vol. ii. p. 178.

house which he had built upon part of his land, called "Clarks," "for the teaching of younge persons at and in the said schoolhouse, and not for a place of habitation for any persons or person," and to be maintained by the parish for such use; and he charges his other lands with an annual payment of £6. 13s. 4d. for "the catechizing, teaching, and instruction in reading, writing and other good Learning, from time to time, successively, for ever, of foure young persons borne in the said parish, sonnes of godly poore parents, and that free from any other demands for such their teaching and instruction." By some transposition of investment, the endowment now amounts to £15 per annum, and eighteen boys are taught.

The testator left four messuages in the town of Lewes, to the inhabitants of that town for ever (charged with some small life annuities) for the maintenance and education of a fit person, the son of poor godly parents in or near the town ("especially the sonne of a godly poore minister who hath truly laboured and endeavoured to winne soules"), at Cambridge or Oxford for four years, and others in succession in perpetuity; the choice to be made by the chief officers, and four others of the most able inhabitants.

He further charges his messuages and lands, called Blackbrookeland and Scharnehooke, at Dorking, with £10 per annum in perpetuity, for the maintenance of one young person at Trinity College, Cambridge, the choice, upon examination, to rest with the ministers for the time being, of Rusper, Ockley, Newdegate, and Dorking, selecting a candidate in Newdegate in preference; and, if none there suitable, then some one within a compass of fifteen miles round.

After a number of small legacies, he leaves the whole residue of his property to his wife. By a codicil, made very shortly before his death, he wishes that his "loving friend, Mr. Jonathan Westwood, of Capell, to have the teaching of the school at Newdegate, and the Stypent."

The Will and codicil were proved 19th August, 1662,

by Sarah, the widow, the sole executrix; and according to his express wish they were, after registration and collation by the registrar and a notary public, returned to her.¹

In describing the boundary of "Clarks," there is mention of its abutting on one side upon land belonging to Trinity College, Cambridge. This was evidently a pasture called "Moreland," or a tenement called "Horslande," with an inclosure of sixty acres, granted for a long term by the King to Sir Edward Aston, knight,² and by him conveyed to the College;³ the payment of xxvj^s jd, composition, appears in the following year's "Ministers' Accounts."⁴

Joane, the rector's wife, was the daughter of Thomas Smallpeece, and the marriage was celebrated in the church of St. Saviour's, Southwark, on 17th April, 1611. She died 7th December, 1634, as appears by a small inscription in brass in the chancel floor, near the priest's doorway; and was buried on the 10th December, as we learn from the Parish Register, which also informs us that on the 13th May, 1639, the Rector consoled himself by a marriage with Sarah, widow of John Bristow, late Rector of Charlwood: the ceremony took place at the church of Lindfield, Sussex.

John Bonwicke, who succeeded Steere, was Rector in 1660. He made this note in the Register-book:—

1661. My Bro. Benjamin Bonwick of Reigate Gent. & Marie Relict of W^m Woodman of y^c same pish were married May 9^o 1661.

He also notes the birth, at Betchworth Castle, on the 7th, and baptism on the 11th September, 1661, of Philippa, daughter of George Bonwicke, Esq., and the Lady Elizabeth, his wife. He was instituted to Mickleham Rectory on 23rd June, 1669,⁵ which he held for twenty-nine years, and died 3rd November, 1698, being on the same day of the year as that of his birth seventy-six

¹ Prerogative Court, 104 Laud, 34 Hen. VIII.

² Augmentation Office, Land Revenue Grants.

³ *Id.*

⁴ Land Revenue, Ministers' Accounts, 35 Hen. VIII., 757.

⁵ Manning and Bray, vol. ii. p. 661.

years previously, and is commemorated by a gravestone there. Whether he resigned Newdegate on receiving the fresh appointment does not clearly appear. He had a daughter named Philippa, baptized on 1st August, 1662, and a son, named Augustine, baptized 4th January, 1665.

The early entries in the Register-book up to 1580-1 are signed by William Faggar, Curate, jointly with the churchwardens. One of the entries refers to the burial of Edward Hill, minister, on 30th July, 1627.

The notes of collections in 1670 are signed at the foot by John Salt, Curate, Cler^s.; 1675 and 1679, Edward Richards; 1682, Richard Digweed, Cler^s., who also makes this curious entry:—

Charles Sonn of Robert Marden was baptized March y^e 17th 1683
Richard Digweed then Curate and wittness to y^e said Charles
with Joh: Mersh Churchwarden and M^{rs} Cruden midwife.
Annoq; Domini 1683.

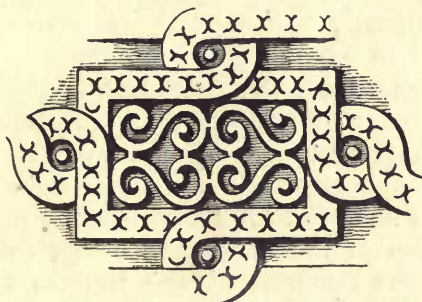
1688, Isaac Edge, Curate; 1690, F. Caryll, Curate; 1690-1, William Colbron, Curate, whose son John, by his wife Jane, we learn from the Register, was buried in March, 1699.

There is an entry in 1692, of the birth on the 18th April, and baptism on the 3rd May, of Elizabeth, daughter of William Colbron, Curate, and Jane, his wife; in 1693, of the birth on 2nd, and baptism on 27th February, of their daughter Rhoda; and on 28th February, 1695, of the birth of their son John, who, we subsequently learn, was buried on the 31st March, 1699.

From the Wills of some of the Newdegate family, referred to in Manning and Bray,¹ it appears that there was anciently a chapel dedicated to St. Margaret, in the churchyard of Newdegate. Thomas Newdegate, in 1482, desires to be buried in this chapel; and it is mentioned in the Wills of his son and grandson, both named Thomas, and under the dates 1516 and 1520 respect-

¹ Manning and Bray, vol. ii. pp. 172 and 176. The work omits to state where these Wills are preserved, and they are not to be met with in the Ecclesiastical registries.

ively. The expression "in the churchyard," could scarcely be construed by the loosest ordinary interpretation to mean a chapel forming part of the church; and the chapel which formed the east end of the aisle belonged not to the Newdegate family, but to the owners of Cudworth. Aubrey, whose work was published in 1719, says, in a sort of general way,¹ that it was pulled down by one of the family; and Salmon, in 1736, says the same.² The chantry rolls and account of sales at the time of the Reformation, contain no mention of such a chapel or chantry, so that its destruction probably occurred before that period.



PANELLING IN GALLERY-FRONT,

THE REGISTERS.

We now turn to the Register-books. The first volume contains the record of burials beginning in 1559, baptisms in 1560, and marriages in 1565, as it were, reversing the usual order of events; but it is evidently a transcript, as usual, made from the more or less imperfect remains of the earlier entries, and seems to have been written in the year 1607, as the volume is endorsed with that date and the names of the churchwardens; it was probably written by William Faggar, who, with them, signs at the foot of the two first pages, as though

¹ Aubrey, vol. iv. p. 262.

² Salmon, p. 74.

in verification of their correctness as copies. It is evidently imperfect, for of baptisms in the first year there are but two; and in the years 1563 and 1564 it states "nothing found." There is but one marriage recorded in the first year, but two in 1566, and only seven in the next nine years. It states that four pages, containing the record of such events in 1580 and 1581, were transcribed from an ancient writing in 1612; and as to the years 1593, 1595, 1597, and 1598, "no weddings;" but perhaps none were solemnized, as we find explicitly stated in some subsequent years; *e.g.*, "No marriage solemnized in this Parish Church in y^e yere of our L^d God 1662;" and the same is recorded of the year 1705.

As is so usually the case, the Register itself is not much more than a bare record of names and dates; and the names being, with the exception of the Newdegates, and perhaps one may add, the Budgens, those of persons undistinguished, and, indeed, unknown, except in their own neighbourhood and at their own period, the Register does not need any very lengthy notice. There is no indication of the ecclesiastical system being overwhelmed by the Puritans at the time of the Commonwealth; no Civil Registrar appears to have been appointed, nor is there any mention of the publication of marriages, or their celebration before a magistrate; but in one case, in 1653, it mentions the presence of the parents of both parties, thus:—

1653. Henrie Steere of Newdigate & Elizabeth Lucas of Micklam were married Jul. 13, 1653, y^e parents of both Parties being present at their marriage giving their consent.

There are but few Christian names indicating a Puritan tendency, such as Christian, Bethsabe, Moyses, Ephraim, Grace, Sullamon, and Erasmus, which do occur; of uncommon Christian names may be noted, Adriane, Connias, and Freweson or Frusan, all females; and Hendry (not infrequent), and Walsingham (in four different families between 1580 and 1602), males. The name Christopher is quite unusually frequent in the

latter half of the seventeenth century; and one can scarcely fail to connect it with the painting which formed so prominent a decoration of the Church.

Newdegate appears to have been a favourite place at which to be married. In the last quarter of the seventeenth century (at which time it was here very usual to add the parish of the bridegroom and bride) weddings of persons, neither of whom were residents in this parish, were frequent.

The loyalty of John Bonwick (then Rector) crops out in a note of the coronation:—

Annoꝝ Regis sereniss. Caroli 2^{di}, 12^{mo} King Charles y^e Second was Crown'd at Westminst^r Die Ss Georgii, Aprilis 23^o Anno dñi 1661; whom God graunt long to reigne.

One would think he felt a relief to indulge in the learned tongue without fearing a cry from some Roundhead successor of Cade:¹—

Away with him, away with him! he speaks Latin.

The entries relating to rectors and curates we have already adverted to.

There are, of course, a series of entries relating to members of the Newdegate family, beginning with the baptism of Ffines, daughter of Thomas Newdigat, in November, 1560 (which is the second entry in the book), and to which Mr. Nichols refers in his Paper upon the Newdegate family (*ante*, p. 265): many of these entries have been traced over with ink for the sake of preservation where the writing was becoming faint.

Beside that family and the Budgens, there is but one entry relating to any person bearing a title, and that owes its position to personal friendship. The entry is as follows:—

Margaret Daughter of my mo. hond. Friends & Benefact. Colonell Adam Browne & y^e Lady Philippa his wife was Borne att Betchworth Castle Dec^{ris} 18 & Baptized theree (in Fest. S^{cti} Stephⁱ Protomārt^{is}) 26 Decembris Anno dñi 1661.

JOH^s. BONWICKE.

¹ 2nd part Henry VI., act iv. scene 7.

Sir Adam Browne, of Betchworth, Bart.,¹ was member of Parliament for Surrey; his wife was the daughter of Sir John Cooper, of Wimbourn, Dorset, Bart. They had one son, who died unmarried in 1688, and an only daughter and heiress. On the death of Sir Adam in 1690, the baronetcy became extinct. Lady Browne survived, and died 20th May, 1701, aged 77, and is commemorated by an inscription in Mickleham Church.²

Of the surnames, a larger proportion than usual are uncommon—such as Ashefold, Bozyer or Bosier, Broumfield, Catland, Chownings, Cypress, Dill, Drakeford, Edome, Gryffin, Harryden, Hichest, Isemonger, Jakman, Kewington, Labye, Lowedell, Machin, Palucke, Richbell, Ridams or Rodams, Smallpeece, Velvecke, Wigglesworth, and Yarner; but all of these are now extinct in the parish; and a less number which remain in the parish or neighbouring district—such as Burstow, Elliot, Evered, Larken, Naldret or Nalder, Napper, Quiddington, Snelling, Worsfield, and Woodyer.³ Bristow or Burstow, Misbroke, and some others, are simply names of neighbouring localities.

Of nonconformists there are extremely few noted. In 1696 is the entry of birth on 8th July of a female child of Robert Ede, a dissenter; on 28th November in the following year, of a male child of Thomas Houndsom, a Quaker; and in 1701 is noted the burial, at Reigate, of the same Thomas Houndsom, Quaker. In the same year it states that Henry Wheeler, labourer, a Quaker, died here, and was buried at Capel.

In 1660 is recorded the marriage of Robert Tailour, aged 72 years, with Agnes Foster, aged 70.

Among the miscellaneous memoranda at the end of the book, such as those relating to the alterations in the Church, and to the boundary question, we may add the list of collections so frequently thus preserved. Thus,

¹ His name does not appear in the Army Lists of the Roundheads and Cavaliers in 1642, edited by Mr. Peacock.

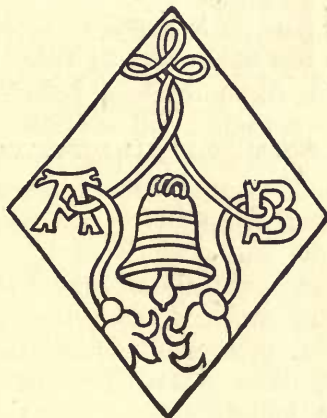
² Manning and Bray, vol. ii. p. 661.

³ I am indebted to the Rector for this information.

in 1670, there was collected £5. 10s. 10d. "upon a Brief for y^e redemption of a great number of Slaves taken by Turkish Pirates." In 1686 was a collection for French Protestants; and in 1691 one for Irish Protestants, produced eight shillings. Most usually, however, the collections were for the benefit of sufferers by fire (there were then no insurance companies), and for the repair of churches. A house-to-house collection for the town of New Alresford, Hants, in 1690, realized £1. 9s. 9d. From 1691 there is no entry until 1857, when a collection for the benefit of the sufferers by the Indian Mutiny produced £1. 7s. 7d.

There is also a note that George, of the parish of Newdegate, single man, in the service of Mrs. Glover, "wanting y^e feare of God," "did hang himself in her barne."

The Rectory House is a small, low building, situated to the eastward of the Church; on one of its beams is cut AN DO 1619 SEP 10; and a quarry in the window is represented below.

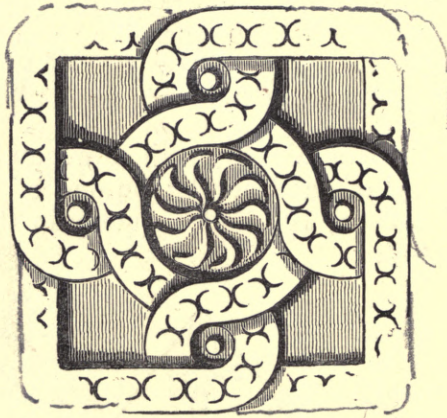


STAINED GLASS QUARRY AT THE RECTORY.

One-third scale.

In conclusion, I have to acknowledge with best thanks the kind courtesy of the Rev. Lancelot S. Kennedy,

M.A., the Rector, by whom every facility and assistance have been rendered. The Society is again indebted to Ralph Nevill, Esq., for the anastatic drawings with which this Paper is illustrated; viz., the picturesque exterior view of the Church and the elaborately prepared sections and plans of the timber tower.



PANELLING IN GALLERY-FRONT.

NOTES ON THE FIGURE OF ST. CHRISTOPHER.

BY JOHN GREEN WALLER, Esq.

SINCE the publication of my paper upon the wall-painting of St. Christopher at Newdigate Church, several notes have been forwarded to me by Major Heales, F.S.A., and I have considered, that some additional remarks, embodying these may not be unacceptable.

At page 59, I had stated my impression, that these figures were generally shown as moving from right to left, and I could only produce one example, that at Ludgvan, to the contrary. But I find another instance at Gawsworth, in Cheshire; and it may be that the rule was, that if the painting was executed upon the north wall, as mostly the case, it would be as stated, but if on the south, it would be reversed; the reason doubtless being that the Saint was invariably represented as moving towards the east,—*i.e.*, the altar; an arrangement which would be agreeable to the spirit of the story.

I had mentioned that the figures were frequently in sculpture, and of wood; but, nevertheless, there is no doubt but that paintings on the wall were the most common. The notable example, formerly at Notre Dame, Paris, alluded to by Erasmus, I have already spoken of. There is one of wood still extant at Avénières, adjoining Laval, in France, placed against the pillar on the north side of the nave, and about 10 feet in height; date early in the fifteenth century. Also, in the Church of Santa Maria del Orto, otherwise S. Cristofero, at Venice, is one occupying a niche at the back of the apse immediately

behind the altar. In this instance, however, the position in which it is placed is not for the ready and general veneration of the people, but rather on account of the church being in part dedicated to the Saint. Either in France, or in Belgium, I have seen a large painted wooden figure of St. Christopher in low relief, but I regret to say I have not found my notes which would give the locality. Large statues of St. Christopher exist at the Cathedral of Auxerre, France, and also in that of Erfurt, in Germany; but of what material I am unable to state, but possibly of wood. Another, remarkable for its being stated to be of the actual size of the Saint, calculated from some of his bones brought to England in 1470, is in the Church of S. Maria della Pietà, at Venice.¹ In the Cathedral of Münster, in Westphalia, is a stone statue of the Saint fixed at the north-east angle of the transept. It is not of early date, possibly of the first quarter of the seventeenth century. The staff here given is a mere wand, foliated at the apex. This reduction of the usual size and character of the ragged staff may be occasionally found in early examples, as, for instance, at Fritton, in Suffolk.

There is a painting of St. Christopher, associated with the figure of St. George, by Roger de Bruges, which is so far worthy of remark, that this latter saint was another popular one, especially in England, being its patron. One of the most common subjects of our wall-paintings is of St. George conquering the Dragon: a very rude example was recently found at Finchley, Middlesex; and one at Dartford, Kent, is well known. The legend is of a similar class to that of St. Christopher, being clearly mythical, and the result of teaching by apologue and symbols. One of the latest instances of the subject of St. Christopher is that by Rubens, at Antwerp Cathedral,—a curious commentary, among others, of the force of popular views long after discredit has been thrown upon them. For both Roman Catholic writers, as well as those of the Reformation,

¹ *Dictionnaire critique des Reliques et des Images*. Par J. A. S. Collin de Plancy. 8vo. Paris, 1821, vol. i. p. 146.

equally disallow the legend of St. Christopher, though, as I have before remarked, with some reservation.

Among the Italian painters, Mr. Jameson mentions that Pollajuolo painted a gigantic figure of St. Christopher about 20 feet in height on the façade of the Church of San Miniato fra le Torre, at Florence, which served during many years as a model of form to the artists of his school. Michael Angelo copied it several times: it exists no longer. A St. Christopher, 32 feet high, was painted at Seville by Matteo Perez de Alesis, A.D. 1584.¹ A very interesting fresco, by Garofalo, was exhibited at the recent ceremony of opening the Guildhall Library.

In the south aisle of Headington Church, Oxfordshire, a mere fragment of a St. Christopher was found, together with a series of subjects from Scripture. Only the upper part was sufficiently preserved to show details; yet here was a divergence from the usual type, which makes it interesting in a history of the subject. The figure of Christ is upheld by the left arm, and the Saint wears a cap of a somewhat academical character, as seen in our monuments of canons, and other dignitaries of the Church. This example explains a passage from one of our records, quoted by Horace Walpole, in his *Anecdotes of Painting*; and it may be, that early examples do not represent the figure of Christ upon the shoulder of the Saint, according to our usual experiences. The record in question is from the Close Rolls, 1248, and is a precept to the sheriff of Southampton, "that he should cause to be painted in the Chapel of our Queen at Winchester, upon the gable towards the west, the figure of St. Christopher, as elsewhere it is painted: he shall bear Christ in his arms."² An earlier record is also quoted respecting some decorations in the Church of St. Peter, in the Tower of London, when, after describing the re-colouring of certain images, it

¹ *Sacred and Legendary Art*, vol. ii. p. 443.

² "Præcipimus tibi quod de exitibus comitatus tui depingi facias in capella reginæ nostræ apud Wintoniam super gabulum versus occidentem imaginem Christoferi, sicut alibi depingitur."

proceeds: "that a certain figure of St. Christopher, holding and bearing Jesus, should be painted in the aforesaid Church where best and most fitly it can be done."¹ The last clause probably meant in such a place where it could be best seen.

The distich given at p. 64 is often varied verbally, but not so as to alter its intention. Certainly the most curious of these is that found upon a bell in Shapwick Church, Dorset, by the Rev. J. J. Raven, of Great Yarmouth:—

" Illo nempe die nullo languore gravetur
Xtotori S̄ci campanam quicunque tuetur."

The efficacy of honouring the Saint is here even transferred to his bell. The labourer in the fields, hearing the sound of the bell of St. Christopher, would not faint during his toil. Such is the inference.

The Rev. Lee Warner has kindly given me from memory the following lines in English, which accompanied a figure of St. Christopher in the Church of Sedgeford, Norfolk, date about the end of the fourteenth century. He does not vouch for absolute verbal accuracy, nor orthography, but that it is substantially correct; being in the vernacular makes it especially interesting:—

" Wyth all thys world in hand,
Thy dry staff withouten let,
Shall beren leavis in land,
Where thou it set."

The references to the legend will at once be seen, for wherever we get the figure of St. Christopher, there will be, in some fashion or other, the leaf-bearing staff. In the Münster example this is made particularly prominent.

In Horley Church, near Banbury, Oxfordshire, an example was found in which the staff was represented

¹ "Quandam imaginem de Sancto Christofero tenentem et portantem Jesum, ubi melius et decentius fieri potest, et depingi in prædicta ecclesia."

as breaking in twain under the superincumbent weight, and on a scroll from the mouth of the saint these words were deciphered :—

“What art thou that art so he(vy) ?
Bar I never so hevy thyngē.”

The Saviour makes reply,

“Yef I be hevy no wunder nys,
For I am the Kyngē of blys.”

These lines are similar to some in Latin at Stoke Bardolph, Norfolk, viz. :—

“Parve Puer, quis tu, graviorem non tolleravi,
Non mirans sis tu, nam sum qui cuncta creavi.”

This breaking of the staff is altogether new to me ; it is not according to the legend, and was possibly an original idea of the artist, a rare occurrence. The work must have been late in the fifteenth century.

In the will of William Philpot, of Godmersham, 1474, is a reference to the existence of a figure of St. Christopher in Elmstead Church ; the will directing that certain seats should be made from the place where St. Christopher was painted, as far as the angle of the stone wall on the northern side of the same church. The painting exists no longer, but some of the seats remain.¹ Also in the will of Richard Shore, citizen and Alderman of Farringdon Without, and Sheriff in 1505, dated August, 1510, is another reference :—“I bequeth toward the making of a porche to the pïsshe church of seynt Mildrede in the Pultry of London xvli. sterl., and I will that on either side of the sam porche of seynt Mildrede churchē shalbe made an ymage of seynt Cris- tofer in stone embossid.” (Milbourn’s “History of St. Mildred’s, Poultry,” p. 12). Here we have a carved figure in stone, as in examples previously given.

¹ “Volo qd fabricant̄ de novo scabella voc̄ le Pewes in ead̄m ecclīā de Elmysted sumptibz suis vidz illud spac̄m a loco ubi sc̄us Xp̄oforus pingitur usq̄ ad angulū muri lapidei ex parti boreali ejusdz ecclīi.”—HEALES’ *History and Law of Church Seats*, vol. i. p. 53.

The Saint was popular with guilds and fraternities. In Lambeth Church was a brotherhood under his patronage.¹ The description of the yeoman by Chaucer, already mentioned (p. 64), suggests the probability of his having been a member of such an association. Amongst the valuable collection of silver plate in the museum of the late Lord Londesborough were three finely-designed covered cups; one dated 1593; another similar in character may be assigned to the same period; and the third dated 1676. They all belonged to a fraternity of Arquebussiers at Gorichem-on-the-Waal, and each of them is surmounted by a figure of St. Christopher of the ancient type.² Chaucer's yeoman was an archer; the arquebussier was his successor in the history of arms; and doubtless, in both cases, the charm of St. Christopher's protection originated the custom. Representations have occasionally been found upon chalices in enamelled work as late as the seventeenth century, but I should scarcely think this by any means common or of any ancient use.

Besides the example on the brass at Wyke, Hants, to William Complyn, which I have already mentioned, there are two others, registered in Mr. Haines's manual, at Morley Church, Derbyshire, which contain accessory figures of St. Christopher; viz., one to John Stathum, Esq., 1444; the other to Sir Thomas Stathum, 1470. Possibly other instances of the figure as an accessory to a monument might be found either at home or abroad, as in an example in the cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle, date 1534.

Mr. H. L. Phillips, a member of the Surrey Archæological Society, has communicated a few interesting facts, from which the following passages are extracted. He says:—"In 1860 there stood near the parish church in Bermondsey Street, an old wooden public-house, which, besides informing the public that it was a 'House of Call for Scotch Bakers,' had for its sign 'the Fox and

¹ Tanswell's *History of Lambeth*, pp. 110-114.

² Engraved in Fairholt's Catalogue, 1850, plate xvii.

Goose.' This house, about this date, was pulled down, and some very curious old stones were then found among the foundations; and a new house, bearing the same sign, now stands on its site. In 1864 the next house was pulled down to make room for the tin manufactory of Messrs. Perkins; and, among some old spoons, keys, and knives, was found a gold signet-ring, with the figure of St. Christopher upon it, now in the possession of Richard Perkins, Esq."

Hughson, in his "History of London," published in 1805, in describing Bermondsey Street, says:—"Here is a very old inn, called Christopher's Inn, on which is a rude emblem of St. Christopher. Christopher (vulgarly Crucifix) Lane leads to Snow's Fields." This inn has passed away, and even its very site is unknown.

I give the above notes as very curious and interesting. The signs of these old inns, "The Fox and Goose," "St. Christopher," and another of the "Holy Lamb," which Mr. Phillips mentions that he found in an old lease, all bespeak a time which has passed away. It is not at all uncommon to find traces of this ancient apologue of the Fox and Goose in our old towns,¹ but there is really no connection between it and the legend of St. Christopher, as the painting formerly at Ludgvan² might suggest. Since writing the above, another example has been found at Henstridge Ash, in Somersetshire. "The picture occupies a space of 8 ft. by 9 ft. 6 in., and exhibits a gigantic figure of St. Christopher, bearing on his shoulder a small figure of the Saviour, whose hand is raised in the act of blessing. The feet of St. Christopher are in water, and around them are fishes. In the background are a windmill, a packhorse laden with corn, and a dog, with a man carrying on his head a sack. There is also a lofty rock, surmounted by a church, and on a projecting ledge stands a monk with

¹ At the corner of an old timber house of the fifteenth century at Ipswich is an excellent example representing the Fox preaching.

² Engraved at p. 50 of the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, No. xiii. April, 1872.

girdle and rosary, holding out over the water a lantern hung to the end of a stick. The whole picture is surrounded by a border of lotus-leaves." (*Church Review*, June 21, 1873.) Some of the above details are unusual.

It is a curious coincidence of the discovery of the ring as above stated, close to the old inn, but nothing more can be said of it. Many more singular facts might probably be found in illustration of the worship of St. Christopher, if time permitted extensive research.

THE PILGRIMS' WAY AS IT PASSES THROUGH
THE PARISHES OF GODSTONE AND TAN-
DRIDGE.

BY SIR GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT, R.A., F.A.S.

HAVING lived for three years at the foot of the chalk hills in the parish of Tandridge, in Surrey, my interest was excited by the uncertainty which existed as to the course taken by the Pilgrims' Way through that parish and the parish of Godstone, and I was led to devote a little of my leisure time to its investigation.

The true course was known to the westward, where it crosses the back of what is called "White Hill," and to the east, where it crosses Titsey Park, and a little distance to the westward of it; but the intervening space, of some four miles, seemed uncertain; and as the conjectural course laid down by the ordnance survey passes mainly through slippery Galt clay, it struck me as hardly likely to be correct; the object in carrying the road along the escarpment of the chalk apparently being to keep it on firm and dry ground.

It is clear, however, that the old way varied much in its level; for, while the known positions on White Hill are on the top of the Downs, those in Titsey Park are at their foot; both, however, are on the *Chalk* or *Firestone*.

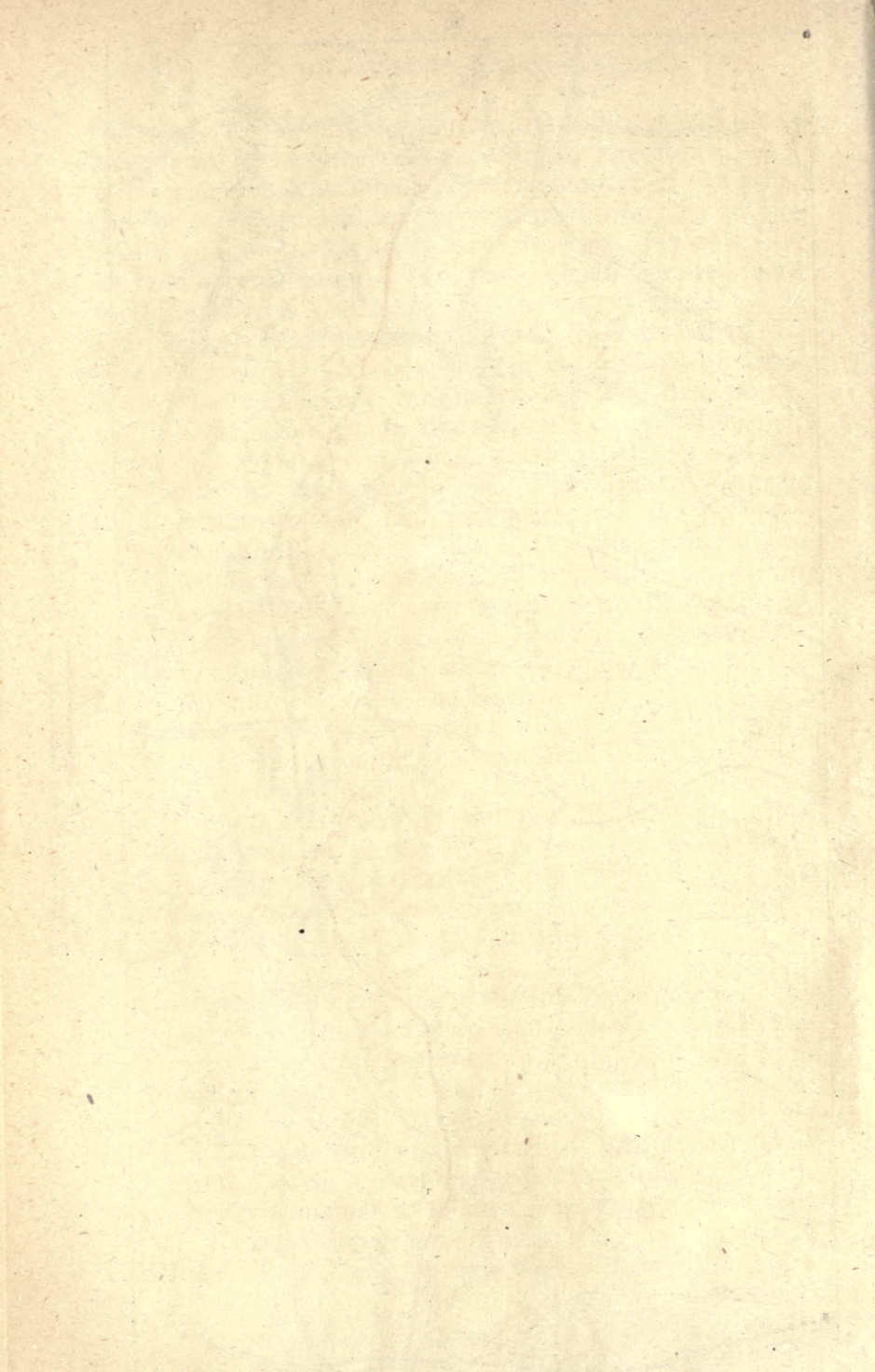
This length of the escarpment is somewhat peculiar, owing to the frequent promontories and recesses which vary its line; and these irregularities must have caused some perplexity in arranging, in old times, the line of

the road; for, if it followed round the hills at any given level, it would have become exceedingly circuitous.

We know that at Titsey it was at the *foot* of the hills, and for some distance to the westward the face of the hills is so steep as to be, to say the least, inconvenient for it to ascend them. The line I have adopted from varied evidence, continues at the lower level till it approaches the promontory formed by Tandridge Hill, which it gradually ascends, though not to its full height. After crossing this hill, it descends into the deep recess which divides this promontory from Godstone Hill, and, in winding round its sinuosities, ascends the last-named hill almost at its back, in the depression leading to the Caterham Valley; and, passing across the promontory formed by Godstone Hill comes out again to the front just beyond it westward, and a little further on joins the portion of the way which is well known in or near War Coppice, close to the camp (or other ancient earthwork) in that wood, passing on from thence at the back of White Hill, near the Harrow Inn.

In some parts of this course the road is readily traced; in *one*, it is cut through by a vast chalk-pit; in another it is still used as a road; but, in others again, all traces of it have vanished, though the peasants tell you without hesitation that it passed that way. I have, in the accompanying map, marked the course which I think the road took, and will now give the arguments and evidences on which I have founded my opinion.

In sketching (in red lines) the imagined course of the Pilgrims' Way, I have adopted that already shown in the ordnance survey from the west of Map to A, and from K to east of Map. Of the former, I had obtained independent evidence from Willey Farm to A, and of the latter, I had independently arrived at (about) the point K. From A to K I have ventured to adopt a different line. My grounds are as follows: I was made acquainted by Mr. Cæsar Winter, who works the sand-quarry in Godstone village, with a man who professed to know



the true course of the road. By him (or by both) I was assured that the Pilgrims' Road passed through the grounds of Woodland House, but had been obliterated when those grounds were laid out. He walked with me through Upwood Scrubs to the brow of hill at E, near which he began to point out the road in patches, but intersected by chalk-pits, especially across the ploughed field from A to chalk-pit B, and also from C to D. I afterwards thought I traced it from D to E, through the copse. The same man (corroborated afterwards by a man who works in chalk-pit above Godstone quarry)¹ assured me that the existing road up the opposite slope of Tandridge Hill, from G to H, was a part of it; and that in the interval it passed somewhere beneath Winder's Hill.² Another wholly independent witness told me that it emerged from Upwood Scrubs, near F.

Here I must leave my witnesses, and take a course of my own; for they took it for granted that, on reaching the wood on Tandridge Hill, at H, the road continued, as at present, round the back of the wood. This struck me as impossible, as it would lead so high in the hill as to seem inconsistent with its descending again to Titsey Park. I was at the time too unwell to go up this hill, but, after viewing it often from below, I told my son (who had investigated the matter with me) that I was sure he would find a trace of the road through the wood from H. He explored this, and to our great interest found the clear line of the old road, with its hedge-row trees remaining, but its course grown over with bushes, from H to I; the latter point being just above "The Dell," at the side of Tandridge Hill Lane. Nothing can be clearer than this line of road, though too thickly overgrown to allow of one's walking actually along it: there is a modern path just above it, from

¹ I think his name is Atkins; he lives in one of the cottages near Quarry Farm.

² The course below Winder's Hill to F is obscure, and it is possible that it may have avoided the deep dell to the west of that hill.

which it is readily seen all along.¹ From I the course is less marked, yet there seems some indication of a line of possible road leading across the fields, &c., towards K, where I believe indications are known to exist.

¹ I think no one who would take the trouble to follow this old road through the wood can fail of arriving at the same conclusion : to myself it was the more convincing, as I had, before finding it to exist, come to the conclusion that it *must* be there.

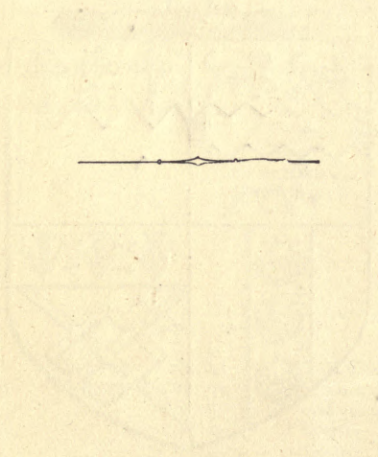
The Visitation of Surry,

MADE A° 1623 BY SAMUELL THOMPSON, WINDSOR HERALD,

AND

AUGUSTYNE VINCENT, ROUGCROIX,

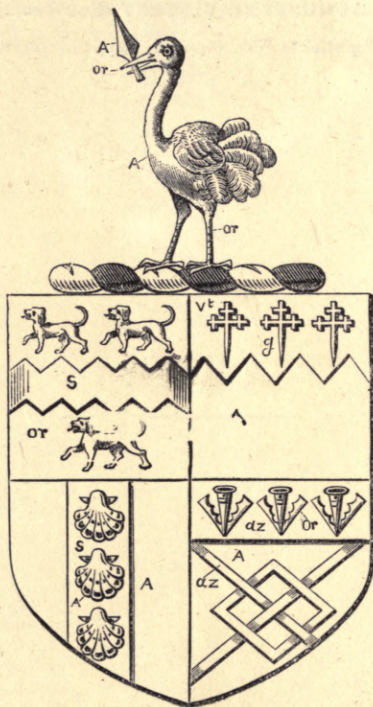
Marshalls and Deputies to Wm. Camden, Esq., Clarenceux King-of-Armes.



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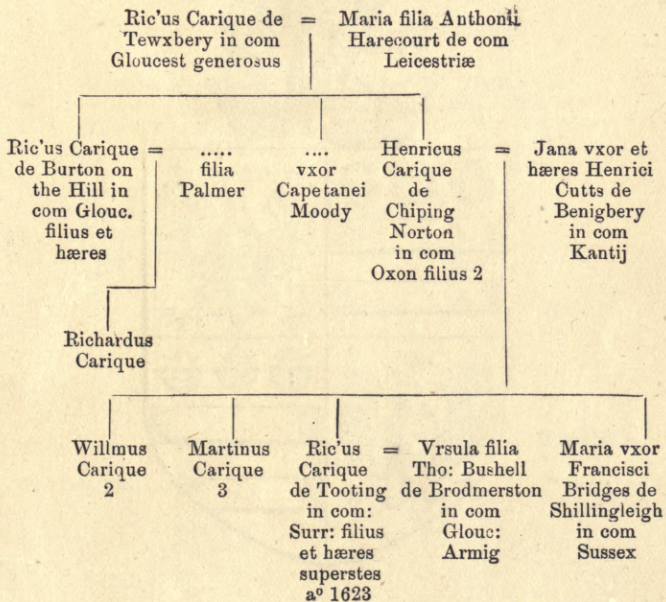
JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, LL.D., F.S.

Carique.

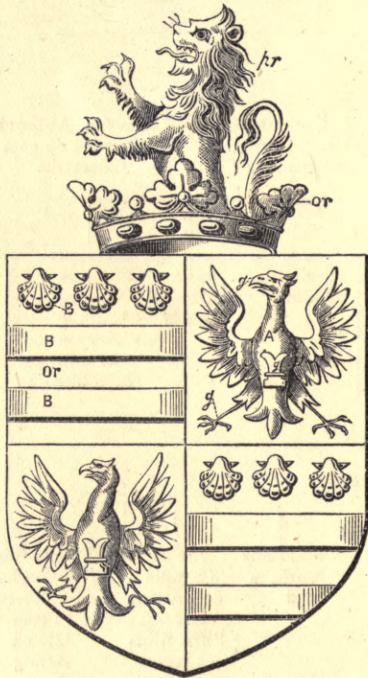


These 4 Coates confirmed and the Crest granted by Robert Cooke Clarencieux to Richard Carique of Barton on the Hill, in y^e county of Glouc. gen: sonne and heire to Richard Carique of Tewxbery, in y^e county of Glouc., gent., and of Mary his wife, y^e daught: of Anthony Harecourt, of Leicestershire. Dat 25 Jan. a^o 1588, et 31 Elizabethæ.

Carique.

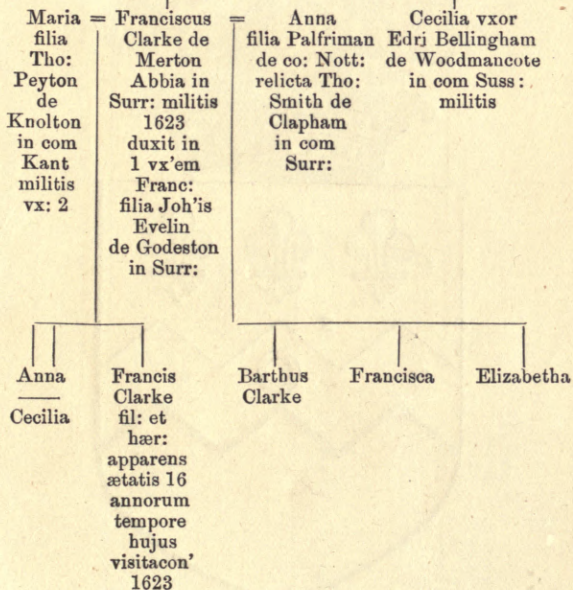


Clarke.

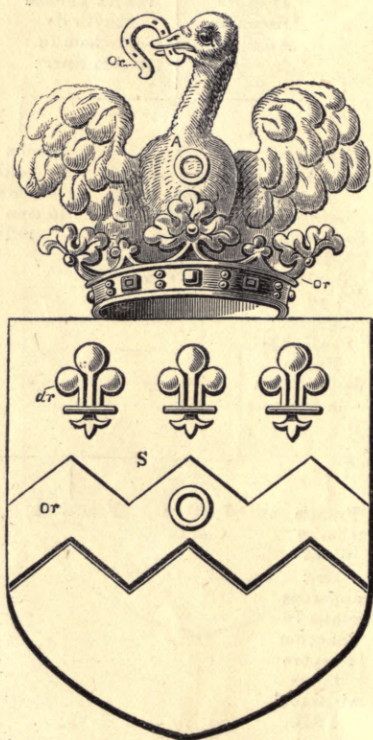


Clarke.

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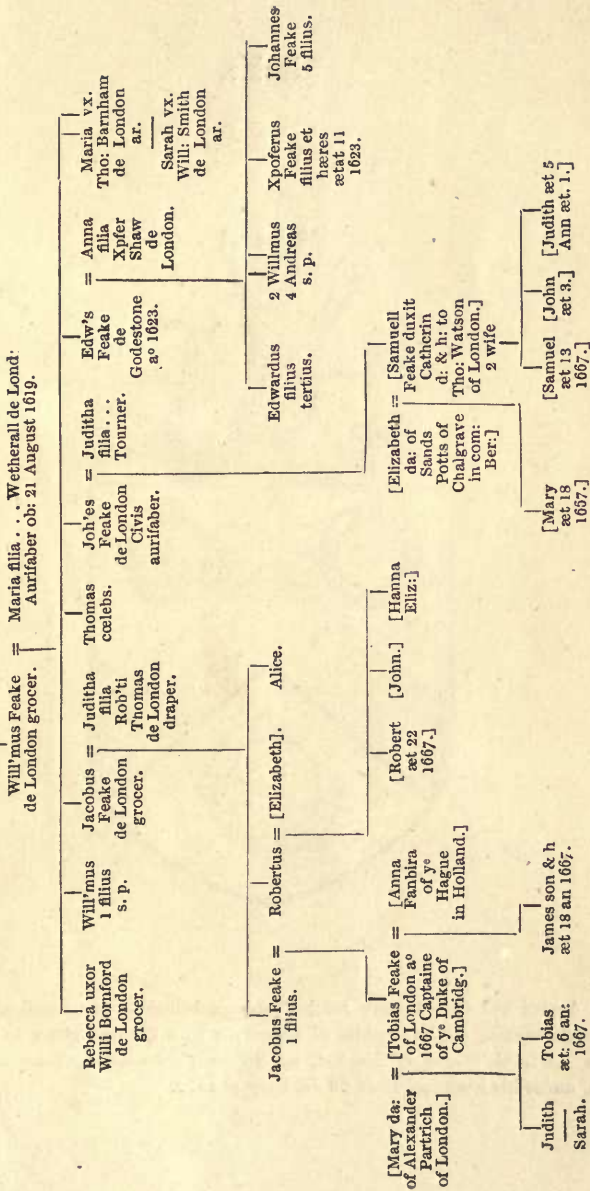


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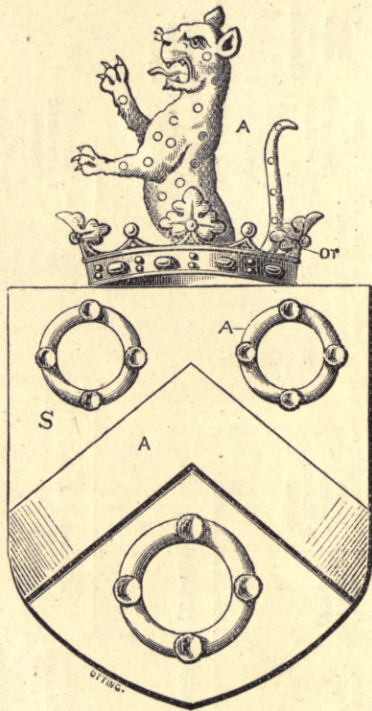
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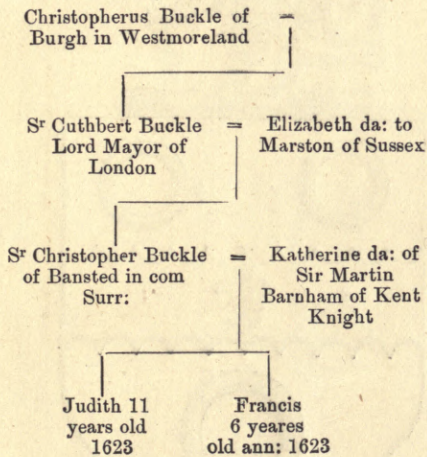
he additions within brackets from Harl. 1430 fo. 50.

Buckle.

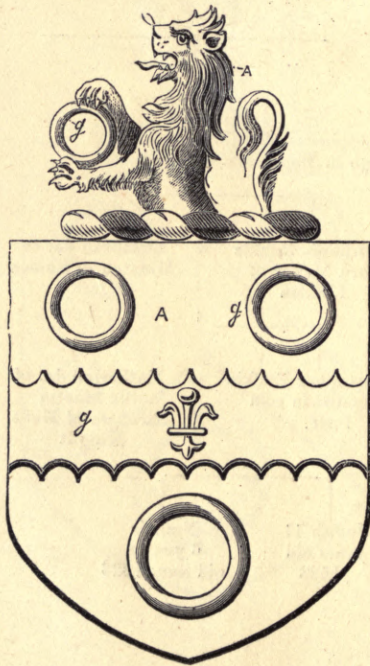


The Armes and Creast were ratified and confirmed to bee auncient Armes and Creast appertayning to the Buckles as appeareth by a Pattent given to S^r Cuthbert Buckle K^t Lord Mayor of London, by Robert Cooke alias Clarenceux King of Armes, under his hand and seale 29 January a^o 1579.

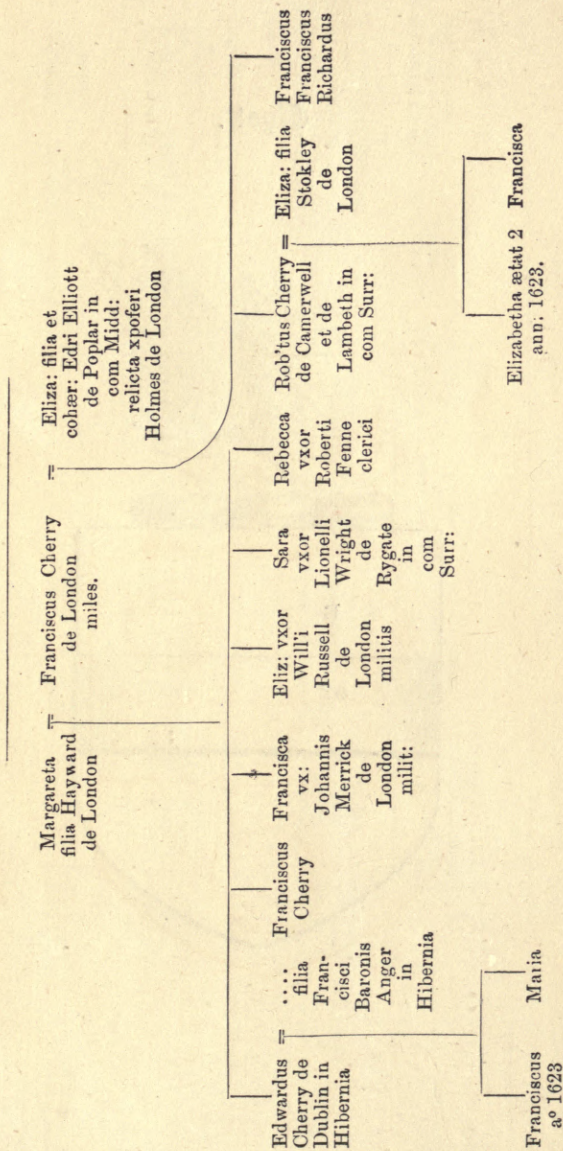
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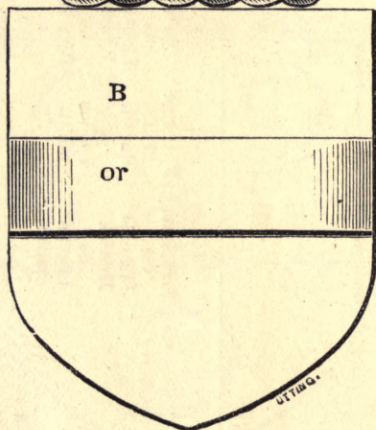
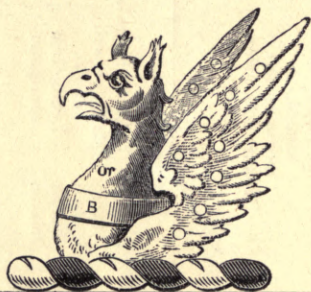
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Cherry.

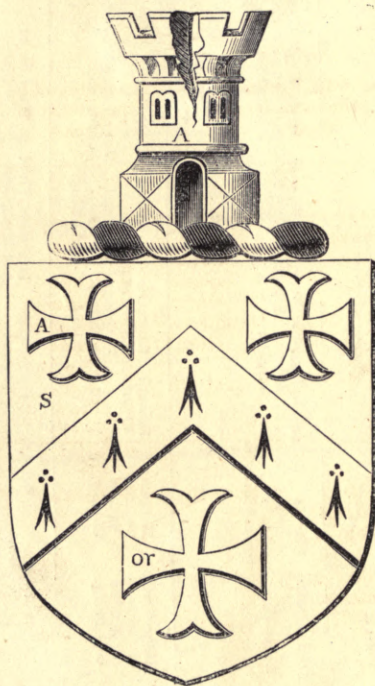


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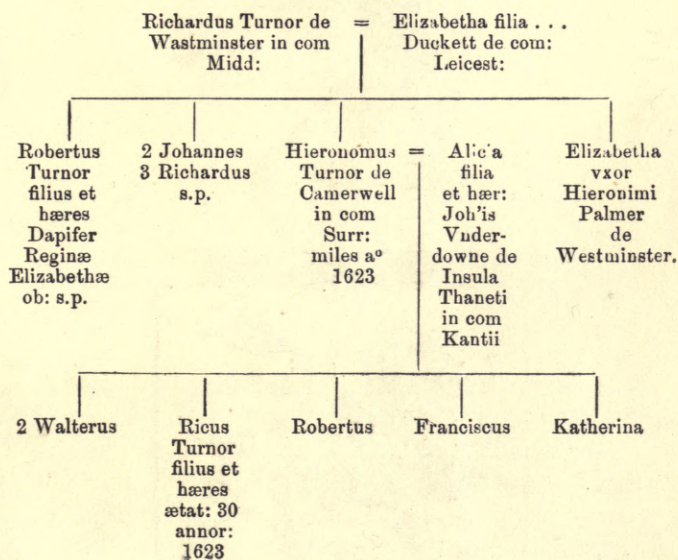


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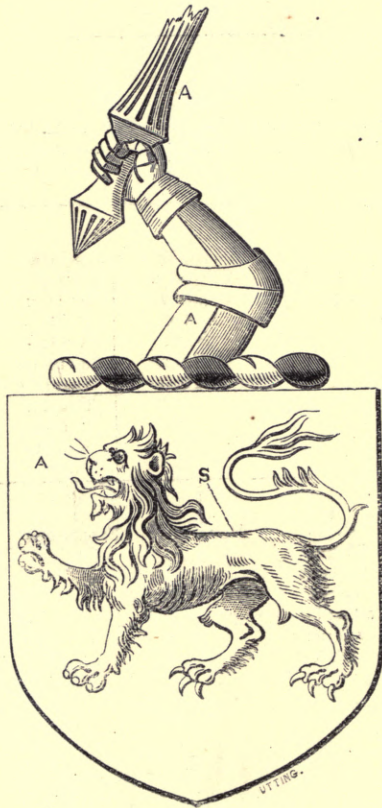
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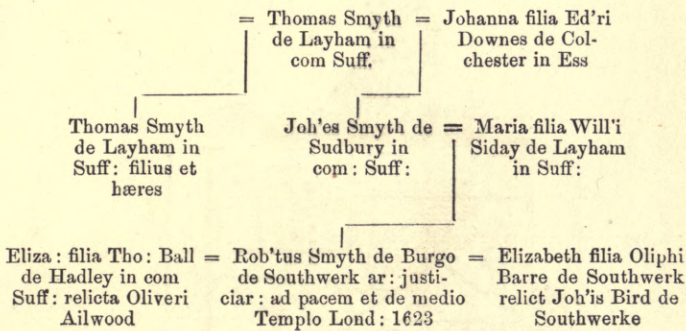
Turnor.



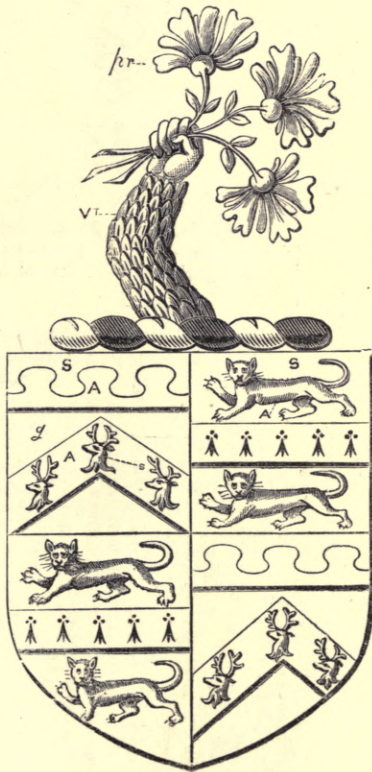
Smyth.



Smyth.



Woodruff.



Woodruff.

Joh'es Woodruff de V scombe =
in com: Devon

David Woodruff de London =
Aldermanus et vice-comes

Robertus 3 sonne
 ————
 Anthonia vx: Anthonii Par- giter de London haberdasher
 ————
 Stephen Woodruff de London filius 2 duxit Brigetta filiam Xpoferi Draper militis
 ————
 Nich'us Wood- ruff maior de London miles in 1579
 ————
 Grisella filia Steph'i Kirton de London alderman
 ————
 Elizabetha vx: Geo. Stonehouse relicta Walteri Leueson renupta Ric'o Kingsmill
 ————
 Gracea vxor Richard Barnes

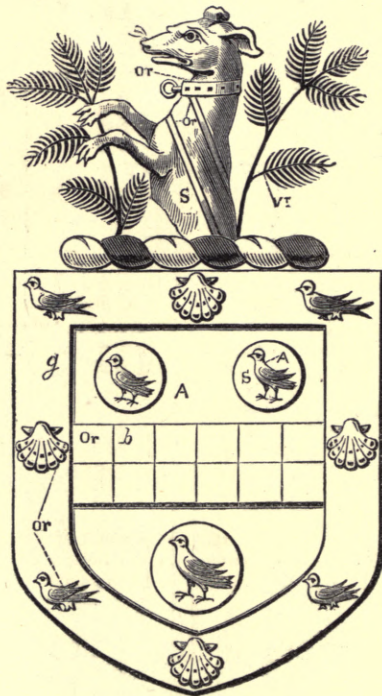
Xpoferus Woodruff
 ————
 Steph'us Woodruff de Tongham in com Surr: de parochia de Seale fil 3 1623
 ————
 Jane vxor Joh'i Michell de com: Buck
 ————
 Maria vxor Thom: White de Farnham in com. Surr: militis 1623
 ————
 Daud Woodruff de Poyle in com Surr: miles
 ————
 Katherina filia Joh'is White de London mil:
 ————
 Rob'tus Woodruff de Avington in co: Gloucester fil: 2 duxit Mariam filiam Fox de com. Gloucester s.p.

Robertus Woodruff = Leticia filia Geo: de Poyle in com Surr: 1623
 ————
 Duncombe de Sheldford in com Surr

Additions, Harl. 1147, fo. 64.

1 Katherine wife of Richard Coudam of Waverly Abbey in com Surr: Capitaine of the Traine Band
 ————
 2 Lettice wife of John Woodruff of London
 ————
 3 Judith
 ————
 4 Mary
 ————
 5 Grisell
 ————
 6 Charly
 ————
 Thomas Woodruff 1 sonne
 ————
 George 2
 ————
 David 3
 ————
 Robert 4
 ————
 Nicholas White ob: s.p. 5

Pett.



Given by Thomas Wrythesley al's Garter and Thomas Benolt al's Clarenc' King
of Armes to John Pett of London gent 9 September 1519 11 H 8.

Pett.

Joh'es Pett de London cui — Brigitta
 Garter et Clarenc: a° 11
 H 8 concessit hæc arma

Franciscus Pett de Nasing = Maria filia Gifford de Claydon
 in com. Essex in com. Buck.

Rad'us Pett =
 de Alder-
 bury in com
 Oxon filius
 et hæres
 s.p.

= Mabilia
 filia
 Bowett
 de com
 Leic.

Georgius
 Pett de
 London
 jurisperit'
 duxit
 filiam . .
 Colman
 de co :
 Wilts
 =

Henricus = Anna
 Pett de Wallworth
 in com
 Surr: a°
 1623

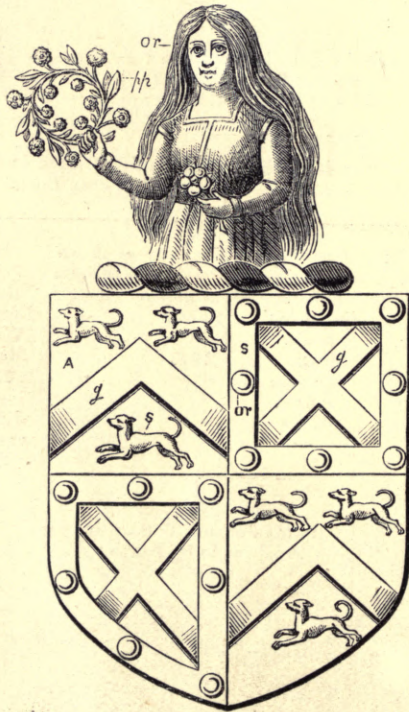
relieta
 Martyn

Maria
 vx: Roberti
 Browne de
 Watham
 in com
 Essex
 Brigitta
 vxor Ricci
 Brisco

Vrsula
 vxor Grey
 de
 London
 —
 Eliza:
 uxor Joh'is
 Cooper de
 Comit:
 Somersetsh:

Mabilia filia et hæres
 nupta Johanni Boteler de
 Apeltree in co North:

Gainsford.



Johannes Gainsford de Crowhurst in =
co Surr vixit temp: H 5

Joh'es Gainsford de Crowhurst senior =
condidit testamentum apud Crowhurst
12 Nov: 28 H 6 et obiit 9 July 29 H 6

Margareta

Nich'us Gainsford ar: pro corpore Regum E 4 et Hen: 7

Thomas Gainsford.

Jana filia Joh'is Simons et Margareta vx: ejus filia Johanni Gobion Armig.

Will's Gainsford filis et haeres

Reginaldus Gainsford s.p.

Katherina filia Ricelli

Joh'es Gainsford junior condidit testamentum 1460 39 H 6 et ob. In festo translac'ois sancti Tho: Martiris

Anna filia Ricel Wake-hurst

Joh'es = Joh'a filia et Elizabetha vxor Tho: Gains- her: Rad'1 Wortesley de Elling- com: Kantfil brige q' Thomas ob: 16 Julii 1492 8 H 7 13 H 7

Ric'us Gainsford nuper de Block-felde in co Surr: ob: 1483 1 R 3 s.p. Sep: in ecclezie sc'i Marti Otkgare in London.

Johan-nes Maria Anna

Will'mus Gainsford clericius court militis Gartij

Georgius = Gainsford filia et haeres Otwelli Worsley

Joh'es Gainsford miles ob. sepultus apud Guilford

Elizabeth = Gainsford filia... coheres Johannis Alfen

Joh'is filia et Elizabetha vxor Tho: Gains- her: Rad'1 Wortesley de Elling- com: Kantfil ob: 16 Julii 1492 8 H 7 13 H 7

Joh'es Gainsford frater et haeres ob: 17 H 7

Gracia = Etheldreda filia Joh'is Warham de Kent vxor 6 miles ob. 34 H 8

Nich'us = Gainsford filius 2 ob: s.p. Northum

Katherina vxor Oxenbridge

Otwellus = Gainsford filius 3

Thomas = Gainsford s.p.

Joh'a filia = Anna filia Johannis Polverde London Decres =

Jana filia Erasmus = Jana filia Ayloffe

Anna vxor Emerit Rad-dal de Bladesmere in com: Kantij

Arthurus = Johanna filia... Goden

Thomas = Gainsford s.p.

Robto Colman de Villa Callis in Franc. Ile ob. 16 Sept: 1600 ilia 4 Marcij 1581 =

Rich'us Morgan

Anna filia = Anna filia Tho: Fines Rici Hawt relictia Peyton =

Joh'es = Gainsford filia... Ayloffe

Erasmus = Jana filia de Crow-hurst in com: Surr: 34 H 8

Constancia vxor Marow

Johanna filia... Goden

Thomas = Gainsford s.p.

Rich'us Morgan

Anna filia = Anna filia Tho: Fines Rici Hawt relictia Peyton =

Joh'es = Gainsford filia... Ayloffe

Erasmus = Jana filia de Crow-hurst in com: Surr: 34 H 8

Constancia vxor Marow

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Rich'us Morgan

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Joh'es = Gainsford filia... Ayloffe

Erasmus = Jana filia de Crow-hurst in com: Surr: 34 H 8

Constancia vxor Marow

Johanna filia... Goden

Thomas = Gainsford s.p.

Rich'us Morgan

Sr John Gainsford had by Audrey his 5 wife, da: of Sr John Shaw mayor of London this issue — John that died issueless, Audrey, Mary, Vrsula, Susan, and Julian.

My
w Rie
Wynke

uzor Forster de Crowhurst in Surr.

Jana Francisca fil: et h: actat. 18 annor. 1623.

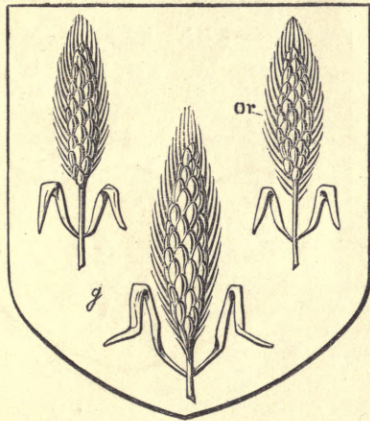
Joh'es Gainsford de Crowhurst = Joh'a filia Ric'i Cholmley de Bleochingley in co. Surr.

Erasmus Gainsford fil: et h: actat. 18 annor. 1623.

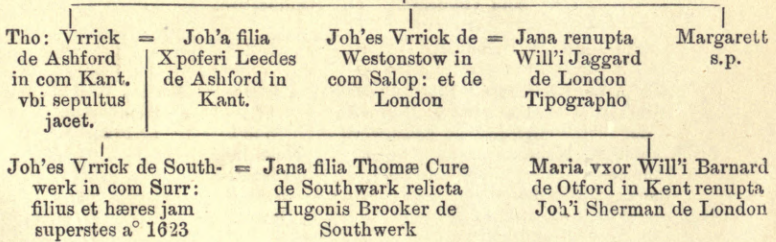
Johannes Egidus

Rich'us Morgan

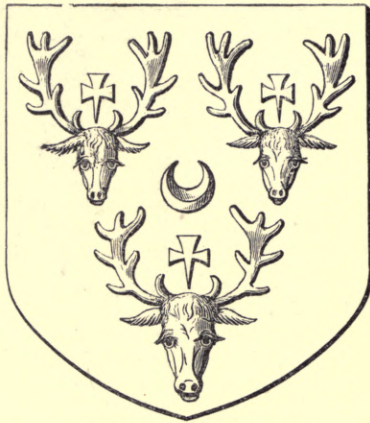
Vrricke.



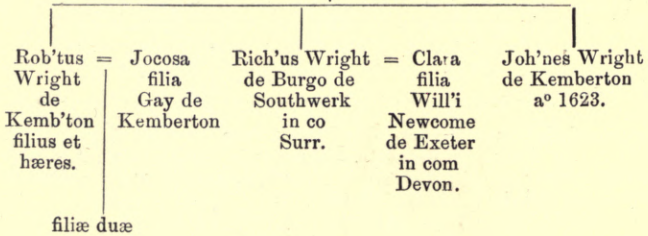
Joh'es Vrricke de Wittenstow = Maria^a filia Edw'i Marston
 in com Salop: de com Salop:



Wright.



Kenelmus Wright = Margareta filia
de Kempton inWotton de
com Gloucest. Kemberton.



INDEX TO VOL. VI.

A.

- Abbot's Hethe and Abbot's Deane, etymology of, 138
 Addy, J., on a Roman villa at Beddington, 118
 Ailswell, etymology of, 138
 Aldberyes, etymology of, 138
 Alfold, account of the village of, 18
 Alfold, ancient possessors of the manor and advowson, 13
 Alfold Church, history of, 11; restoration, *ib*; early work in, 12; character of architecture, *ib*; bell-turret of, 14; bells in ditto, 16; wall-painting in, *ib*; inventory of church goods, *ib*; monuments in, 17; parish registers, *ib*; account of the village, 18; incised marks on an arch in the church, 19
 Alfold, etymology of, 12
 Alleylands, etymology of, 132
 Andrewe's Croft, etymology of, 139
 Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Beddington, 122
 Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Farthing Down, 109
 Annual meeting at Cranleigh, xii
 " " at Charlwood, xxii
 " " at Wimbledon, xxvi
 Apsley Town, etymology of, 97
 Arding Rnn, etymology of, 98
 Ardyng Gronnds, etymology of, 138
 Ashby Field, etymology of, 151
 At-Grove, etymology of, 101

B.

- Babbeswell, etymology of, 139
 Bardoxe Block, etymology of, 137
 Barkestede, etymology of, 139
 Barrfields, etymology of, 81
 Barrow Green, etymology of, 130
 Bats, the, etymology of, 108
 Bavingtons, etymology of, 82
 Beddington, Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at, 122
 Beddington, bronze implements found at, 125
 Beddington, Roman villa at, 118

- Billeshurst, etymology of, 95
 Birsted, etymology of, 129
 Black Bushes, etymology of, 80
 Bletchingley, etymology of, 78
 Blindley Heath, etymology of, 94
 Blockfield, etymology of, 96
 Boaldeslowe, etymology of, 102
 Bolthurst, etymology of, 160
 Boteras Hill, etymology of, 82
 Bowshot, etymology of, 139
 Breaches, the, etymology of, 87
 Brewer Street, etymology of, 80
 Broadham, etymology of, 129
 Broken Cross Land, etymology of, 104
 Bronze implements found at Beddington, 125
 Broomhull, etymology of, 139
 Buckelond, etymology of, 106
 Buckle, arms of, 312
 Bysshe Court, etymology of, 86

C.

- Carique, arms and pedigree of, 306
 Caterford Bridge, etymology of, 101
 Caterham, etymology of, 222
 Cearn, etymology of, 97
 Chalk-pit Wood, etymology of, 137
 Chalcencroft, etymology of, 140
 Chapell Lands, etymology of, 140
 Charlwood, visit to, xxii
 Chartham, etymology of, 99
 Chartland, etymology of, 167
 Chathill, etymology of, 107
 Chellows, etymology of, 100
 Chelsham, etymology of, 212
 Cherry, arms and pedigree of, 314
 Chirchewost, etymology of, 103
 Chivington, etymology of, 78
 Clarke, arms and pedigree of, 308
 Codeston, etymology of, 89
 Coites, etymology of, 104
 Cold Harbour, etymology of, 83
 Coleacre, etymology of, 140
 Coltsford Mill, etymology of, 134
 Comfort's Place, etymology of, 93, 141
 Conlsdon, Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at, 109
 Covelingley, etymology of, 91

Cowper, arms and pedigree of, 328
 Crabbis, etymology of, 141
 Cranley, account of the parish of, 22;
 rectors of, 23; dedication of church,
 26; restoration of ditto, *ib*; descrip-
 tion, 26, *et seq.*; the Vachery chapel
 in, 29; inventory of goods in, 30;
 memorial windows, *ib*; monuments
 and brasses, 34; will of Robert Hard-
 ing, 38; ancient religious ceremonies,
 43 *et seq.*; parish registers, 49
 Cranley, Thomas, 55
 Cranley, visit to, xii
 Crockereshame, etymology of, 103
 Crotehfyld, etymology of, 141
 Crowhurst, etymology of, 100
 Crowhurst Place, etymology of, 101

D.

Darby's, etymology of, 83
 Dawney Mead, etymology of, 141
 Denre, etymology of, 96
 Dewland, etymology of, 107
 Dewelands, etymology of, 142
 Dodwater Mead, etymology of, 142
 Dowlands, etymology of, 87
 Dunsfold church, 15
 Dwelly, etymology of, 104

E.

Earls Wood, etymology of, 134
 Elstead church, belfry of, 15
 Elyott, arms and pedigree of, 316
 Entenden, etymology of, 93
 Ethenewood, etymology of, 158
 Ewhurst, ancient vicinal road through, 1

F.

Farley, etymology of, 209
 Farnedene, etymology of, 142
 Farnehill, etymology of, 82
 Farthing Dale, etymology of, 94
 Farthing Down, Anglo-Saxon Cemetery
 at, 109
 Feake, arms and pedigree of, 310
 Fellbridge and Fellecourt, etymology of,
 92
 Flower, J. W., on an Anglo-Saxon
 Cemetery at Beddington, 122
 Flower, J. W., on an Anglo-Saxon
 Cemetery at Farthing Down, 109
 Flower, J. W., on a hoard of bronze
 implements found at Beddington, 125
 Flower, or Flore, etymology of, 94
 Ford, etymology of, 96
 Foxescrofte, etymology of, 106
 Foyle, etymology of, 129

Foyle Ridden, etymology of, 132
 Frankmannis, etymology of, 142
 Frithlands, etymology of, 106

G.

Gainsford, arms and pedigree of, 326
 Garston, etymology of, 78
 Gatesden, etymology of, 90
 Gatlands, etymology of, 101
 Geisteriden, etymology of, 103
 Gibbs Brook, etymology of, 135
 Gildable, the, etymology of, 98
 Ginecock's, etymology of, 132
 Godalming church, incised marks in, 16
 Godstone, etymology of, 88
 Godstone, the Pilgrim's Way through,
 301
 Godwyns Ersh, etymology of, 142
 Great Souer, or Sower, etymology of, 107
 Gresham Mead, etymology of, 152
 Grab Street, etymology of, 175

H.

Haling Wood, etymology of, 159
 Halland, etymology of, 103
 Ham, etymology of, 79
 Hanle Wood, etymology of, 142
 Harding, Robert, will of, 38
 Harrison, J. P., on a vicinal road through
 Ewhurst, 1
 Harrowsley, etymology of, 85
 Haxted, etymology of, 97
 Headlands, etymology of, 166
 Heales, Major, on the parish of Cranley,
 21
 Heales, Major, on the rectors and
 registers of Newdegate, 268
 Hedge Court, etymology of, 91
 Hermits, etymology of, 98
 Hoaremed, etymology of, 143
 Hobbs, etymology of, 107
 Hoderslane, etymology of, 144
 Hogtrough Lane, etymology of, 144
 Holbeams, etymology of, 101
 Hollinden, etymology of, 143
 Homewood, etymology of, 143
 Hook Stile, etymology of, 88
 Hookwood, etymology of, 156
 Horeland, etymology of, 105
 Horne, etymology of, 85
 Horne Court, etymology of, 86
 Horstone Croft, etymology of, 143
 Hurst Green, etymology of, 130
 Hyldfyld, etymology of, 103

I.

Ily Wood, etymology of, 144
 Itchingwood Common, etymology of, 158

J.

Jokarshawe, etymology of, 102

K.

Kitchen Croft, etymology of, 82

L.

Lady Cross Farm, etymology of, 98

Lagham, etymology of, 90

Lagham Park, etymology of, 106

Lake Street, etymology of, 175

Langhurst, etymology of, 168

Le Ledelond, etymology of, 106

Leigh Place, etymology of, 91

Lemed, etymology of, 145

Leveson - Gower, G., Esq., on Surrey Etymologies, 78, 127

Limpsfield church, description of, 70; discoveries of early work in, 74, *et seq.*

Limpsfield, etymology of, 154

Lincoln's Land, etymology of, 137

Lingfield, etymology of, 94

Lockhurst, etymology of, 166

Lombardens, etymology of, 166

Long Shott, etymology of, 81

Lostland, etymology of, 88

Lovekynelond, etymology of, 145

Lullingden, etymology of, 97

M.

Malynslonds, etymology of, 145

Marden, etymology of, 91

Marles, the, etymology of, 145

Marriage of priests, Acts prohibiting the, 25

Melstrete, etymology of, 146

Merle, or Merrol Common, etymology of, 131

Mesemede, etymology of, 138

Mitchenalls, etymology of, 81

Morant's Gate, etymology of, 146

Mottecrofte, etymology of, 146

N.

Netherlonds, etymology of, 146

New Chapel, etymology of, 92

Newdegate church, dedication of, 271; description of, 272; incised marks, 275; stained glass, 276; tower, 278; curious chest, 280; inventory of church goods, 281; ancient sepulchral memorial, *ib.*; rectors, 282 *et seq.*; registers, 287, *et seq.*

Newdegate church, its rectors and registers, 268

Newdegate church, wall-painting in, 57, 293

Newdegate, the family of, 227; wills of, 261, *et seq.*

Newdegate, the parish register of, 265

New Hall, etymology of, 156

Newland, etymology of, 100

Nichols, J. G., on the family of, 227

Nobright, etymology of, 91

Nokewelcrofte, etymology of, 102

Noman's Land, etymology of, 82

Northe Hall, etymology of, 107

Nottinghames, etymology of, 147

O.

Old Coat, etymology of, 88

Oxted, etymology of, 127

P.

Padinden, or Puttendenbury, etymology of, 95

Pain's Hill, etymology of, 172

Paradise, etymology of, 88

Park, North and South, etymology of, 84

Park, East and West, etymology of, 86

Pastens, etymology of, 167

Pendell, etymology of, 79

Pennox Hill, etymology of, 83

Perrysfield, etymology of, 131

Pett, arms and pedigree of, 324

Pightle Little, etymology of, 81

Pillorie Croft, etymology of, 147

Piper's Wood, etymology of, 108

Plaiستow Street, etymology of, 94

Pokerscroft, etymology of, 103

Popeslane, etymology of, 147

Poukhacche, etymology of, 102

Poundhill, etymology of, 82

Powder Dicks, etymology of, 147

Powkebrooke, etymology of, 147

Precedents in Ecclesiastical and Civil Law, xiii

Prinkham, etymology of, 95

Priory, the, etymology of, 105

Proceedings of the Society in 1871, ix

” ” ” in 1872, xix

” ” ” in 1873, xxii

Puckmire, etymology of, 88

Pympes, etymology of, 100

R.

Rawhones, etymology of, 107

Redeborne, etymology of, 106

Remboldesmore, etymology of, 148

Ridlands, etymology of, 165

Ridgeway, the, etymology of, 135

Ripps, the, etymology of, 92

Robin's Grove, etymology of, 136

Rokeslonds, etymology of, 149

Roman villa at Beddington, 118
 Rooksnest, etymology of, 105
 Ropkyns, etymology of, 103
 Roselands, etymology of, 133
 Rowbeech, etymology of, 87
 Rudgwick church, 15
 Rye Wood, etymology of, 135

S.

St. Christopher, wall paintings of, 57, 293
 St. Piers, etymology of, 98
 Sawney Mead, etymology of, 149
 Saxpays Gate, etymology of, 149
 Scott, Sir G. G., on the Pilgrims' Way through Godstone and Tandridge, 301
 Sedecappys, etymology of, 149
 Sheare-leys, etymology of, 150
 Shovelstrode, etymology of, 96
 Silkham, etymology of, 150
 Sketehacche, etymology of, 150
 Smitheatte, etymology of, 103
 Smyth, arms and pedigree of, 320
 Snatts, etymology of, 134
 Soghams, etymology of, 150
 Somerberyes, etymology of, 150
 Southlands, etymology of, 105
 Spital Fields, etymology of, 136
 Stafford Wood, etymology of, 159
 Stangrave, etymology of, 80
 Sterborough, etymology of, 95
 Stockenden, etymology of, 160
 Stockland, etymology of, 107
 Stokett's, etymology of, 129
 Stonehall, etymology of, 133
 Stoneham, etymology of, 106
 Stoneyshott, etymology of, 170
 Stratton, etymology of, 90
 Stychins, etymology of, 83
 Sugham, etymology of, 104
 Surrey Etymologies, 78, 127
 Swainsland, etymology of, 170
 Swiers, etymology of, 151
 Synderford, etymology of, 102

T.

Tanbridge, etymology of, 104

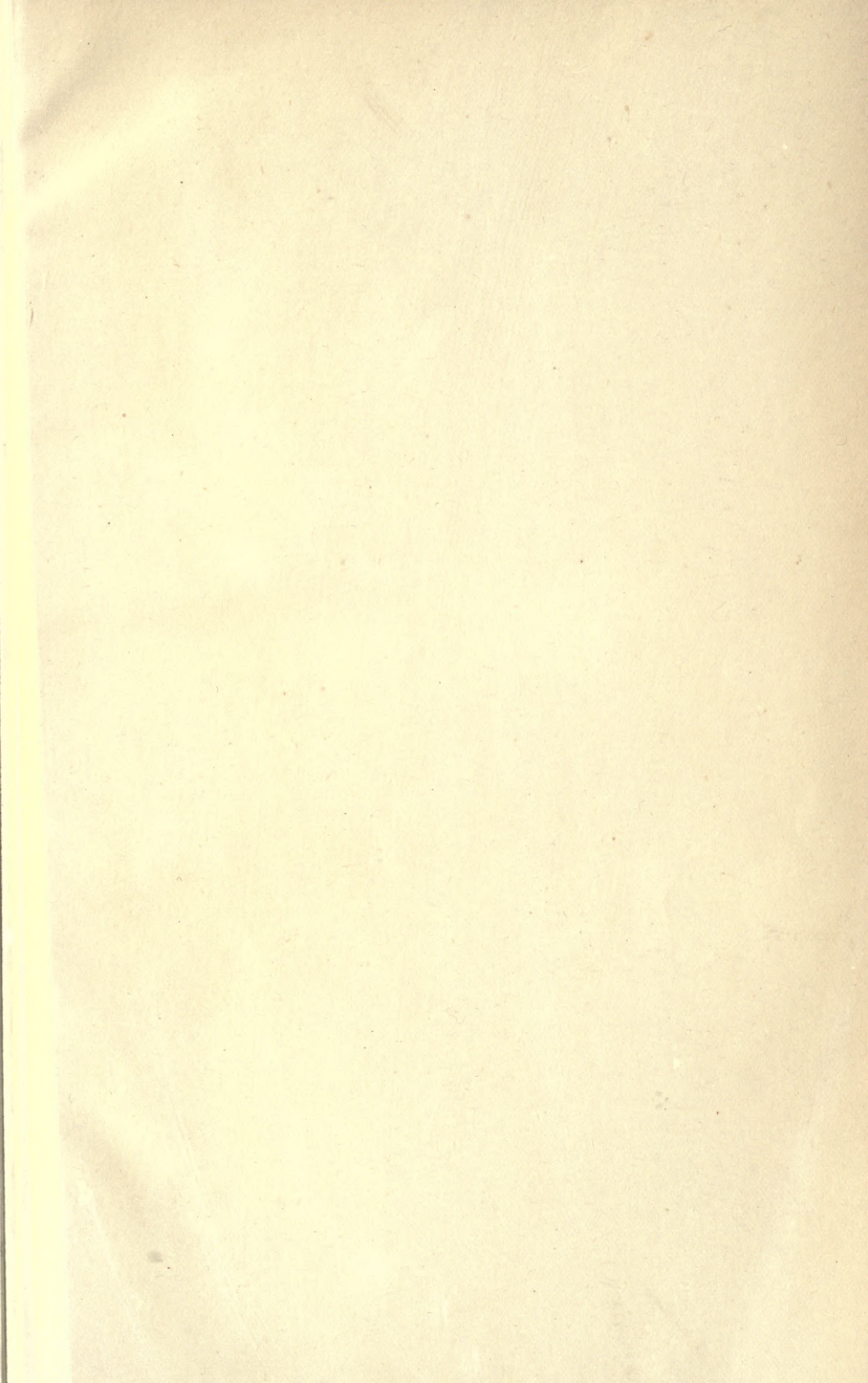
Tandridge, the Pilgrim's Way through, 301
 Tatsfield, etymology of, 203
 Tenchleys, etymology of, 157
 Teyntfield, etymology of, 151
 Thunderfield Common, etymology of, 85
 Thursley church, belfry of, 14
 Tilburstow, etymology of, 92
 Tilgates, Great and Little, etymology of, 81
 Tillingdowne, etymology of, 105
 Titsey, etymology of, 189
 Trevereux, etymology of, 157
 Tudhams, etymology of, 88
 Tunbriggas Farm, etymology of, 82
 Turnor, arms and pedigree of, 318
 Tye Copse, etymology of, 85
 Tye, the, etymology of, 137
 Tyler's Green, etymology of, 83

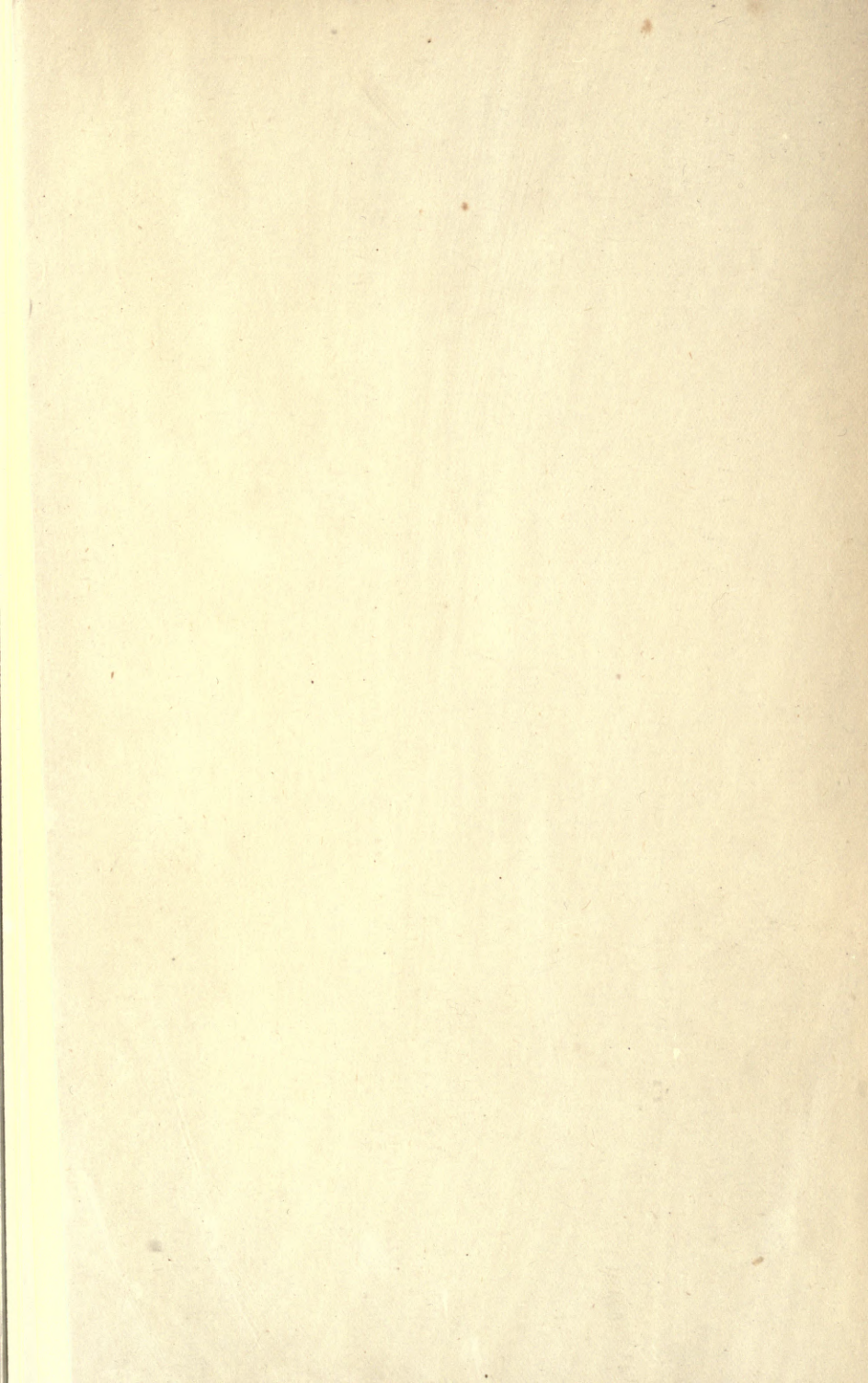
V.

Vrrick, arms and pedigree of, 329
 Vyncheslc, etymology of, 151

W.

Waller, J. G., on a wall-painting in Newdegate church, 57, 293
 Wardius, etymology of, 151
 Ware Farm, etymology of, 98
 Warlingham, etymology of, 219
 Warwick Wold, etymology of, 80
 Waterhalle Weld, etymology of, 107
 Whitehill, etymology of, 83
 Whitewood, etymology of, 88
 Wilnotes Lane, etymology of, 83
 Wimbledon, visit to, xxvi
 Wimbles, etymology of, 171
 Winder's Hill, etymology of, 94
 Wintersell, etymology of, 100
 Woldingham, etymology of, 211
 Wonham, etymology of, 93
 Woodruff, arms and pedigree of, 322
 Wray, etymology of, 97
 Wright, arms and pedigree of, 330
 Wyncheston Lane, etymology of, 103.







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